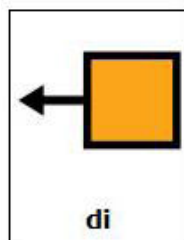




# Museo per tutti

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



museo  
nazionale  
romano  
palazzo  
massimo

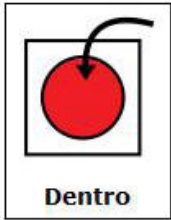
edu  
museo  
nazionale  
romano

UN PROGETTO DI:



CON IL SOSTEGNO DI:


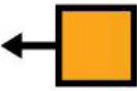




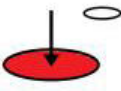





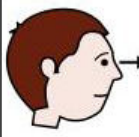
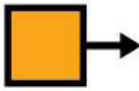





<p>La Guida sociale</p>	<p>con</p>	<p>le pagine</p>	<p>arancioni.</p>			
<p>Qui</p>	<p>leggi</p>	<p>come</p>	<p>fare</p>	<p>biglietto</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>le regole.</p>

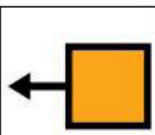
 La storia di Palazzo Massimo	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 che cosa è	 Palazzo Massimo
 e	 come	 è diventato	 un museo.



 Le opere d'arte	 di	 Palazzo Altemps	 con	 le pagine	 blu.
 Qui	 leggi	 la spiegazione	 delle opere d'arte		
 che	 puoi	 vedere	 a	 Palazzo Massimo.	



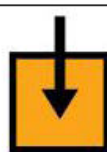
**Guida sociale**



**di**



**Palazzo Massimo**

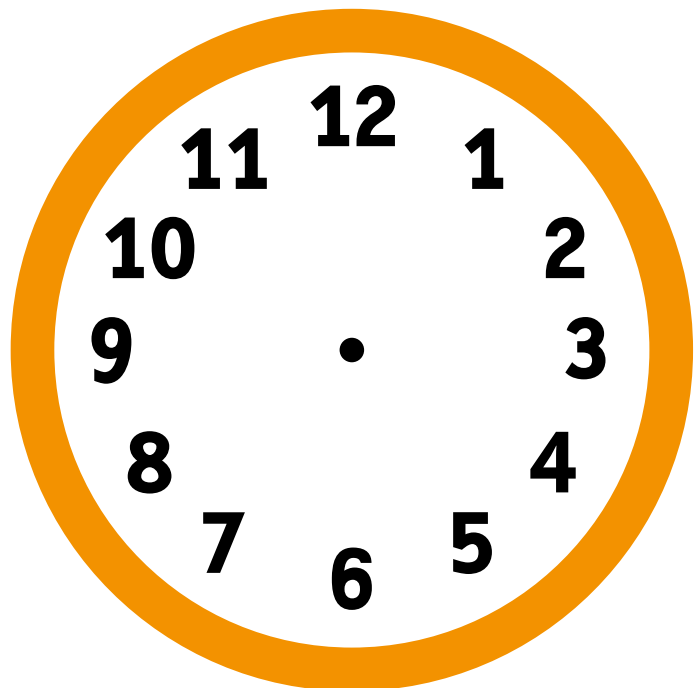
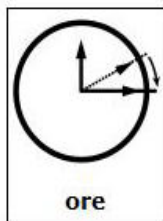
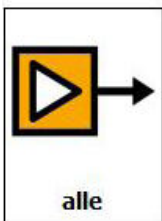
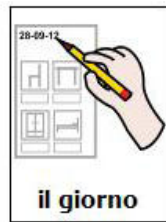
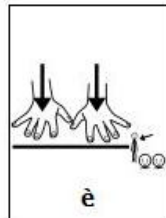


**a**



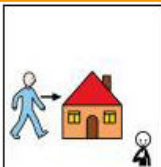
**Comune di Roma**

**Roma.**

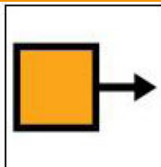




Come



arrivo



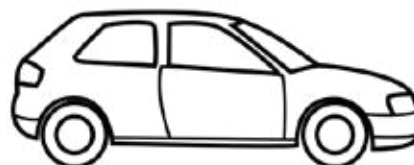
a



Palazzo Massimo



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



Tram



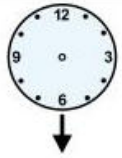
A piedi



Come



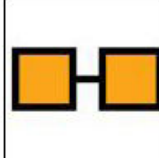
visitare



adesso



Palazzo Massimo



con



il virus Covid.

museo  
nazionale  
romano

### Palazzo Massimo

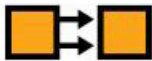
Largo di Villa Peretti, 2  
00185 Roma

[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



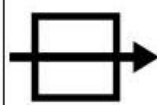
Palazzo Massimo



fai



il biglietto



sul



sito [www.museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it](http://www.museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it)



Stampa



il biglietto



e



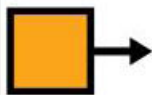
portalo



con



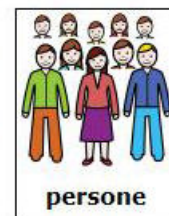
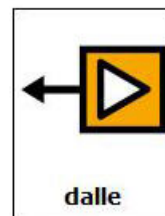
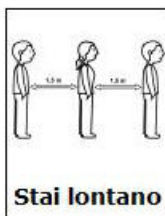
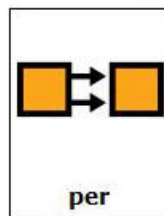
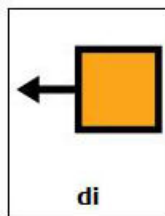
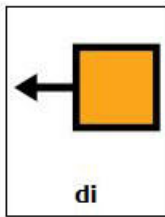
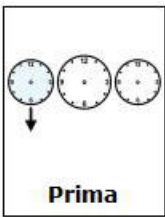
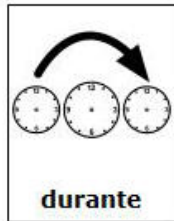
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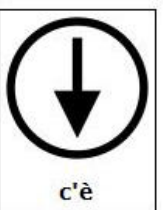
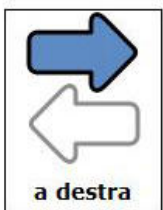
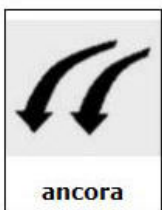
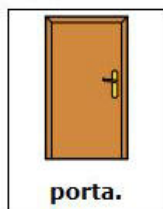
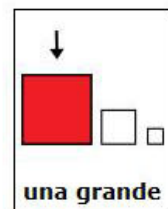
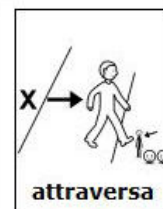
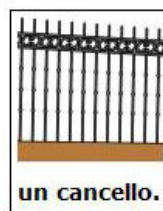
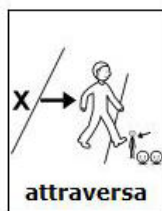
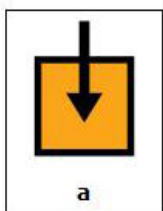
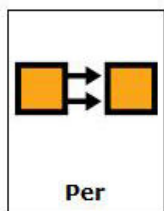
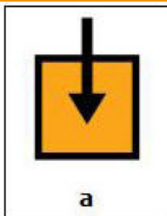
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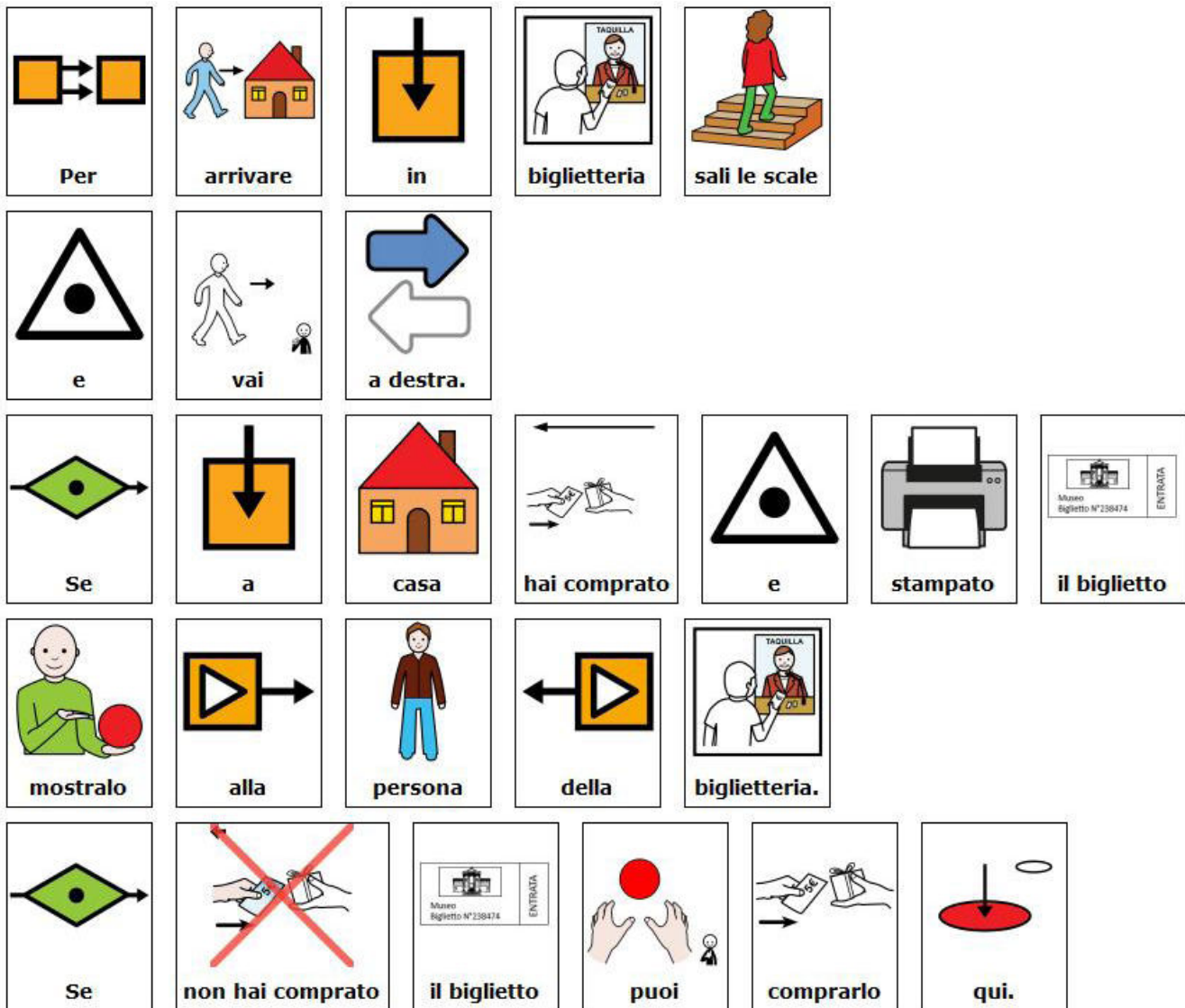


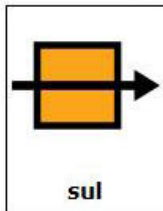
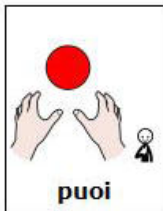
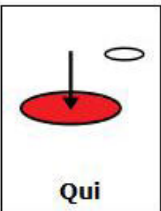
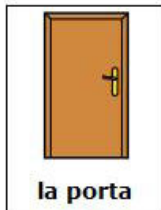
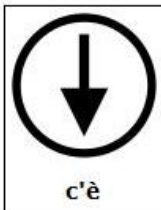
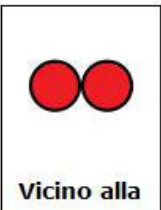
Palazzo Massimo.






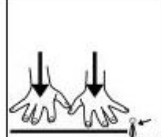

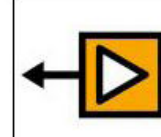

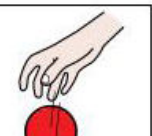
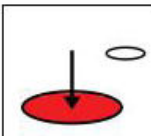


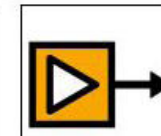




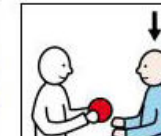


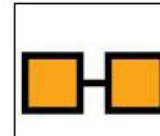

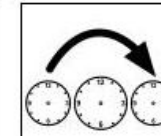







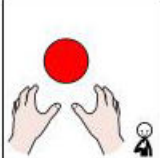
		
<b>Gli armadietti</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>Palazzo Massimo</b>



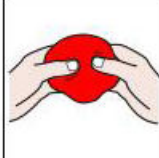
 <b>La stanza degli armadietti</b>	 <b>è</b>	 <b>a sinistra</b>	 <b>della</b>	 <b>biglietteria.</b>	
 <b>Lascia</b>	 <b>qui</b>	 <b>le tue</b>	 <b>cose</b>	 <b>alle</b>	 <b>persone con il cartellino.</b>
 <b>Le persone con il cartellino</b>	 <b>ti daranno</b>	 <b>un gettone,</b>	 <b>prendilo</b>		
 <b>e</b>	 <b>portalo</b>	 <b>con</b>	 <b>te</b>	 <b>durante</b>	 <b>la visita.</b>



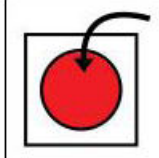
Cosa



puoi



fare



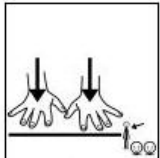
dentro



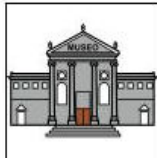
Palazzo Massimo



Palazzo Massimo



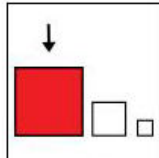
è



un museo



molto



grande



e



bello.



Nel



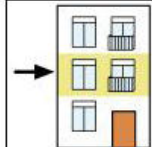
museo



ci sono



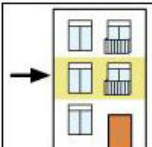
tre



piani.



