

# BeGo Museo Benozzo Gozzoli



Guide "Museum for all". An easy-to-read guide for persons with developmental and learning disabilities.







WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF:











## This guide will help you visit the museum

This museum is called BeGo.

Be for the 2 first letters of the name Benozzo.

Go for the 2 first letters of the name Gozzoli.

Benozzo Gozzoli was a painter.

In the museum you can see the frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli.

This museum is in Castelfiorentino, near Florence.

### This guide explains:

- what you will see
- what you can do at the museum
- how to ask for help.

We made this guide easy-to-read in order to help all the people visit the museum.

This guide wants to help people learn new things.

## In this guide you will find:

- the social narrative that helps you visit the museum
- the explanation of the museum
- the explanation of who was Benozzo Gozzoli
- the explanation of 5 artworks
- the museum guide with symbols.

## Social Narrative to visit the BeGo Museum

To enter the museum you must use the glass door.





Next to the door you will find the ticket counter.

Ask the person with a badge at the ticket counter for your ticket.







Use the "Museum for all" guide.

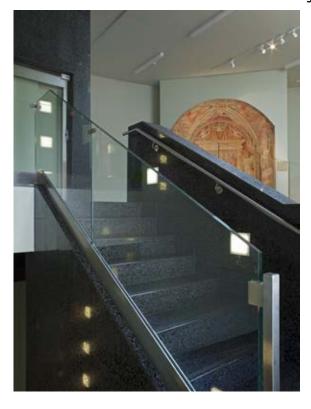
The "Museum for all" guide explains who was BG and what he painted.

Benozzo Gozzoli's artworks are shown on ground and first floors.





You can climb to the first floor by the the stairs or with the lift.





In the museum you will walk slowly.

You will speak quietly.

You cannot eat in the museum.

If you want to eat and drink you can go out and get in the museum again.

If you need help you can ask the persons with a badge.

If you need to go to the bathroom you can ask for assistance to the persons wearing a badge.

You can take pictures,
you can sit on the floor,
If you have questions you can ask the people with a badge.

You cannot touch Benozzo Gozzoli's artworks.

If you want to take a rest you can ask the people with a badge

You can exit the way you entered/came in.



If you enjoyed your visit you can come back whenever you want.

#### What is the BeGo Museum

The BeGo Museum is in Castelfiorentino.

Castelfiorentino is a small town near Florence.

The BeGo Museum is a red brick building.

Why is the museum called BeGo?

Because Be is for the first 2 letters of the name Benozzo.

Because Go is for the first 2 letters of the last name Gozzoli.

Benozzo Gozzoli was a good painter born in Florence a long time ago.

Benozzo Gozzoli worked in many important placed in Italy.

Benozzo Gozzoli painted two tabernacles in Castelfiorentino.

A tabernacle is a little chuch build along a main road.

Who used to walk along the road could get into the tabernacle to rest and pray.

In the BeGo Museum you can find the two tabernacles painted

by Benozzo Gozzoli in Castelfiorentino.

#### Who was Benozzo Gozzoli

Benozzo Gozzoli was a famous painter born in Florence a long time ago.

Benozzo Gozzoli started painting when he was a child.

His father sent Benozzo working with good painters when he grew up.

Benozzo Gozzoli became a good painter.

Benozzo Gozzoli painted whith brushes on:

- wood
- fabric
- paper
- wall.

A fresco is a picture that is painted on a wall.

Benozzo Gozzoli was very good at painting frescoes.

Many important and rich people would call him to paint frescoes in their houses and churches.

Benozzo Gozzoli used to work in many important towns:

- Rome
- Florence
- Pisa

Benozzo Gozzoli also worked in Castelfiorentino.

You can see the frescoes he painted in Castelfiorentino at the BeGo museum.





Artworks by Benozzo Gozzoli

#### Gioacchino is expulsed from the temple



This fresco is called "Gioacchino is expulsed from the temple" Gioacchino is the father of the Virgin Mary

A temple is a house where you go praying.

The head of the temple is a priest.

In this fresco the priest wears a yellow cape and a white pointy hat.

The priest is pushing Gioacchino.

Gioacchino wears a red gown and has grey hair and beard.

The priest is pushing Gioacchino out of the temple because Gioacchino can't have any children.

Those who couldn't have children couldn't get into the temple.

Many people are watching the priest and Gioacchino.

