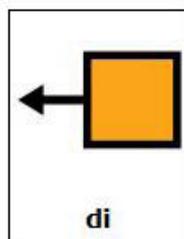




Museo per tutti

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



museo
nazionale
romano
palazzo
massimo

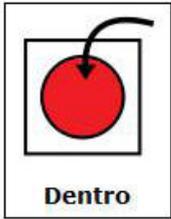
edu
museo
nazionale
romano

UN PROGETTO DI:

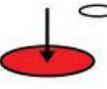
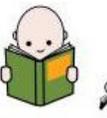
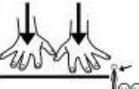


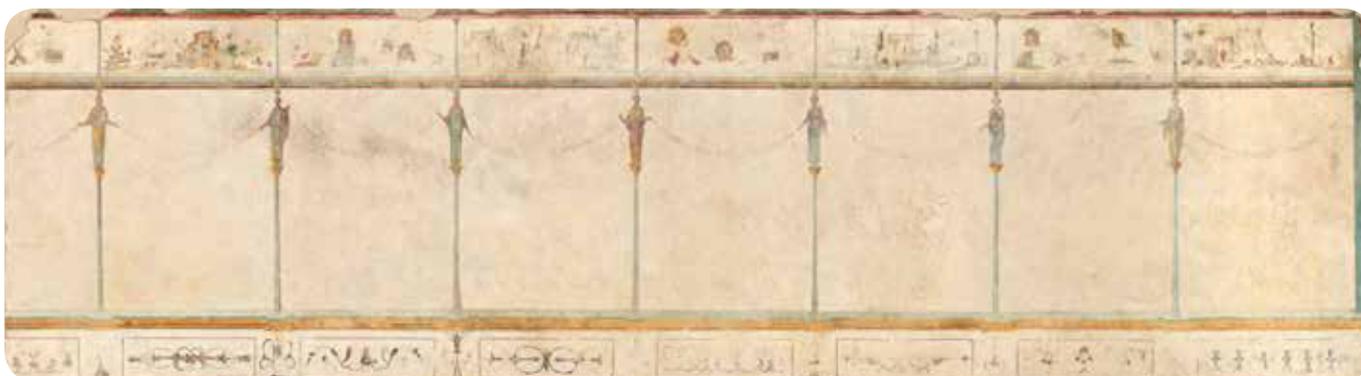
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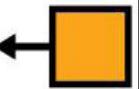
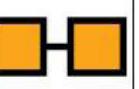
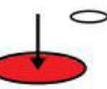
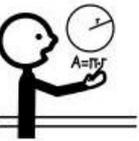
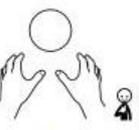
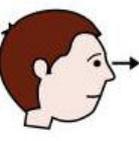
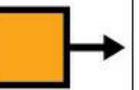




<p>La Guida sociale</p>	<p>con</p>	<p>le pagine</p>	<p>arancioni.</p>			
<p>Qui</p>	<p>leggi</p>	<p>come</p>	<p>fare</p>	<p>biglietto</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>le regole.</p>

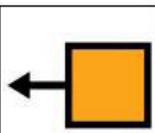
 La storia di Palazzo Massimo	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 che cosa è	 Palazzo Massimo
 e	 come	 è diventato	 un museo.



 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

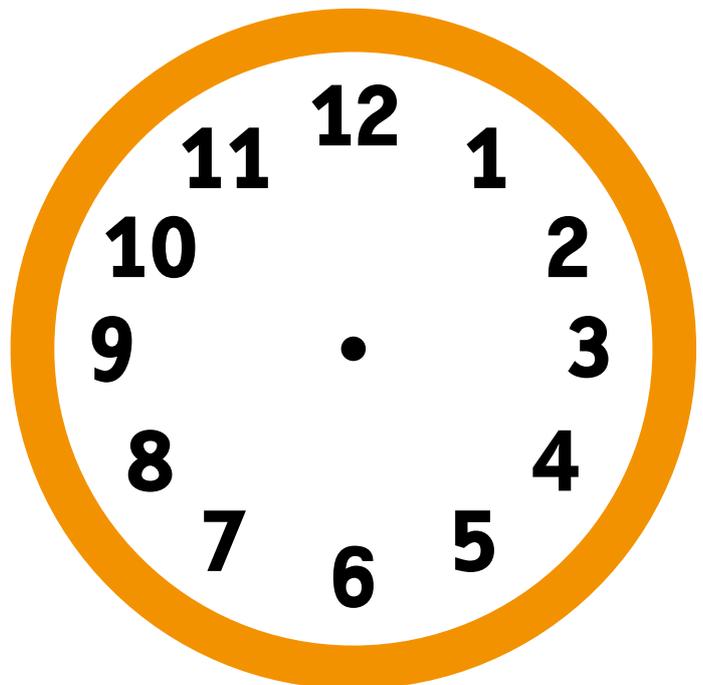
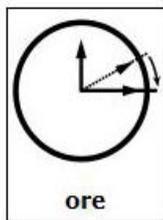
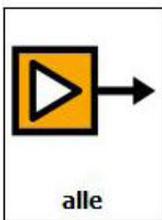
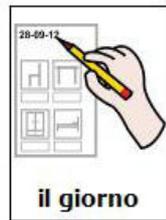
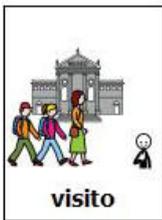
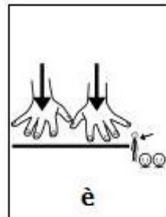
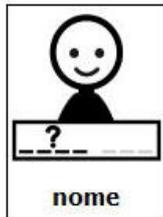
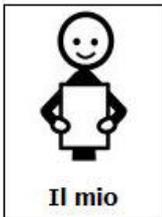