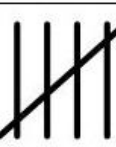
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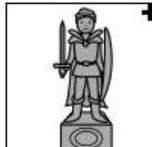
piano 1



ci sono

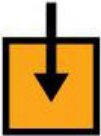
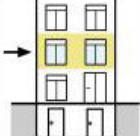

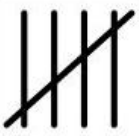




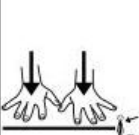

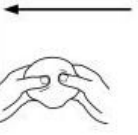
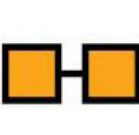


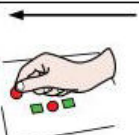
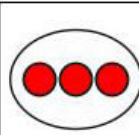
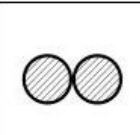


tante

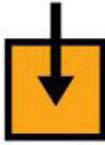
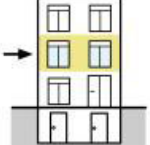

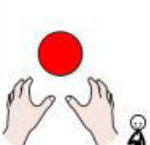
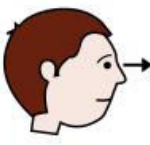

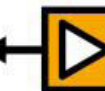


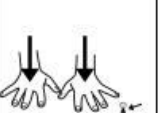

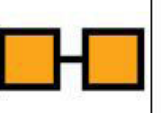







statue.



						
Nel	piano 2	ci sono	tanti	affreschi	e	mosaici.
						
Un mosaico	è	un quadro	fatto	con	tante	tessere colorate
						
messe	tutte	vicine.				



						
Nel	piano	-2	puoi	vedere	il Medagliere	
	 <b>Museo Nazionale Romano.</b>					
del						
						
Il Medagliere	è	un museo	con	tante	monete,	gioielli <sup>+s</sup>
	 <b>pietre preziose.</b>					
e						

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Le regole**



**Dentro**

**Palazzo Massimo**

**cammina**

**piano,**

**puoi**

**fare fotografie**

**senza flash,**

**non puoi toccare**

**opere d'arte,**

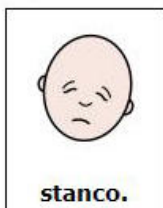
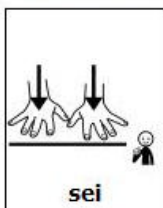
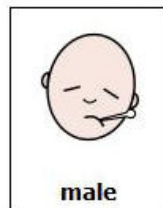
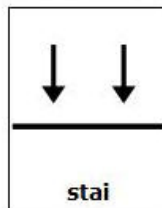
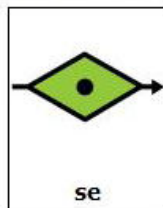
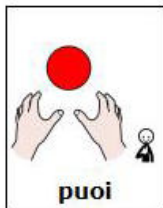
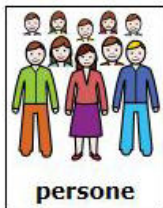
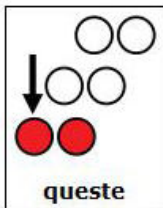
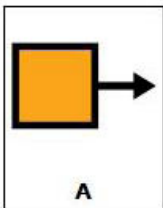
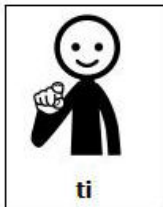
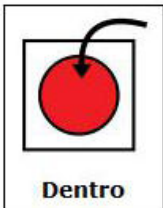
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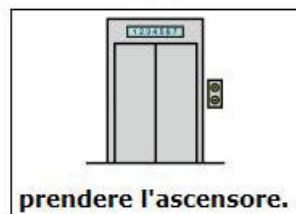
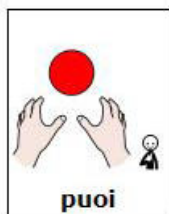
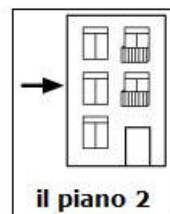
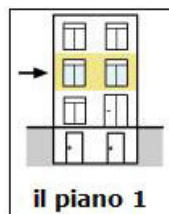
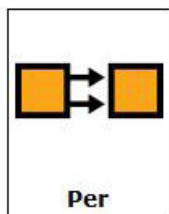
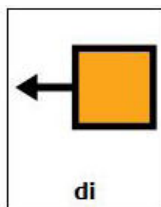
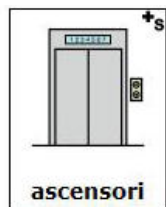
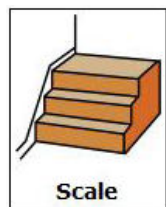
**non puoi mangiare**

**e**

**non puoi bere.**

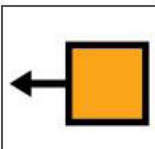








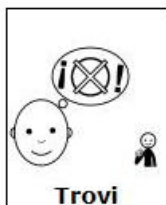
I bagni



di



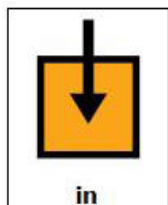
Palazzo Massimo



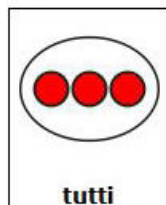
Trovi



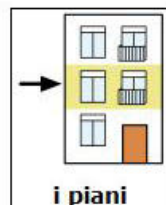
i bagni



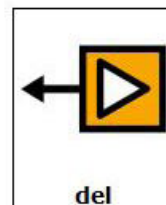
in



tutti



i piani



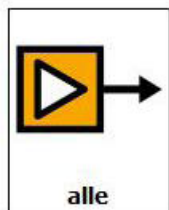
del



Museo.



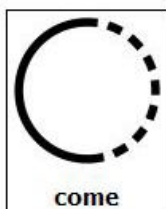
Chiedi



alle



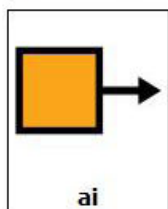
persone con il cartellino



come



arrivare




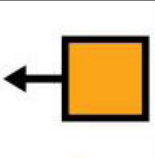

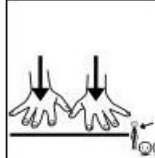
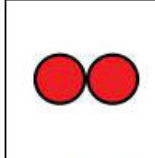
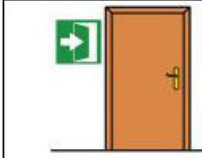
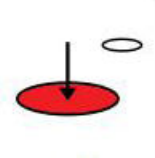





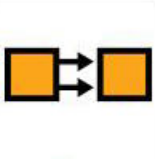


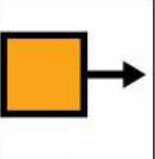

ai



bagni.

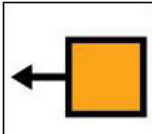
		
Il negozio	di	Palazzo Massimo



					
Il negozio	di	Palazzo Massimo	è	vicino all'	entrata del museo.
					
Qui	puoi	comprare	libri <sup>+s</sup>	e	oggetti
					
per	ricordare	la visita	a	Palazzo Massimo.	



Il bar



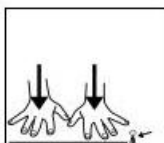
di



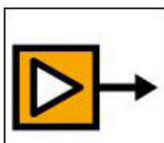
Palazzo Massimo



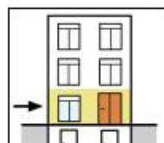
Il bar



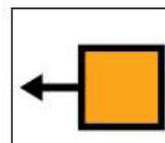
è



al



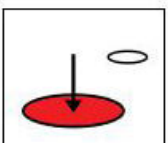
piano terra



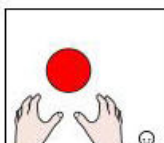
di



Palazzo Massimo.



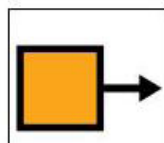
Qui



puoi



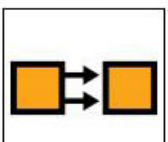
sederti



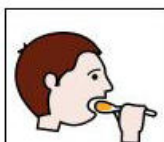
a



un tavolo



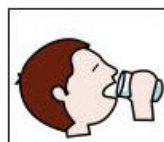
per



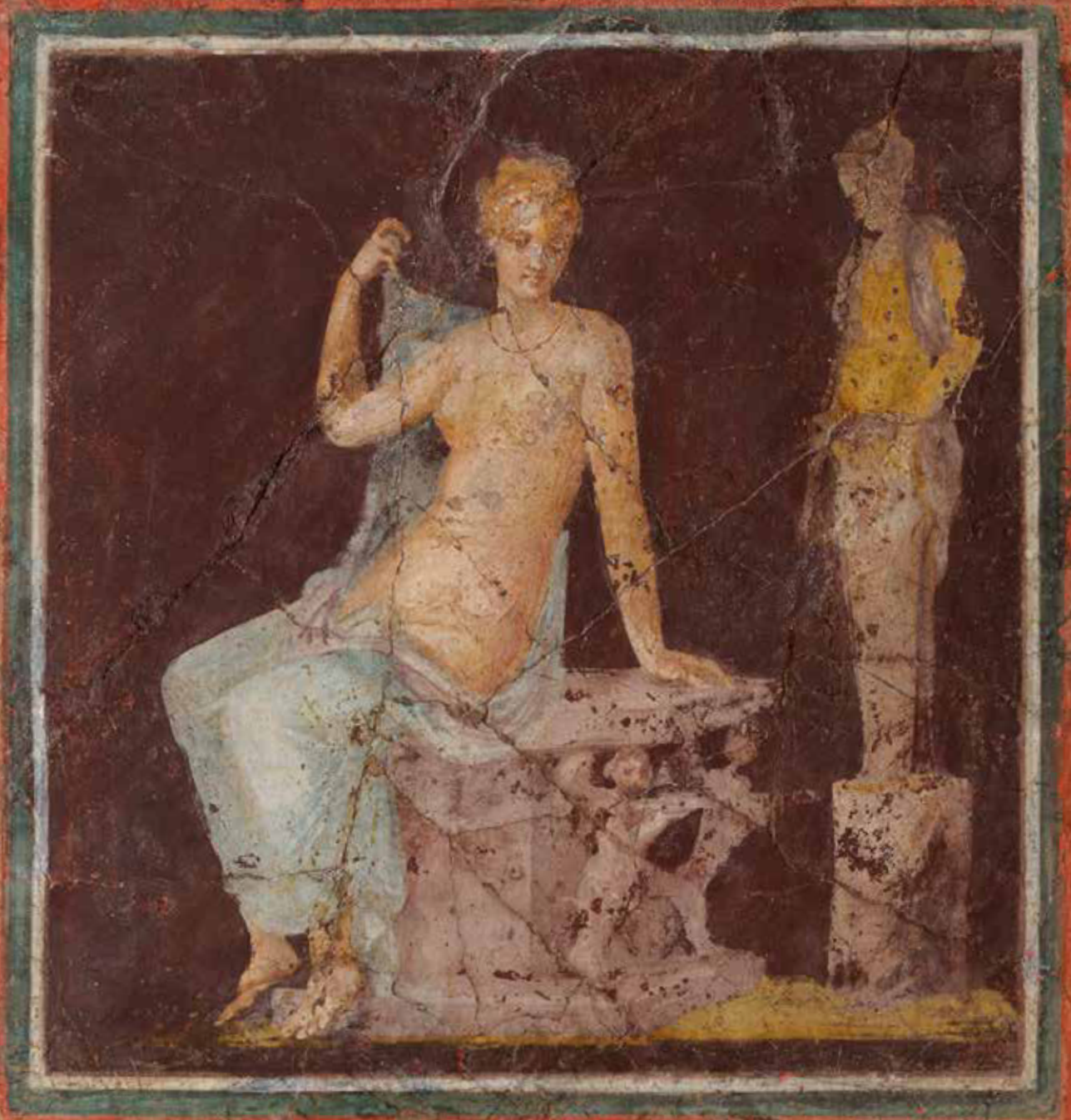
mangiare



e



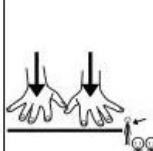
bere.



**Palazzo Massimo**



Cosa



è



Palazzo Massimo



Palazzo Massimo,



Palazzo Altemps,



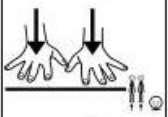
Crypta Balbi



e



le Terme di Diocleziano



sono

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano.



Visitando

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano



puoi



scoprire


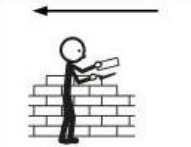
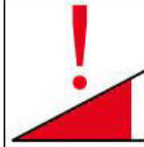
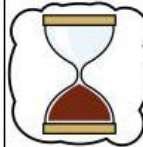
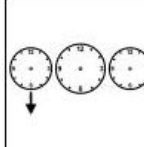
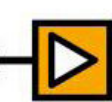



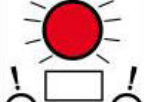
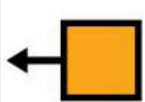

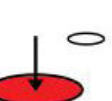



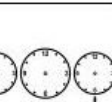


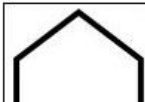
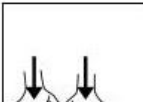



la storia di Roma.

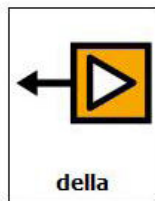
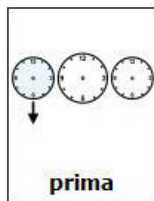
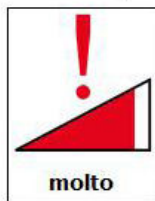
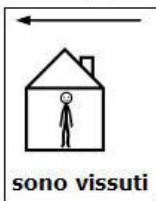
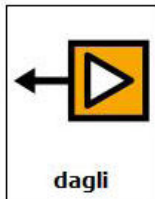
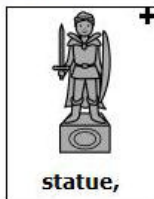
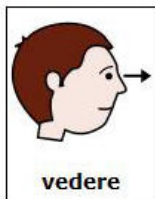
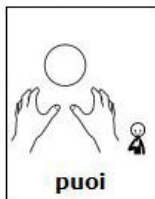
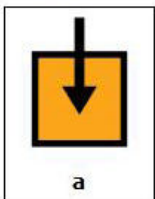
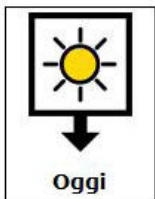


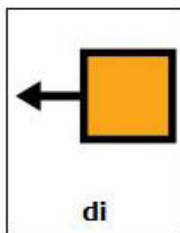
La storia di Palazzo Massimo



 Palazzo Massimo	 è stato costruito	 molto	 tempo	 fa		
 dalla	 famiglia Massimo,	 una famiglia	 molto	 importante	 di	 Comune di Roma Roma.
 Qui	 la famiglia Massimo	 ha fatto	 una scuola.			
 Dopo	 un po'	 questo	 palazzo	 è diventato	 un museo.	