These people are women, men and children.

## Anna meets Giacchino at the goldena gate



In this fresco you see Anna meet Gioacchino.

Anna is the woman with a green gown.

Gioacchino has grey hair and beard.

Gioacchino wears a yellow gown and a red cape.

Anna and Gioacchino are holding each other's hands.

Anna and Gioacchino are Mary's parents.

Next to Anna you can see 3 women and 2 little girls.

The 3 women are friends of Anna's.

Next to Gioacchino you can see 3 men and a dog.

The 3 men are carrying something.

The man with a blue gown is carrying a basket with eggs.

The man in the middle is carrying a black lamb.

The man in white is carrying a little basket with some cheese.

All these people are meeting out of the town wall.

To get into town they need to enter through a gate.

The gate is called golden gate.

Golden means it's made of gold.

## Mary is breastfeeding Jesus while Peter, Katherine, Margaret and Paul are attending



In this fresco you can see a woman whos' sitting witha a baby.

The woman is the Virgin Mary.

Mary has blond hair and wears a veil.

The baby is Jesus.

Jesus is blond and wears a yellow gown.

Mary is breast-feeding Jesus.

Breast-feeding means to feed a little baby with milk.

Next to Mary and Jesus you see some standing people.

The man wearing a yellow gown is called Peter.

Peter is holding a big key and a book.

The woman with a crown and a wheel is called Katherine.

The woman holdin a cross is called Margaret

The man wearing a red gown and holdin a sword and a book is called Paul.

These peple are surrounded by 5 angels.

These angels are wearing white gowns and have got wings.

## Mary's death



In this fresco you see a woman who's lying with closed eyes. This woman is the Virgin Mary.

Mary's face is white and her eys are closed because she's dead.

There are many sad people Around Mary .

These people are friends of Mary's.

There's a man in front of Mary. He's kneeling and he's got a blue Gown. This man is called Messer Grazia.

Messer Grazia was a frind of Benozzo's.

## La consegna della cintura a Tommaso



In this fresco you see many persons.

Some of the persons are looking down.

In the lower part of the fresco you can see a tomb.

A tomb is where they put people when they die.

You don't see a person in this tomb, but you see many flowers.

Some of the people are looking up.

In the higher part you see the Virgin Mary.

Mary has a pink gown

Mary is surrounded by winged angels.

Mary is holding her green belt.

Mary's handing her belt to a msn dressed in yellow and green.

This man is called Thomas.

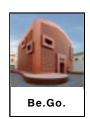
Thomas is receiving the belt.

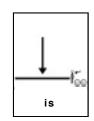
Thomas is happy.

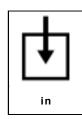
## The BeGo Museum in AAC symbols.



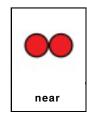






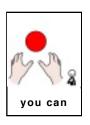


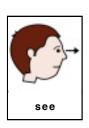


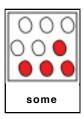




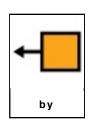






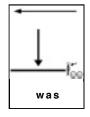


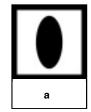








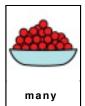




















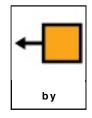




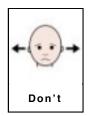




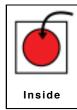




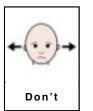




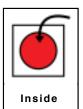




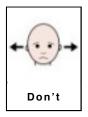




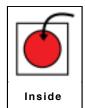








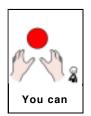








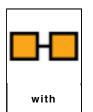


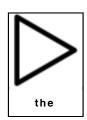




















## When you see this symbol



it means that in that place you find people who can help you. They can help you understand artworks, like paintings, statues, buildings, castles.

Museum for all project was created by the non profit association L'abilità together with De Agostini Foundation.

The association L'abilità is made by a group of people who take care of persons with disabilities.

The association L'abilità wants everybody to understand artworks.

The City of Castelfiorentino and the Teatro del Popolo di Castelfiorentino Foundation like this project.

Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze Foundation supports this project.

De Agostini Foundation supports this project.

BeGo Museum wants everybody to enter and watch Benozzo Gozzoli's artworks.

Project, texts, images and graphics follow the Inclusion Europe project, as a reference to "European Guidelines to make information easy to read and understand for all".