a



Comune di Roma

Roma.

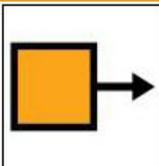




Come



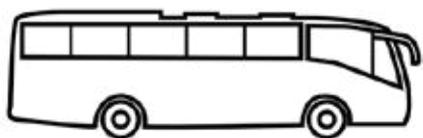
arrivo



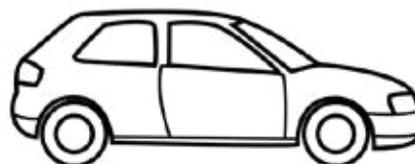
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Palazzo Massimo



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



Tram



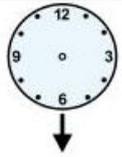
A piedi



Come



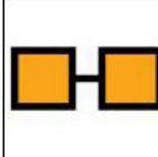
visitare



adesso



Palazzo Massimo



con



il virus Covid.

museo nazionale romano

Palazzo Massimo

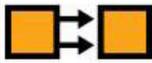
Largo di Villa Peretti, 2
00185 Roma

[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](#)



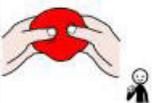
Per



visitare



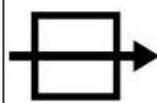
Palazzo Massimo



fai



il biglietto



sul



sito www.museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it



Stampa



il biglietto



e



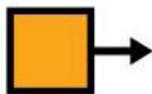
portalo



con



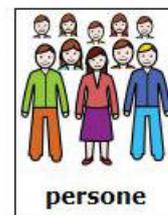
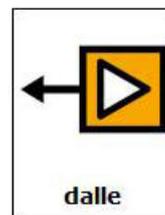
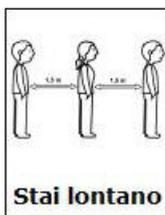
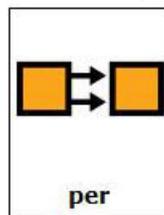
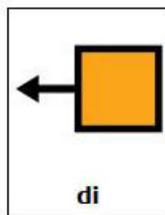
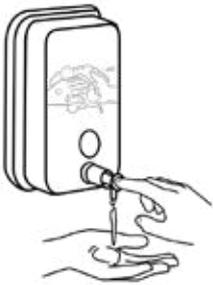
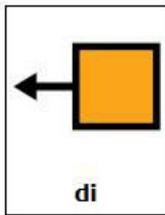
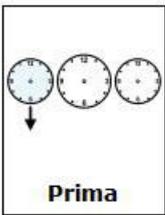
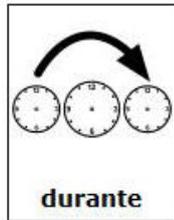
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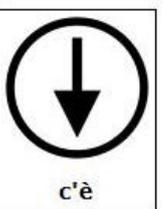
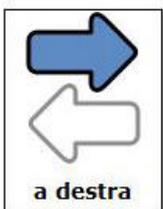
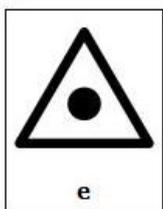
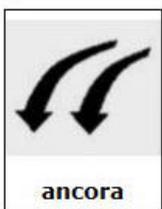
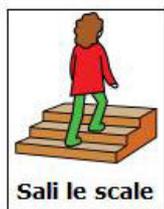
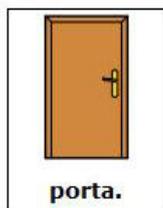
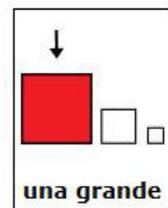
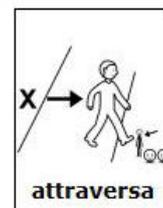
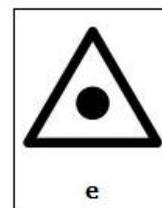
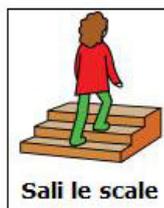
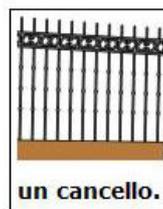
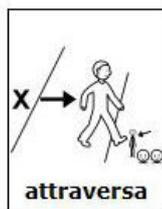
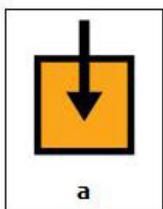
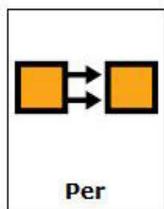
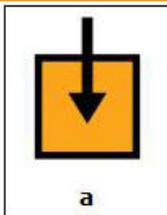