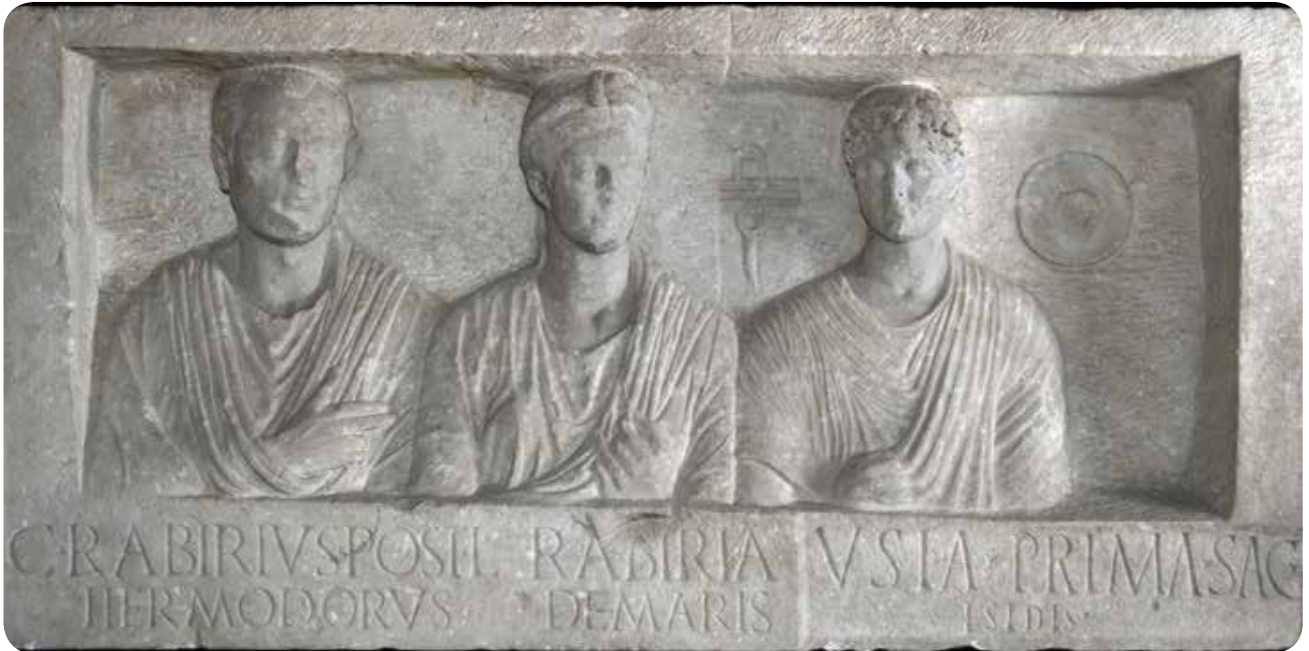




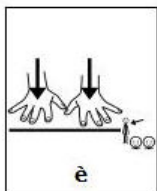




Rilievo dei Rabirii e di Usia Prima



Un rilievo



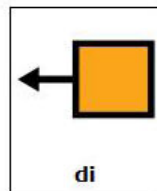
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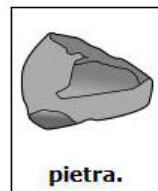
un quadro



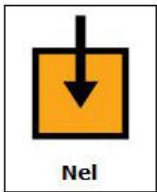
fatto



di



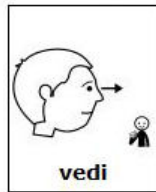
pietra.



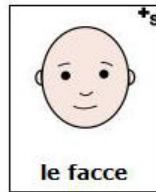
Nel



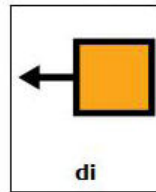
Rilievo dei Rabirii



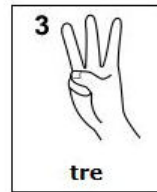
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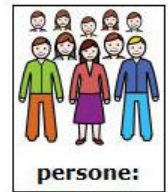
le facce



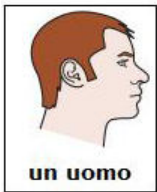
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tre



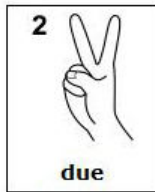
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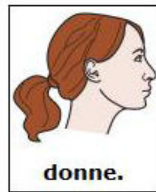
un uomo



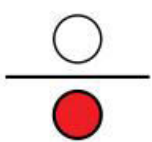
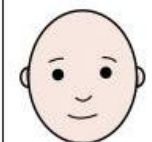
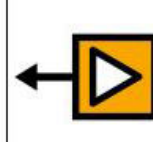

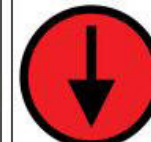
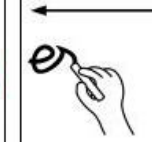
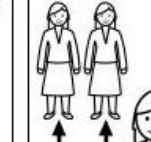
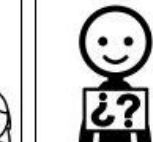


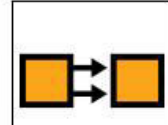


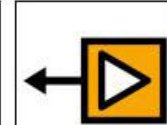


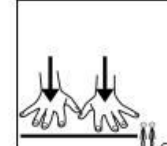

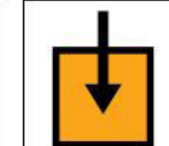

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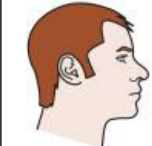



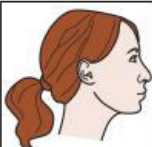
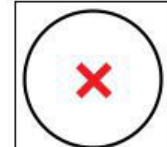



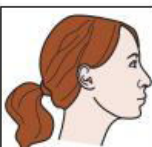
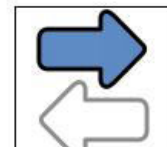



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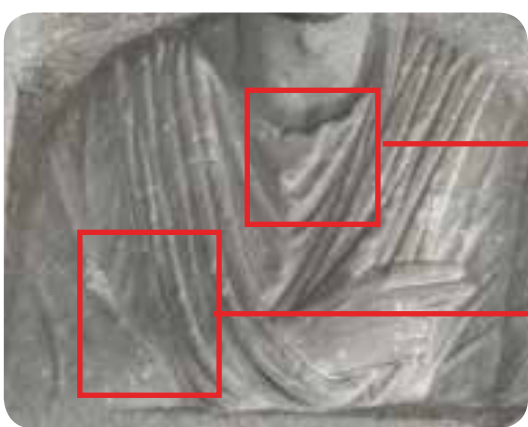
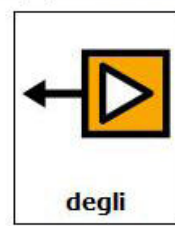
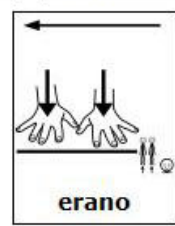
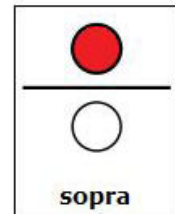
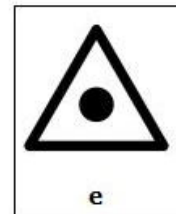
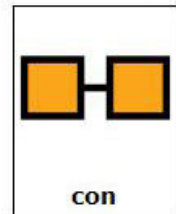
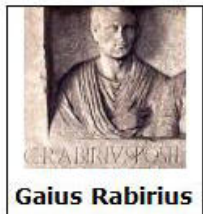
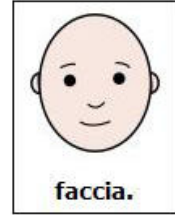
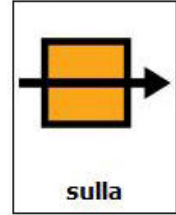
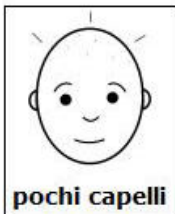
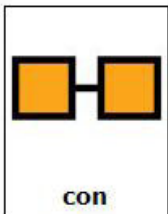
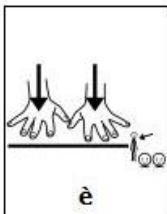
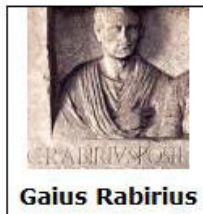
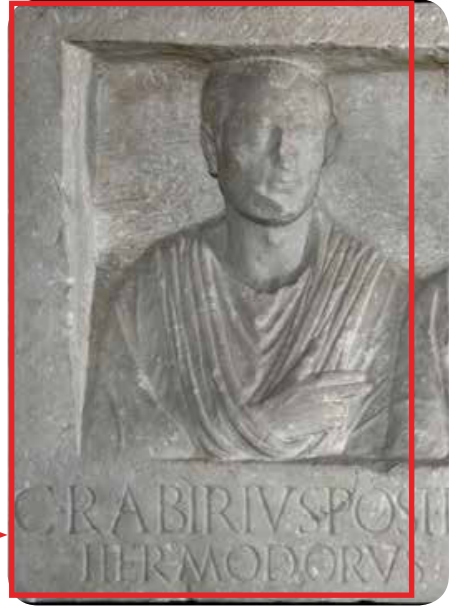


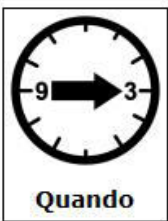
donne.

 Sotto	 la faccia	 delle	 persone	 ci sono	 scritti	 i loro	 nomi.
 Il Rilievo dei Rabirii	 si chiama così	 per	 ricordare	 il nome	 delle	 persone	
 che	 sono	 scolpite	 nel	 rilievo.			

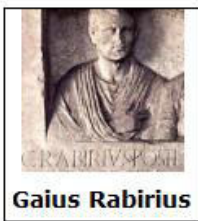


 L'uomo	 si chiama	 Gaius Rabirius.		
 La donna	 al centro	 si chiama	 Rabiria Demaris.	
 La donna	 a destra	 si chiama	 Usia Prima.	

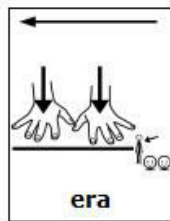




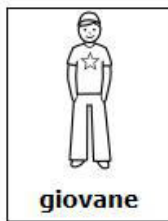
Quando



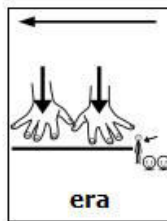
Gaius Rabirius



era



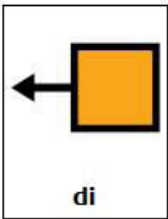
giovane



era



lo schiavo



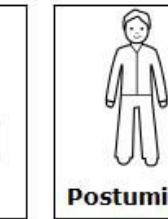
di



un uomo ricco



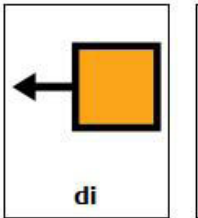
chiamato



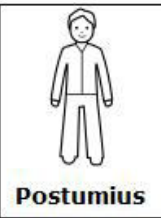
Postumius.



Il nome



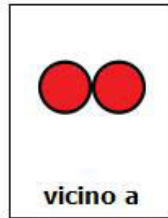
di



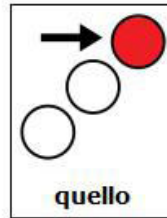
Postumius



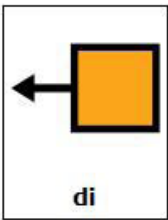
è scritto



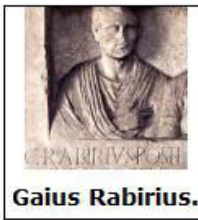
vicino a



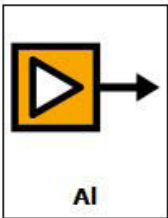
quello



di



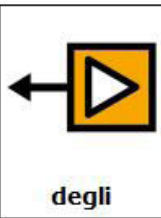
Gaius Rabirius.



Al



tempo



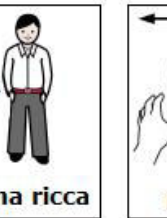
degli



antichi Romani



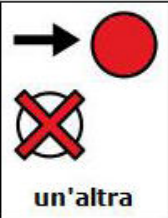
una persona ricca



poteva



comprare



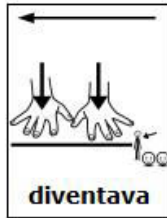
un'altra



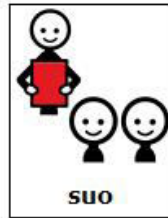
persona



che



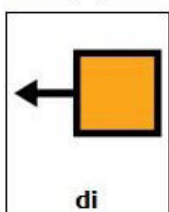
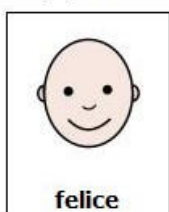
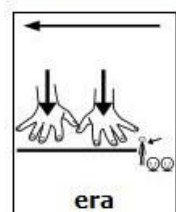
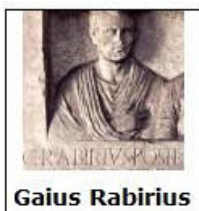
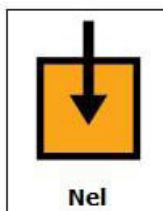
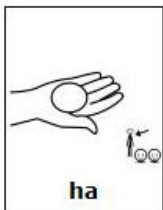
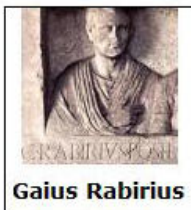
diventava

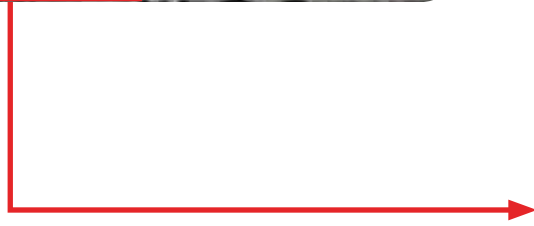
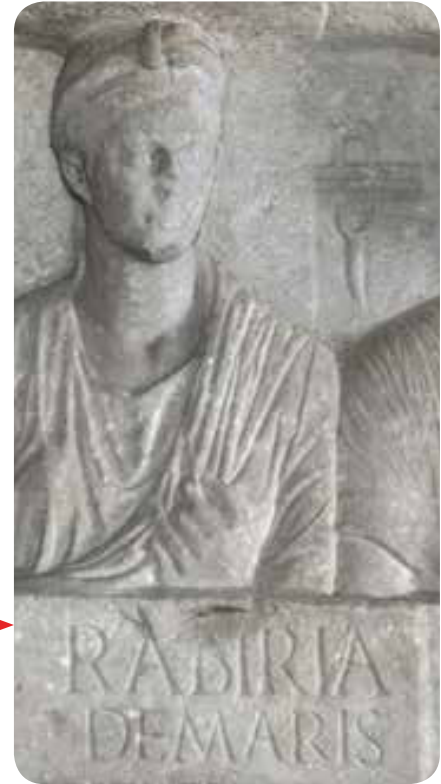


suo



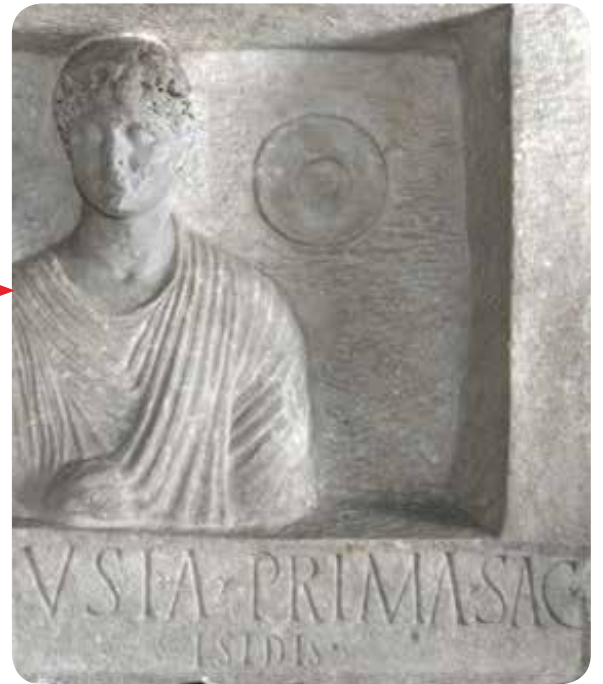
schiavo.





 Al centro	 c'è	 la faccia	 di	 Rabiria Demaris.	
 Puoi	 vedere	 il nome	 sotto	 la sua	 faccia.
 Questa	 donna	 ha	 la tunica	 e	 un mantello
 che	 copre	 una sola	 spalla.		

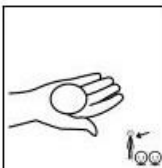




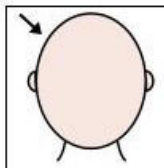
 <b>A destra</b>	 <b>vedi</b>	 <b>la faccia</b>	 <b>di</b>	 <b>Usia Prima.</b>		
 <b>Puoi</b>	 <b>vedere</b>	 <b>il nome</b>	 <b>scritto</b>	 <b>sotto</b>	 <b>la sua</b>	 <b>faccia.</b>



Usia Prima



ha



in testa



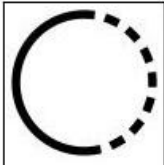
la corona di fiori



e



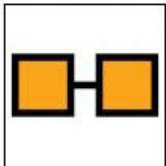
è vestita



come



Rabiria Demaris



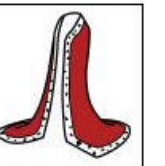
con



la tunica

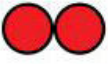
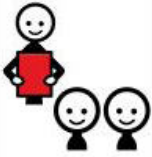

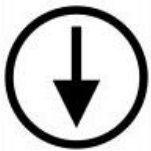
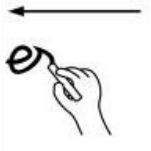


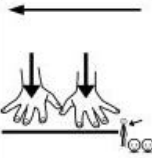

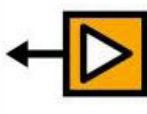


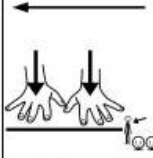







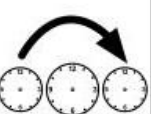







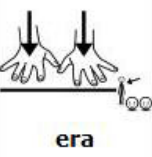



e

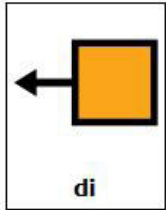
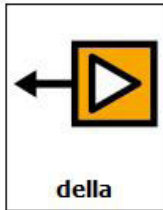
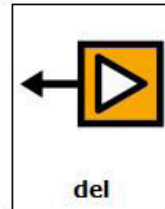
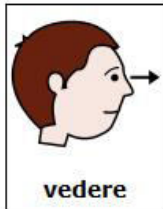


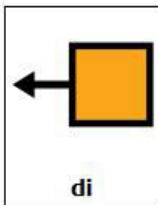
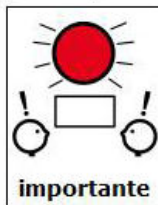
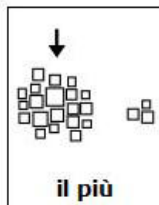
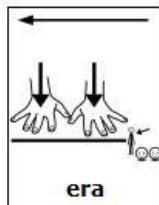
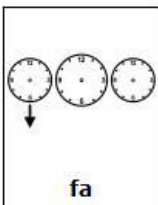
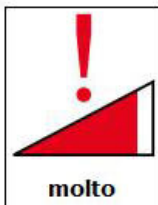
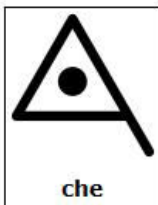
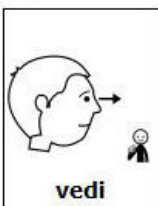
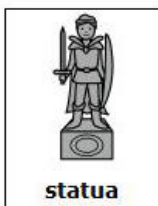
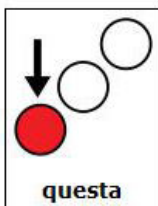
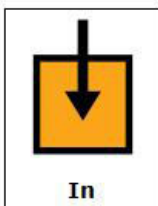
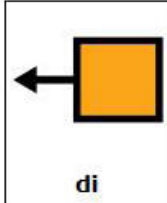
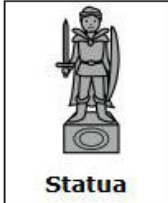
il mantello.




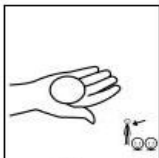


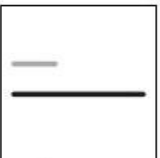



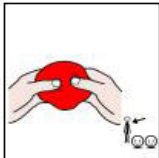


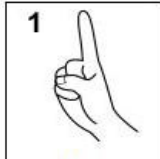
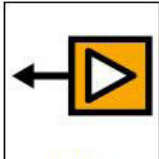


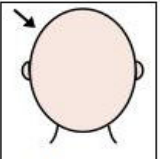
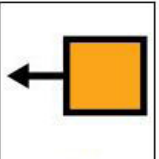






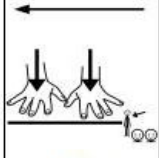
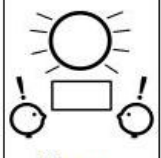
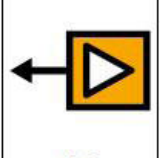

 Vicino al	 suo	 nome	 c'è	 scritto	 che	 Usia Prima
 era	 una sacerdotessa	 della	 dea Iside.			
 La sacerdotessa	 era	 una persona	 che	 pregava	 molto	
 e	 organizza	 le feste religiose.				
 Durante	 festa di Iside	 si suonava	 il sistro	 e	 si usava	 la patera.
 La patera	 era	 una ciotola.				

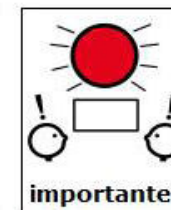
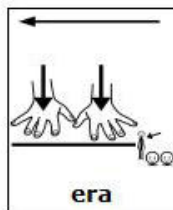
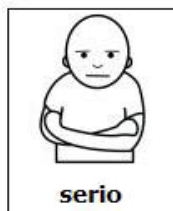
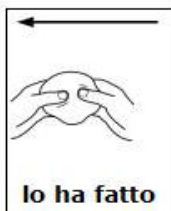
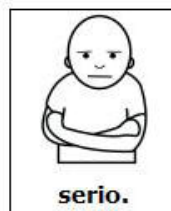
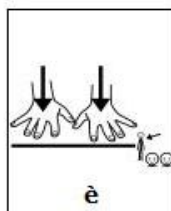
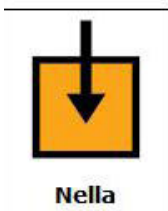








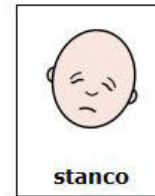
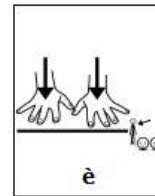
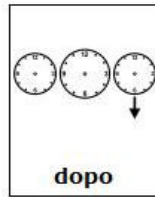
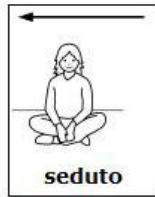
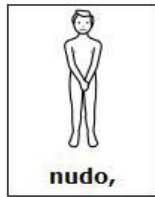
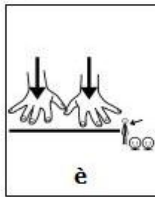
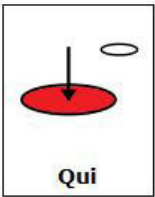
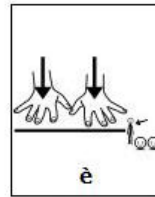
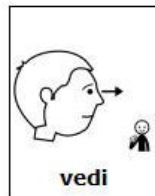
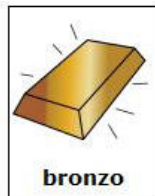
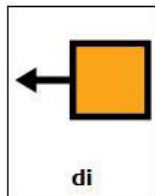
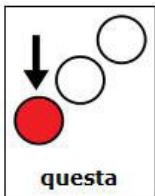
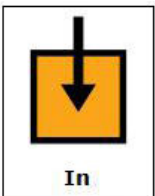
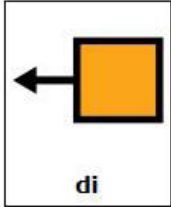
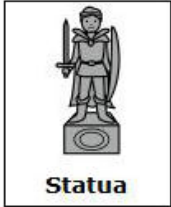
 Augusto	 ha	 una toga	 molto	 lunga	 e	 bella
 che	 fa	 tante	 pieghe.			
 Una	 delle	 pieghe	 copre	 la testa	 di	 Augusto.
 Augusto	 era vestito	 come	 il pontefice massimo			
 che	 era	 il capo	 dei	 preti.		

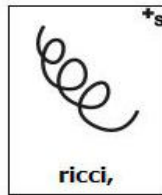
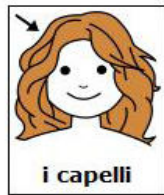
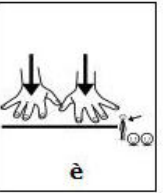
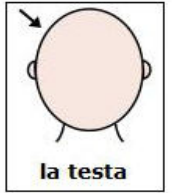
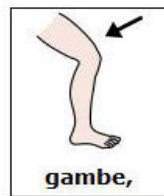
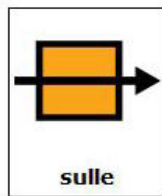




 Questa	 statua	 di	 marmo	 è	 molto	 grande.
 La statua	 è	 senza	 braccia	 perché	 si sono rotte.	
 Gli archeologi	 pensano	 che	 la statua	 avesse		
 nella	 mano destra	 una patera	 e	 nella	 mano sinistra	 un bastone.





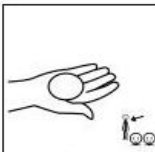




Sulla	faccia	e	sul	corpo		
ci sono	tante	ferite.				
Vedi	le orecchie	gonfie,	dei lividi	e	il naso	rotto.
Su	gambe	e	braccia			
vedi	gocce	di	sangue.			



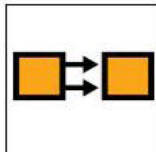
Il pugilatore



ha



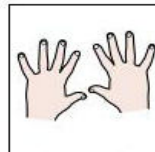
i guantoni



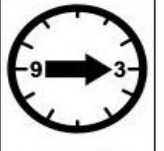
per



proteggere



le mani



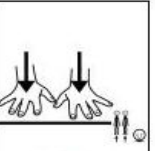
quando



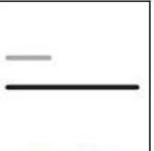
dà un pugno.



I guantoni



sono



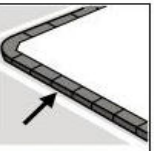
lunghi



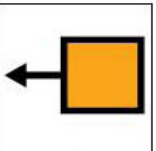
e



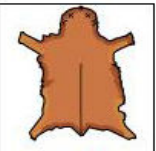
hanno



il bordo



di



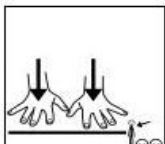
pelliccia.



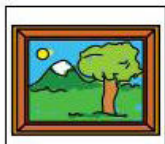
**Il Rilievo con Antinoo**



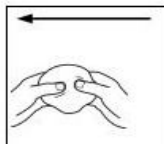
**Un rilievo**



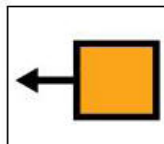
**è**



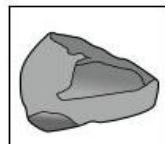
**un quadro**



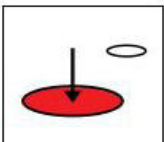
**fatto**



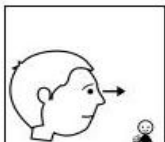
**di**



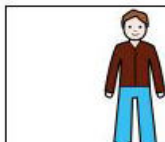
**pietra.**



**Qui**



**vedi**



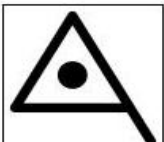
**un ragazzo giovane**



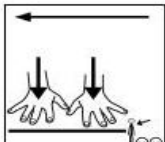
**di nome**



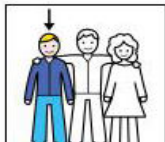
**Antinoo,**



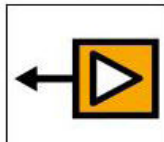
**che**



**era**



**amico**




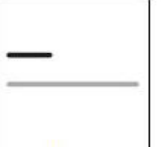
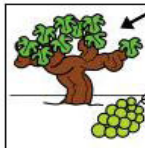


**dell'**



**imperatore Adriano.**

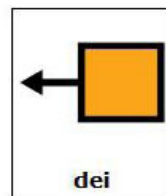
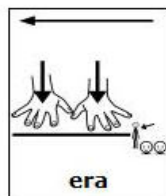
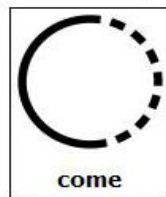
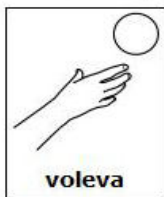
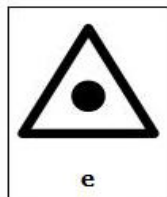
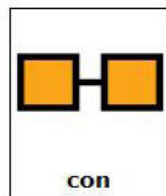


 Antinoo	 è	 molto	 bello,	 ha	 i capelli	 ricci <sup>+s</sup>
 e	 porta in testa	 una corona di rami di pino.				
 Antinoo	 ha	 una tunica	 corta	 e	 tiene in mano	 un falcetto
 per	 tagliare un ramo	 di	 vite.			

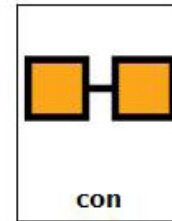
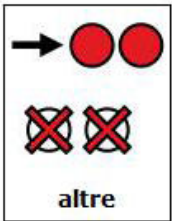
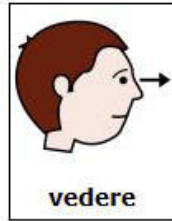
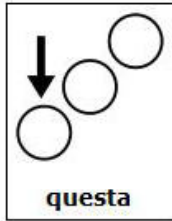
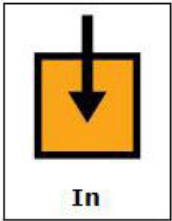


 A destra	 c'è	 un cane.			
 A sinistra	 c'è	 altare	 con	 sopra	 una pigna.
 Sull'	 altare	 è scritto	 il nome	 dello	 scultore
 che	 ha fatto	 il rilievo con Antinoo:	 Antoniano di Afrodisia.		











La Fanciulla di Anzio



In

questa

statua

vedi

una ragazza giovane.

Molto

tempo

fa

questa

statua

era

nella

villa

che

l'imperatore Nerone

aveva

ad



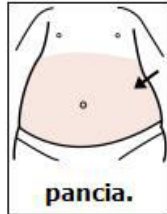
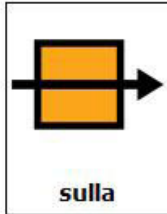
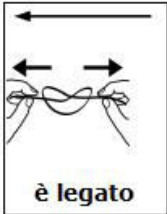
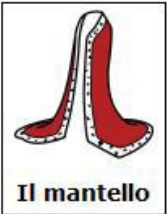
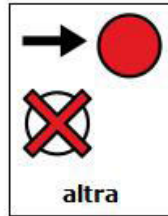
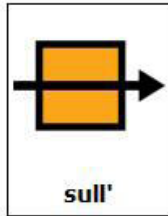
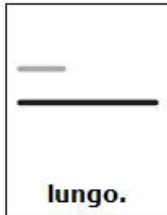
Anzio

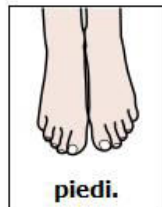
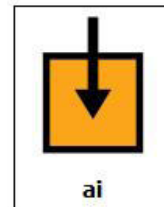
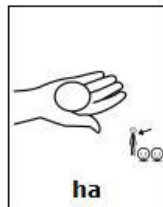
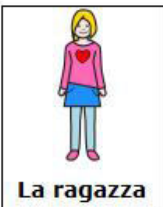
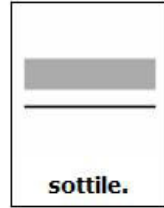
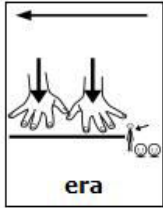
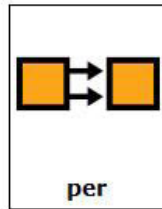
è

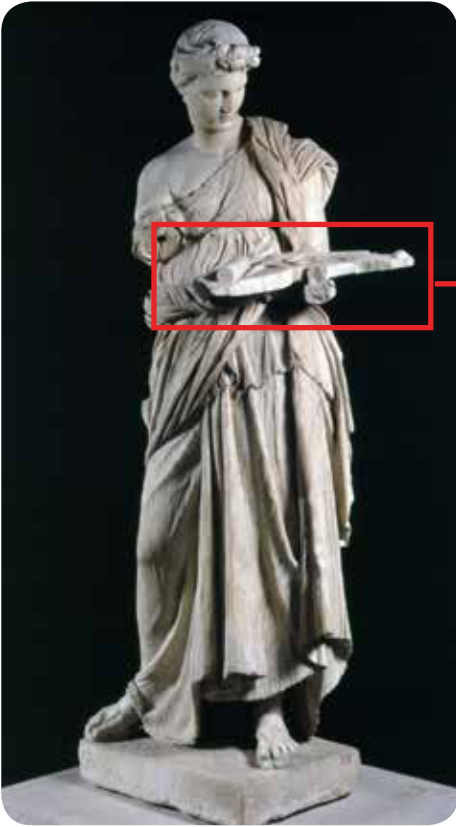
una città

vicino a

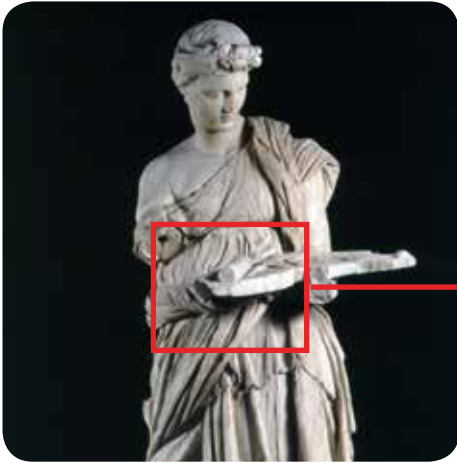
Comune di Roma  
Roma.







 La ragazza	 guarda	 gli oggetti	 nel	 vassoio
 che	 ha	 in	 mano.	
 Sopra	 il vassoio	 c'è	 un rotolo.	



Per

alcuni

archeologi

il rotolo

era fatto

di

bende.

Per

altri

archeologi

il rotolo

era

un volumen.

Il volumen

era

il libro

degli

antichi Romani,

fatto

di

foglie di papiro.

Le foglie di papiro

erano incollate

vicine

per

fare

i fogli

per

scrivere.

Per

leggere

gli antichi Romani

non giravano le pagine

del

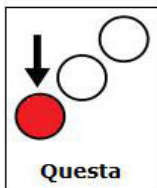
libro

ma

srotolavano il volumen.



Il Discobolo Lancellotti



Questa



statua



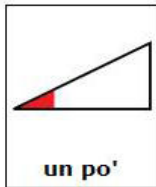
si chiama



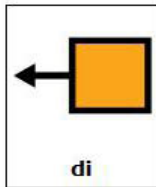
Discobolo Lancellotti



perché



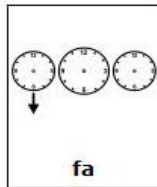
un po'



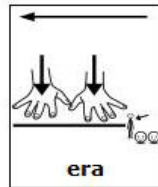
di



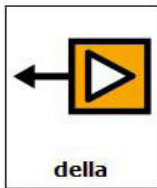
tempo



fa



era



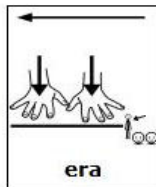
della



famiglia Lancellotti.



Il discobolo



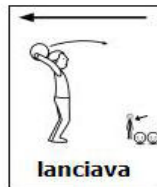
era



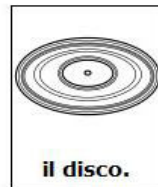
un atleta



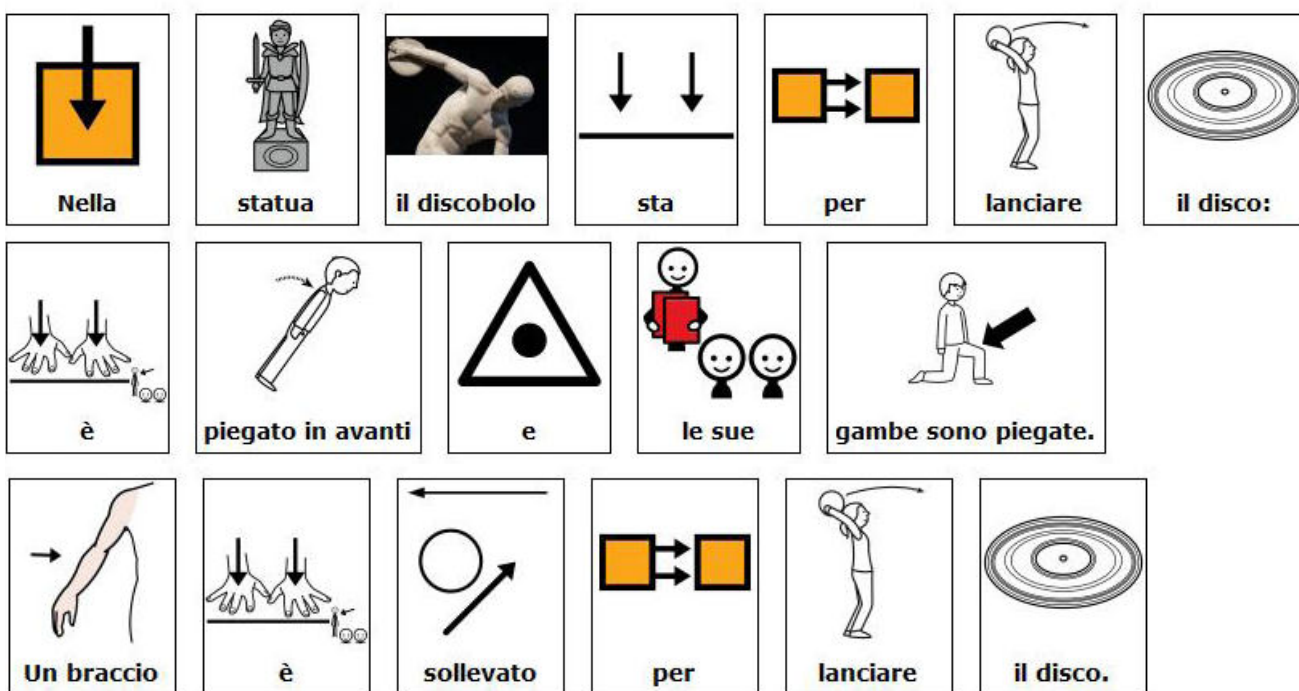
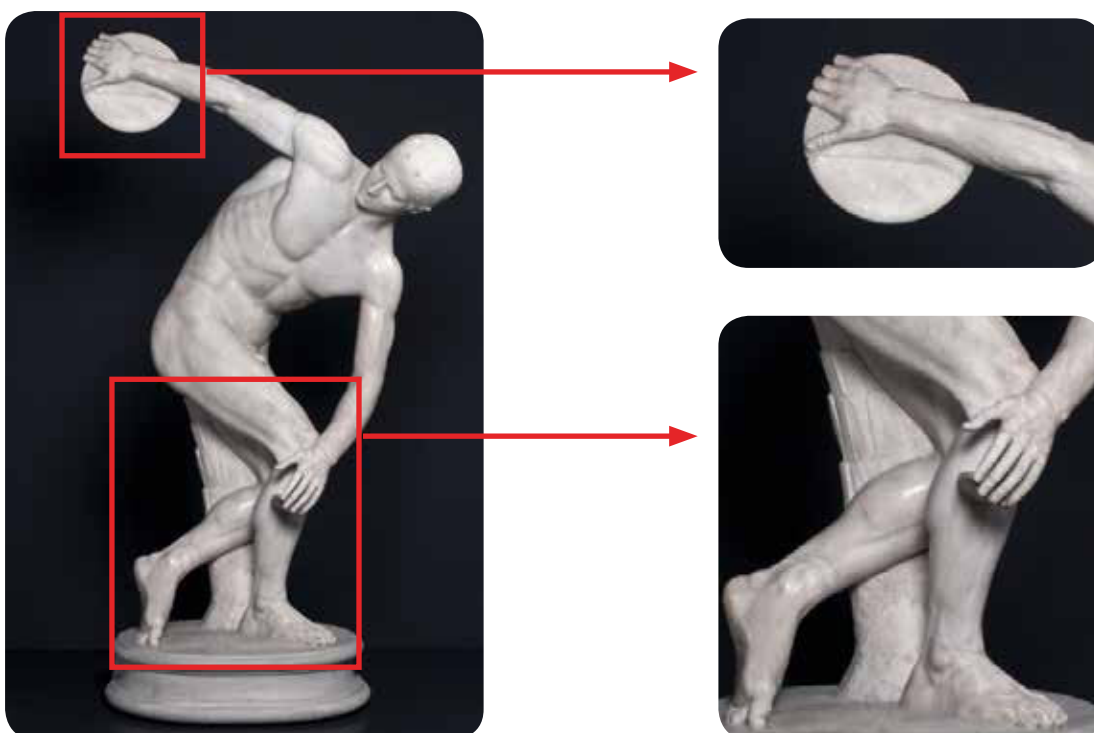
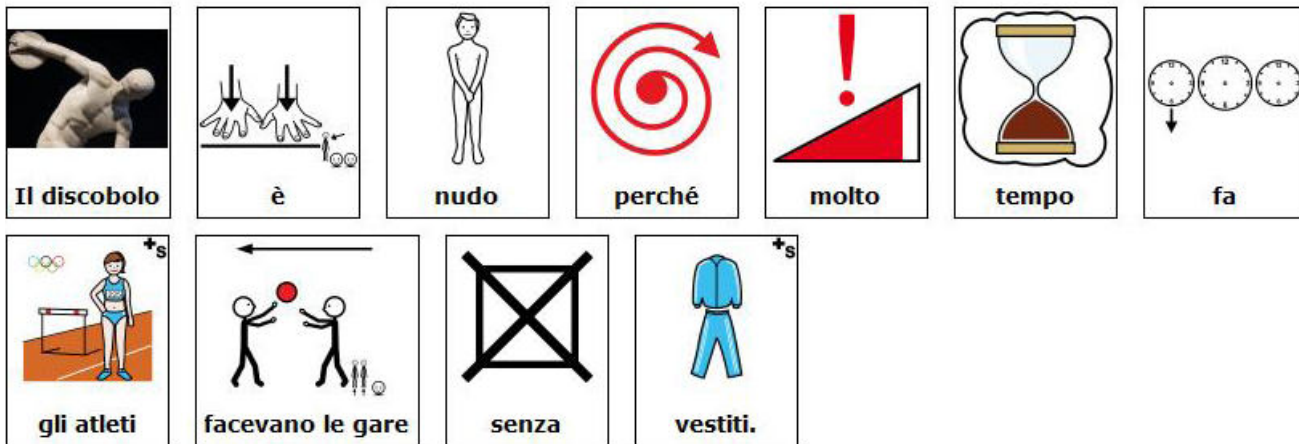
che



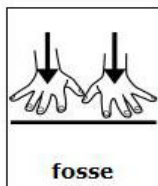
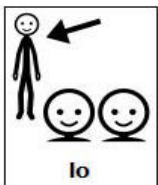
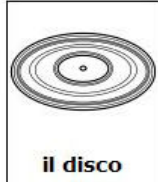
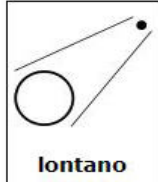
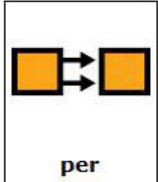
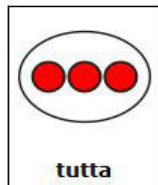
lanciava



il disco.









**Il Discobolo**

**è**

**la copia**

**di**

**una statua di bronzo.**

**Tanti**

**scultori**

**hanno fatto**

**copie**

**della**

**statua di bronzo**

**perché**

**era**

**molto**

**bella**

**e**

**famosa.**

**Oggi**

**la statua di bronzo non c'è più**

**ma**

**puoi**

**vedere**

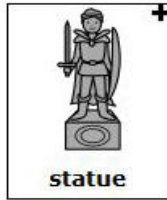
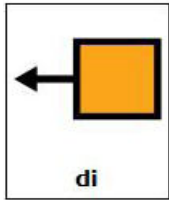
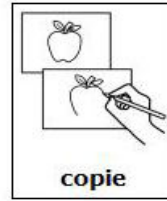
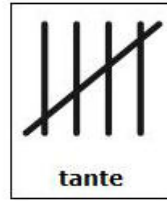
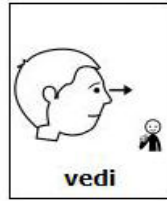
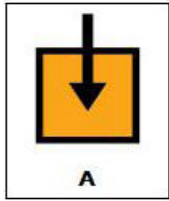
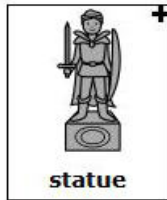
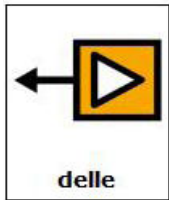
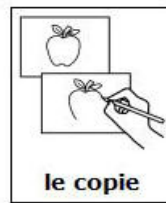
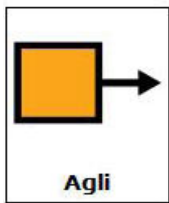
**un'altra**

**copia**

**di**

**quella**

**statua di bronzo.**

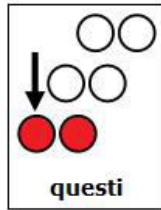
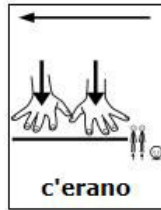
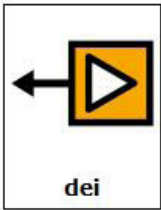
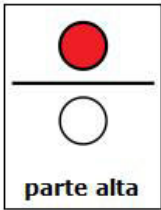
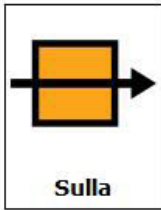
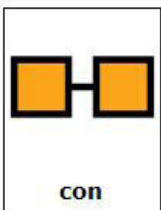


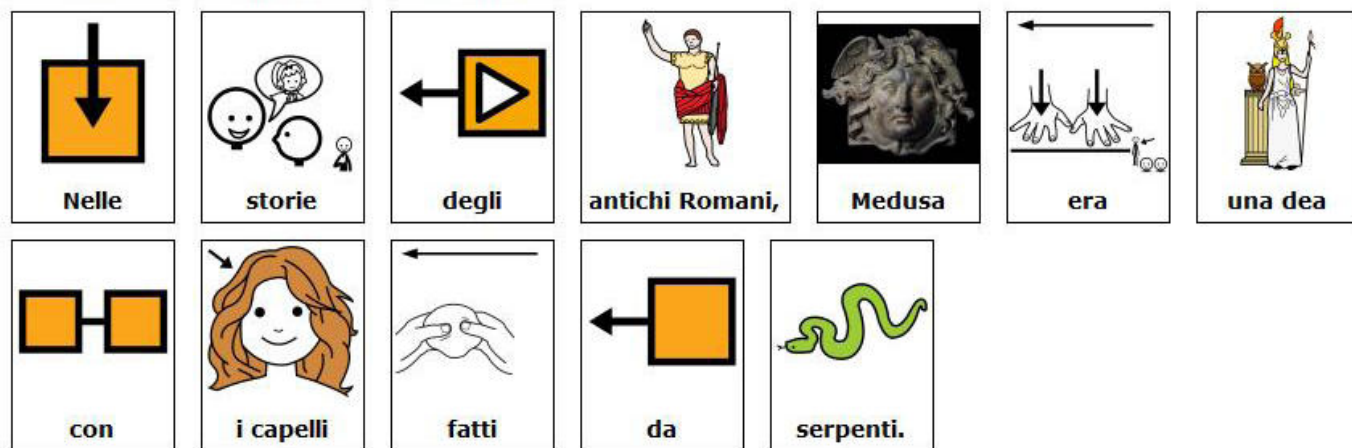
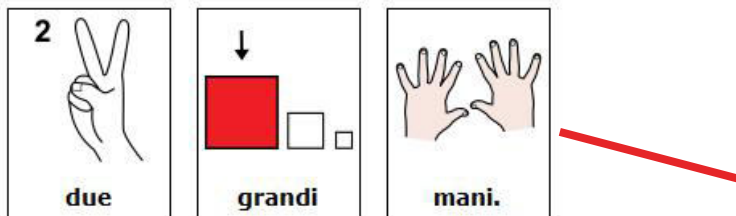
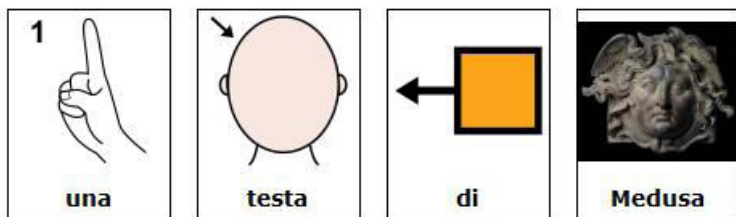
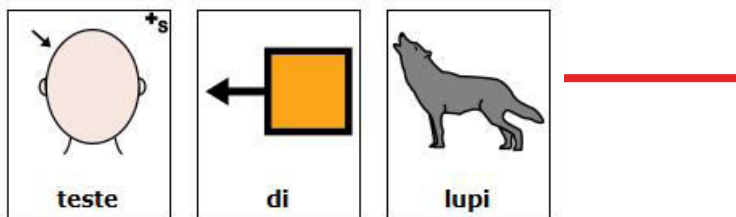
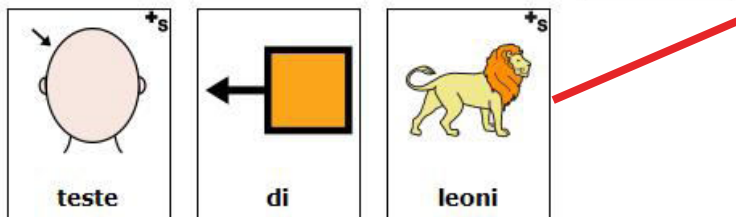
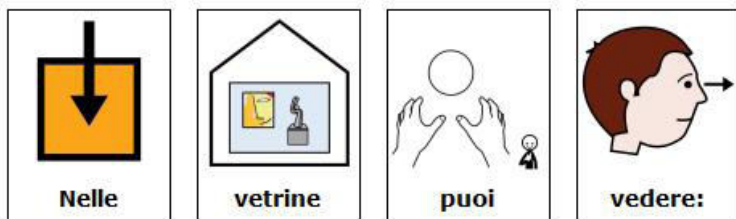


Gli animali delle navi di Nemi




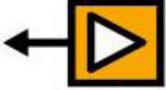

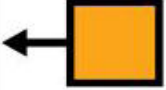

 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 tanti	 oggetti di bronzo.	
 Molto	 tempo	 fa	 questi	 oggetti di bronzo	 erano	
 in	 delle grandi	 navi	 e	 le	 facevano	 belle.
 L'imperatore Caligola	 aveva	 fatto costruire	 queste	 navi		
 per	 fare delle feste	 nel	 lago di Nemi,	 vicino a	 Comune di Roma Roma.	




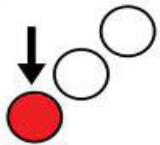

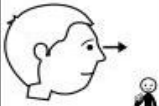




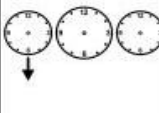
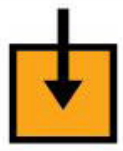

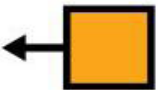


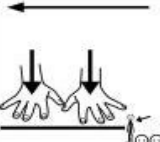

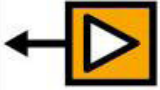





 In	 questa	 vetrina	 vedi	 una parte	 della	 recinzione	
 di	 una nave.						
 Queste	 recinzioni	 non	 facevano	 cadere	 le persone	 in	 acqua.
 Su	 queste	 recinzioni	 ci sono	 delle sculture:			
 da	 una parte	 vedi	 la faccia di una donna,				
 dall'	 altra	 vedi	 la faccia di un uomo.				


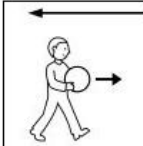

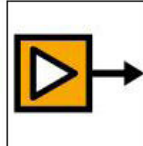

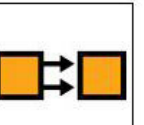



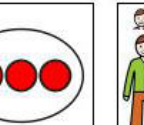

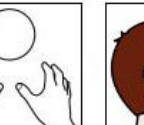

				
Gli affreschi	della	Villa	di	Livia



						
In	questa	sala	vedi	gli affreschi		
						
che	moltissimo	tempo	fa	erano	nella	Villa
						
di	Livia.					
						
Livia	era	la moglie	dell'	imperatore Augusto.		





 <p>Gli archeologi</p>	 <p>hanno portato</p>	 <p>gli affreschi</p>	 <p>al</p>	 <p>Museo</p>			
 <p>per</p>	 <p>proteggerli</p>	 <p>e</p>	 <p>perché</p>	 <p>tutte</p>	 <p>le persone</p>	 <p>potessero</p>	 <p>vederli.</p>



Negli

affreschi

vedi:

tante

piante

come

la palma

e

l'alloro.

Tanti

fiori

come

le margherite,

le rose,

i papaveri.

tanti

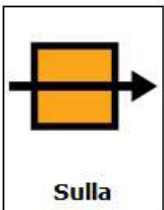
frutti

come

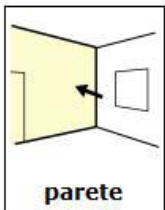
la melagrana

e

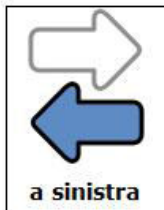
uccelli.



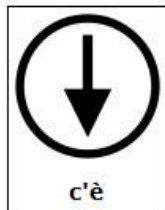
Sulla



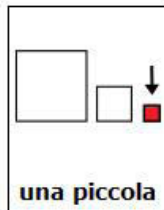
parete



a sinistra



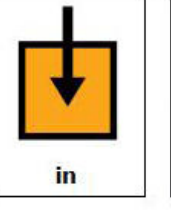
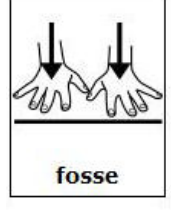
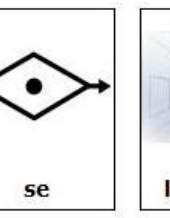
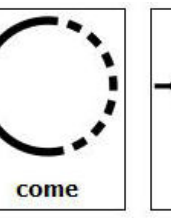
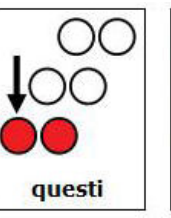
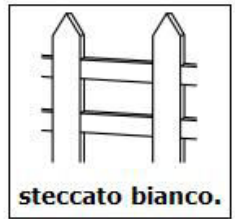
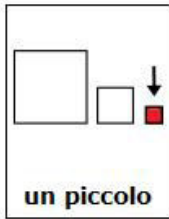
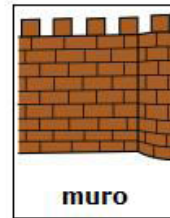
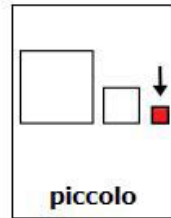
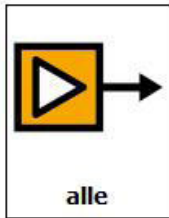
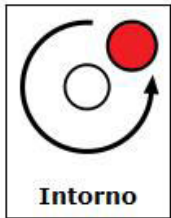
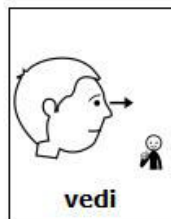
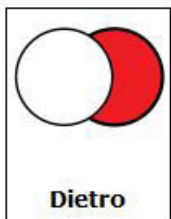
c'è



una piccola

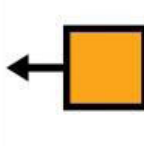

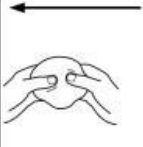
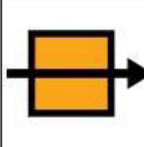


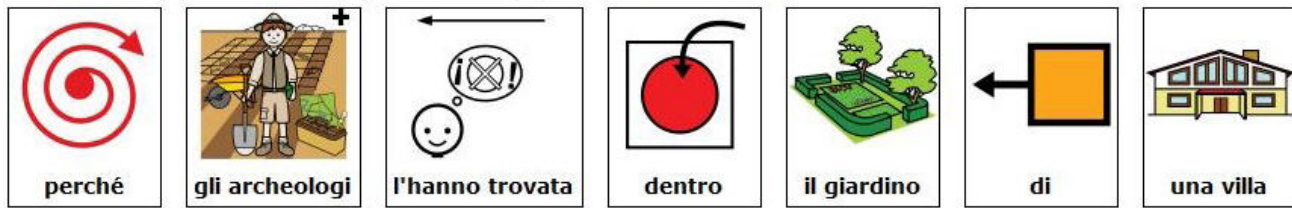
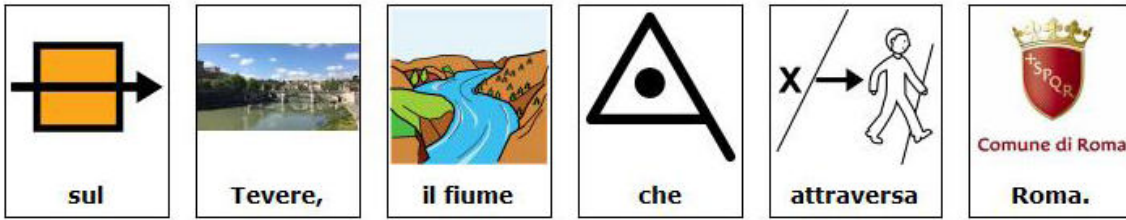
gabbia per uccelli.

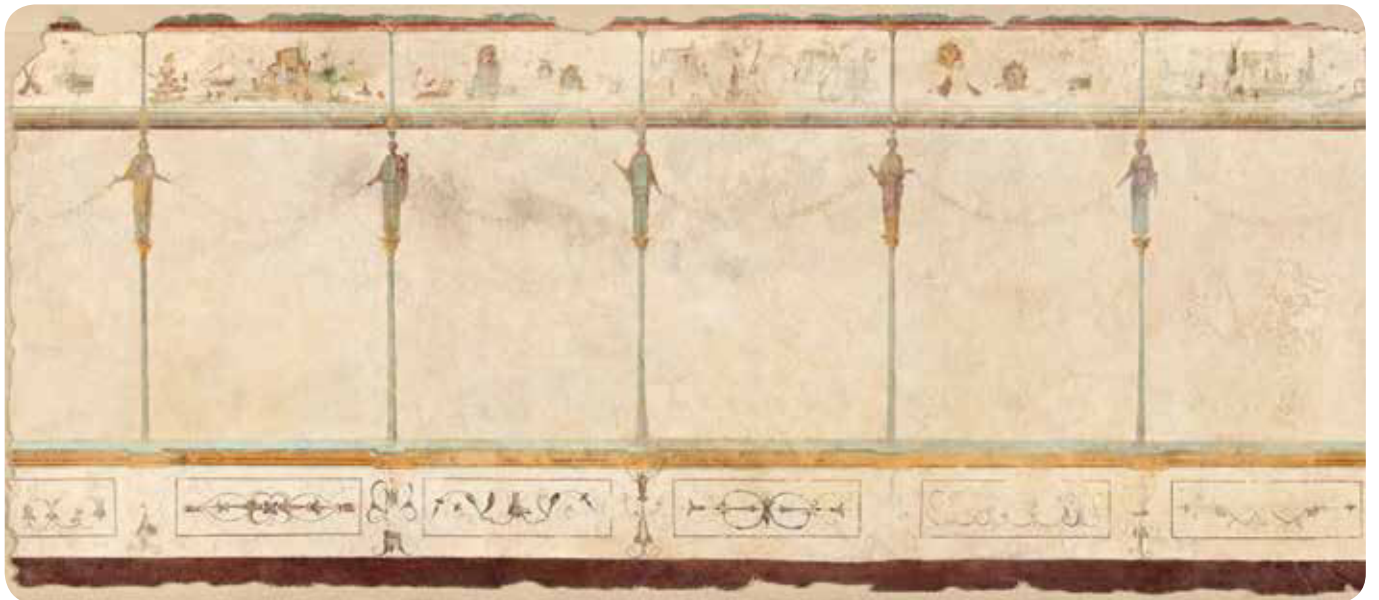





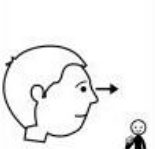
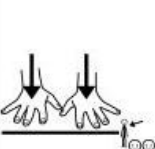



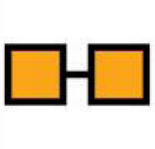


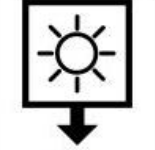
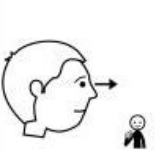
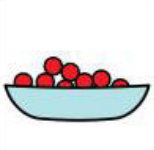

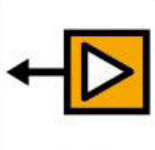

		
Gli affreschi	della	Villa della Farnesina



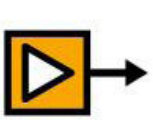
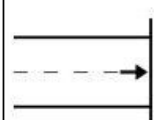
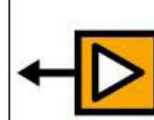

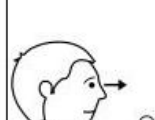
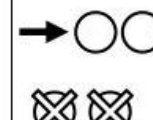

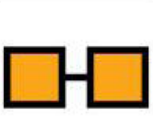



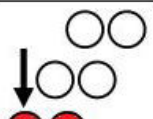

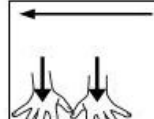
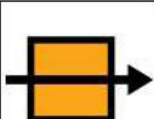
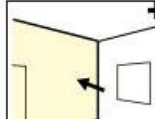
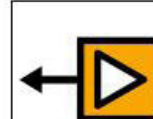

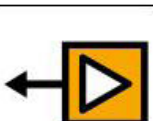

					
Al	piano 2	di	Palazzo Massimo	vedi	gli affreschi
					
della	Villa della Farnesina.				
					
Un affresco	è	dipinto	fatto	su	un muro.



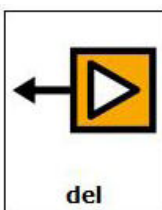
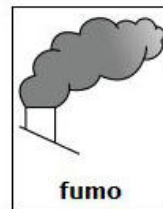
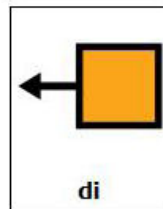
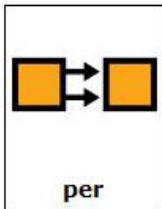
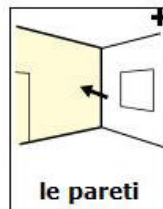
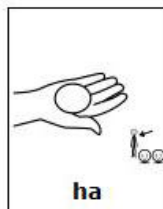
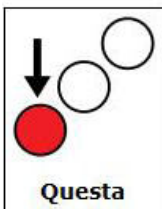
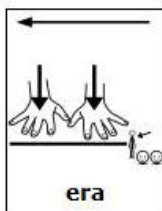
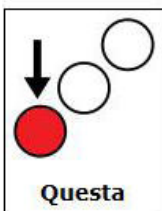


 <b>La prima</b>	 <b>sala</b>	 <b>che</b>	 <b>vedi</b>	 <b>è</b>	 <b>un lungo</b>	 <b>corridoio</b>
 <b>affrescato</b>	 <b>con</b>	 <b>tante</b>	 <b>colonne.</b>			
 <b>Oggi</b>	 <b>vedi</b>	 <b>pochi</b>	 <b>pezzi</b>	 <b>dell'</b>	 <b>affresco.</b>	


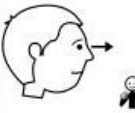


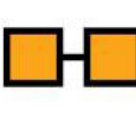
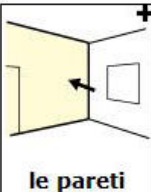


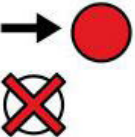
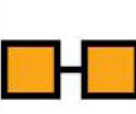
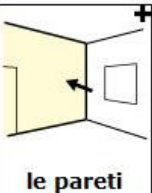
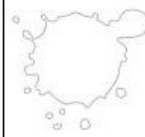

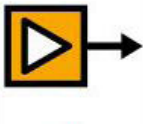






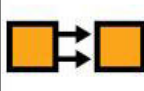
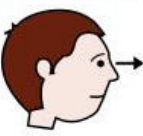


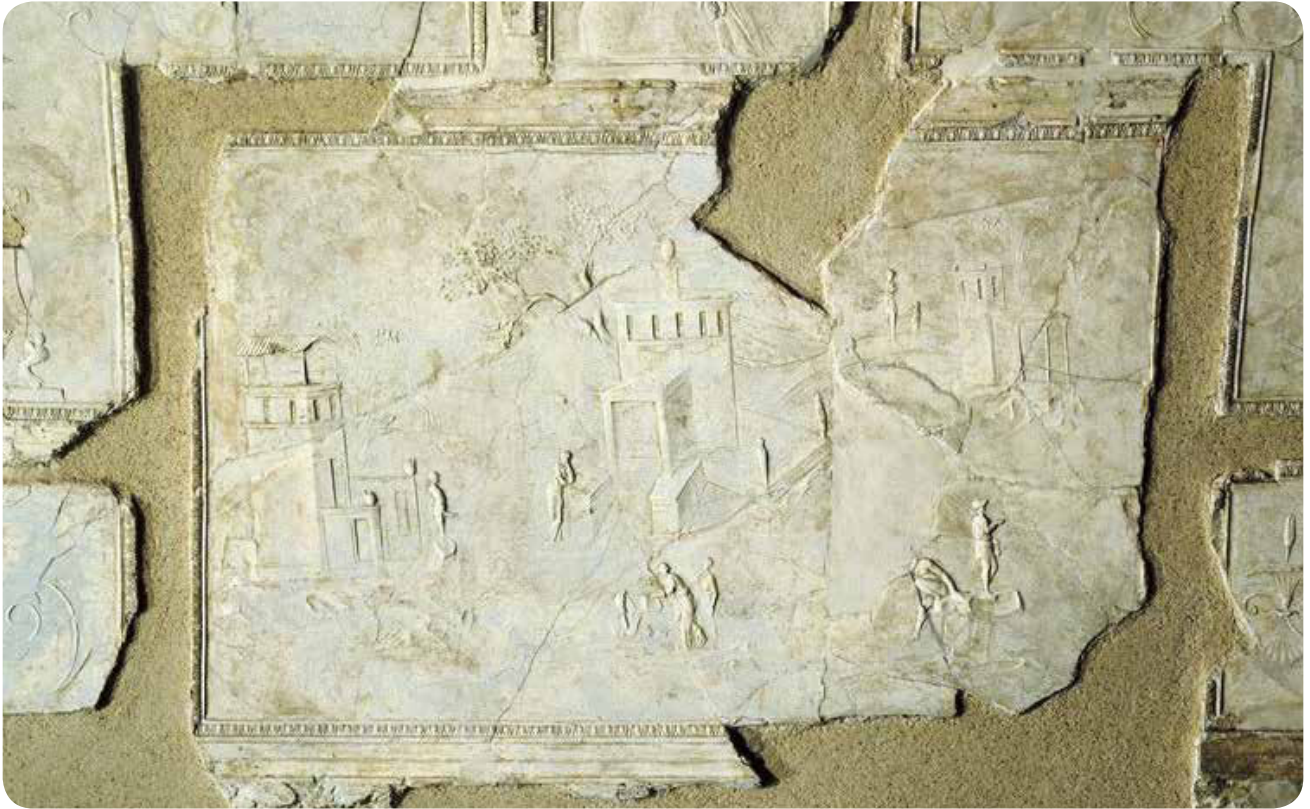
 Alla	 fine	 del	 corridoio	 vedi	 altri	 affreschi
 con	 piante	 e	 fontane.			
 Questi	 affreschi	 erano	 sulle	 pareti	 del	 giardino
 della	 Villa.					








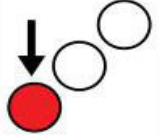

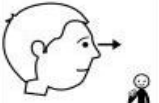
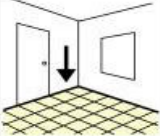
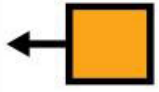

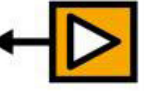



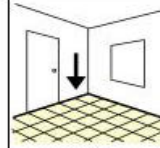


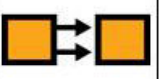

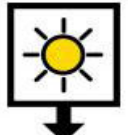
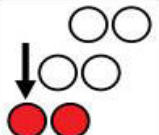
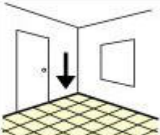
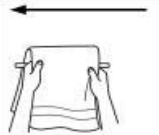
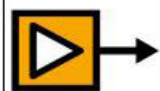
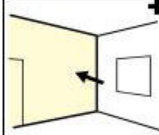


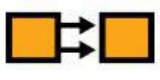
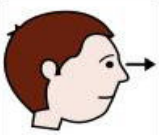

 Camminando	 vedi	 le camere da letto,	 una	 con	 le pareti	 rosse
 e	 un'altra	 con	 le pareti	 bianche.		
 Chiedi	 alla	 persona con il cartellino	 se	 puoi	 entrare	
 nelle	 camere da letto	 per	 vederle.			

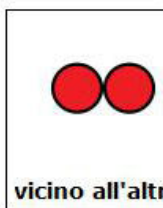
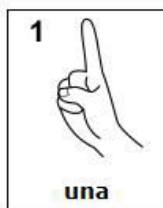
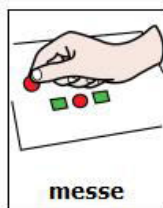
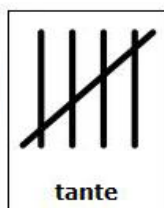
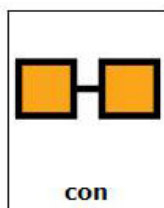
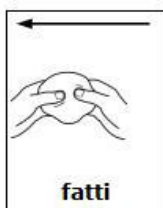
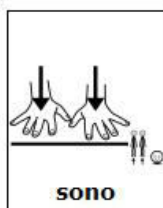
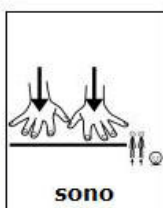
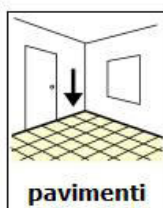
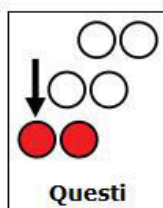


 Guarda	 il soffitto	 delle	 sale,	 ci sono	 degli stucchi.		
 Gli stucchi	 sono	 come	 delle piccole	 statue	 fatte	 di	 stucco.
 Qui	 vedi	 la sala	 da	 dove	 si guardava	 il Tevere.	
 Questa	 sala	 ha	 la parete	 curva.			

		
<b>Pavimento</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>mosaico con il fiume Nilo</b>

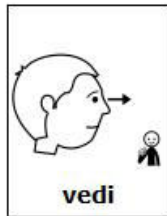
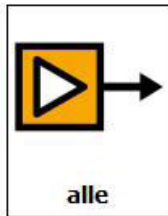
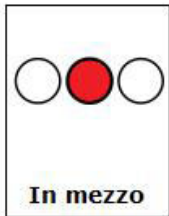
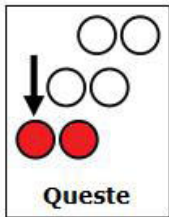
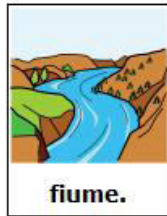
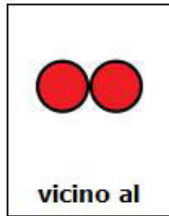
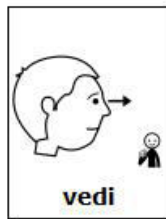


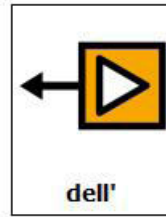
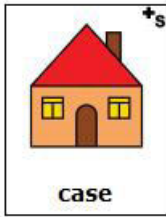
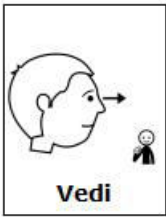
						
<b>In</b>	<b>questa</b>	<b>sala</b>	<b>vedi</b>	<b>i pavimenti</b>	<b>di</b>	<b>una casa</b>
						
<b>degli</b>	<b>antichi Romani.</b>					
						
<b>Gli archeologi</b>	<b>hanno portato</b>	<b>i pavimenti</b>	<b>nel</b>	<b>Museo</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>proteggerli.</b>
						
<b>Oggi</b>	<b>questi</b>	<b>pavimenti</b>	<b>sono appesi</b>	<b>alle</b>	<b>pareti</b>	
						
<b>come</b>	<b>quadri</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>vederli</b>	<b>bene.</b>		





 Qui	 vedi	 un mosaico con il fiume Nilo,	 il fiume	 più	 importante		
 dell'	 Egitto.						
 L'Egitto	 è	 un paese	 molto	 lontano.			
 Nel	 mosaico con il fiume Nilo	 vedi	 animali	 che	 vivevano	 vicino al	 fiume
 e	 le piante	 che	 lì	 crescevano.			









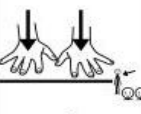
 <b>Intorno</b>	 <b>al</b>	 <b>quadrato</b>	 <b>al centro</b>		
 <b>ci sono</b>	 <b>altri</b>	 <b>disegni</b>	 <b>più</b>	 <b>piccoli.</b>	
 <b>Qui</b>	 <b>vedi</b>	 <b>anatre,</b>	 <b>pappagalli</b>	 <b>e</b>	 <b>maschere del teatro.</b>
 <b>Questi</b>	 <b>disegni</b>	 <b>facevano</b>	 <b>più</b>	 <b>bello</b>	 <b>il mosaico con il fiume Nilo.</b>



Opus sectile con le gare di cavalli





L'opus sectile



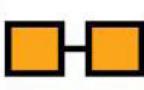
è



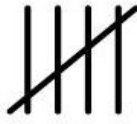
un'opera d'arte



fatta




con



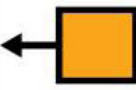
tanti



pezzi



sottili




di



marmo,



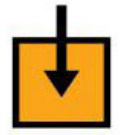
vetro,



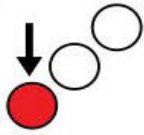
o



pietre preziose.



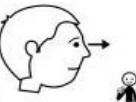
In



questo



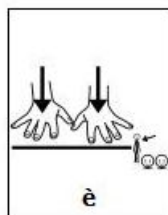
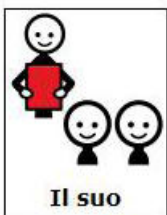
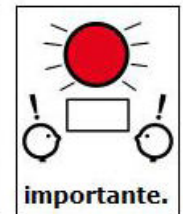
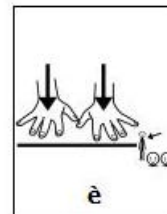
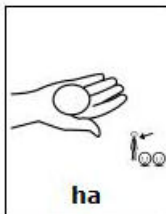
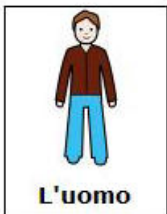
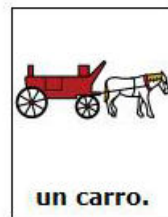
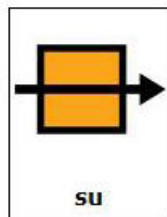
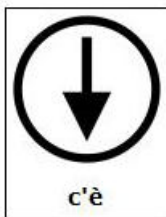
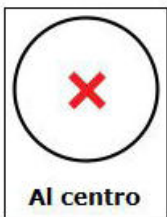
opus sectile

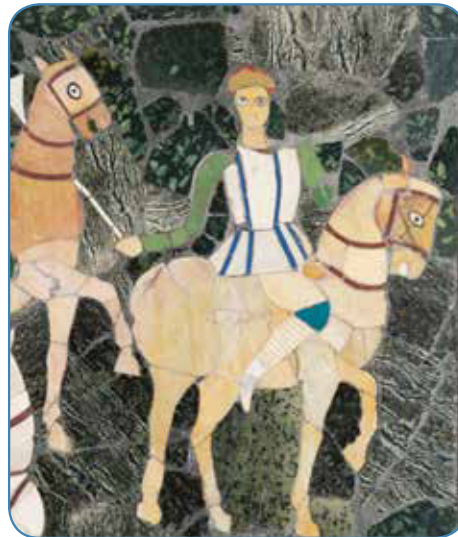


vedi



una corsa di cavalli.

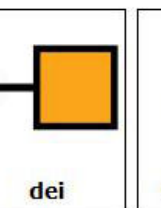
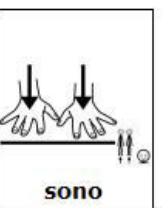
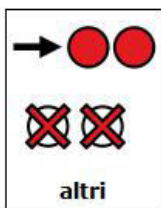
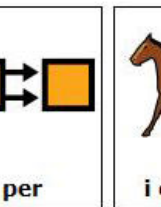
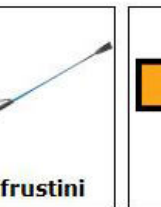
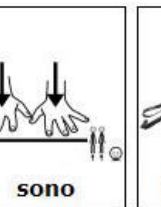
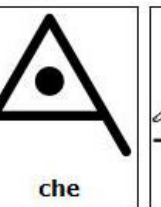
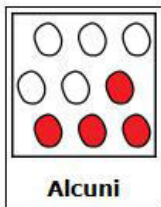
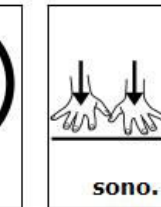
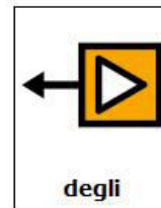
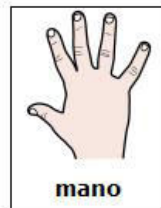
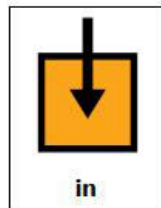
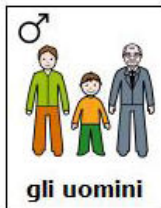
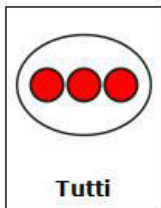
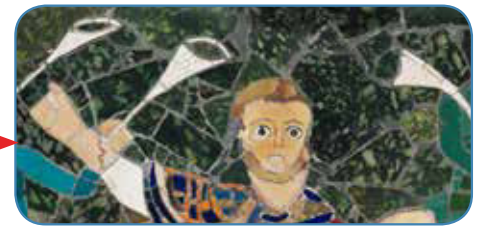


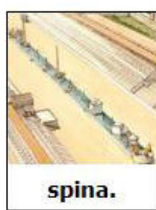
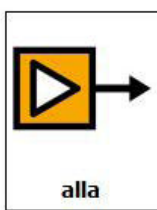
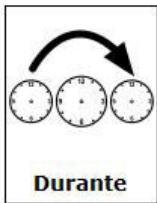
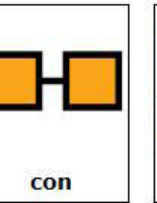
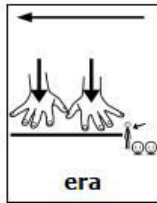
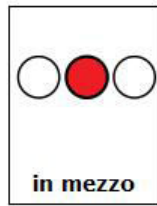
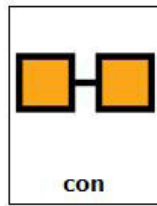
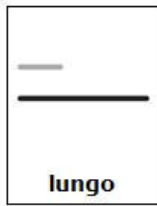
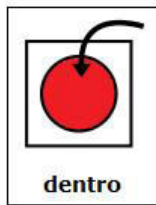
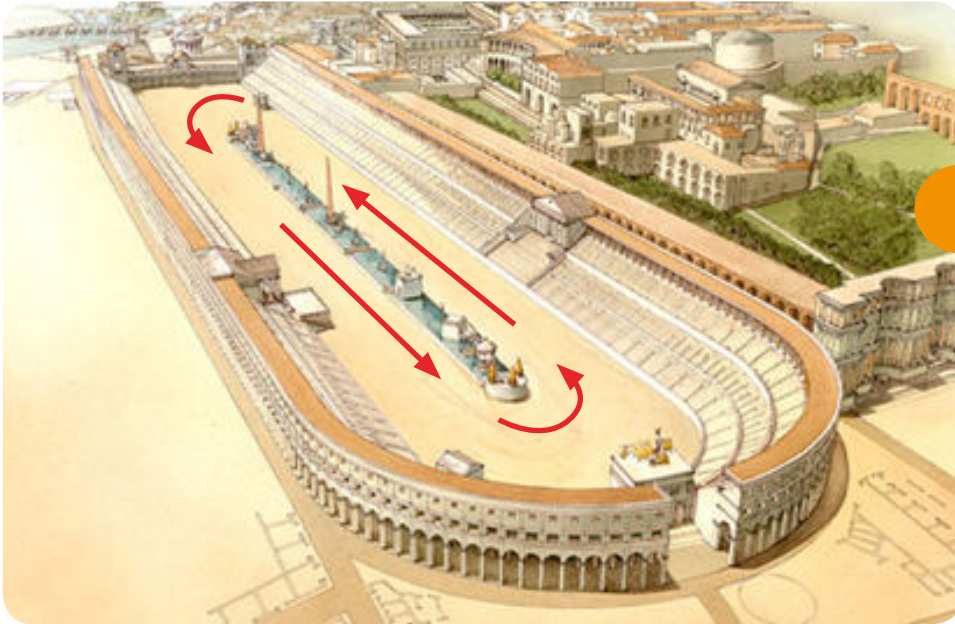


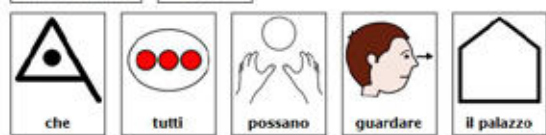
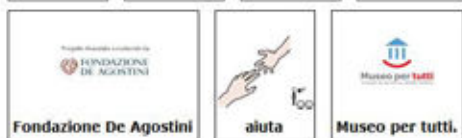
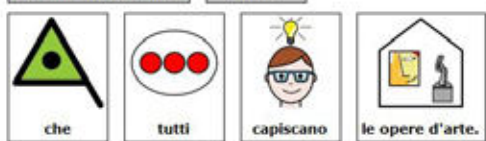
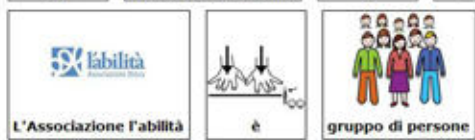
<p>A destra</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>a sinistra</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>Giuno Basso</p>
<p>ci sono</p>	<p>altri</p>	<p>uomini</p>	<p>a</p>	<p>cavallo.</p>



<p>Questi</p>	<p>uomini</p>	<p>hanno</p>	<p>delle magliette</p>	<p>colorate:</p>
<p>bianca,</p>	<p>rossa,</p>	<p>blu</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>verde.</p>
<p>Questi</p>	<p>erano</p>	<p>i colori</p>	<p>delle</p>	<p>squadre</p>
<p>che</p>	<p>facevano le corse di cavalli.</p>			







**museo  
nazionale  
romano  
palazzo  
massimo**



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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