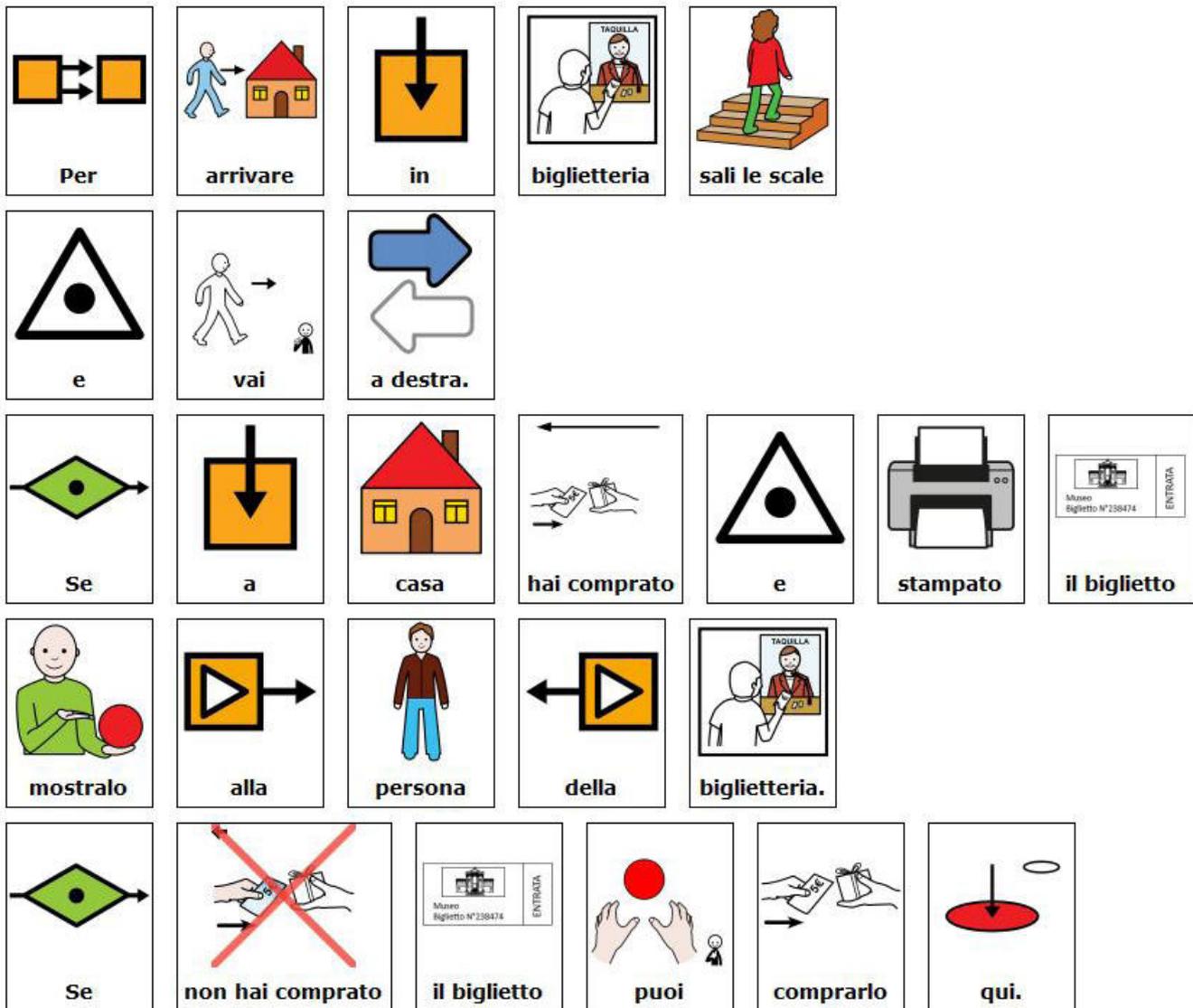
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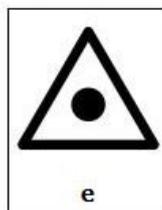
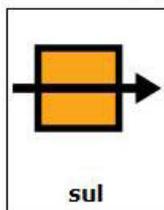
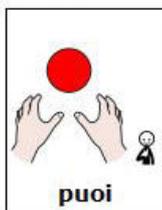
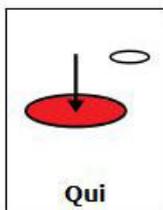
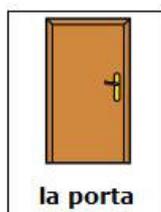
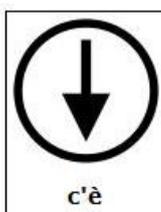
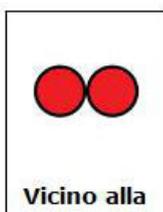
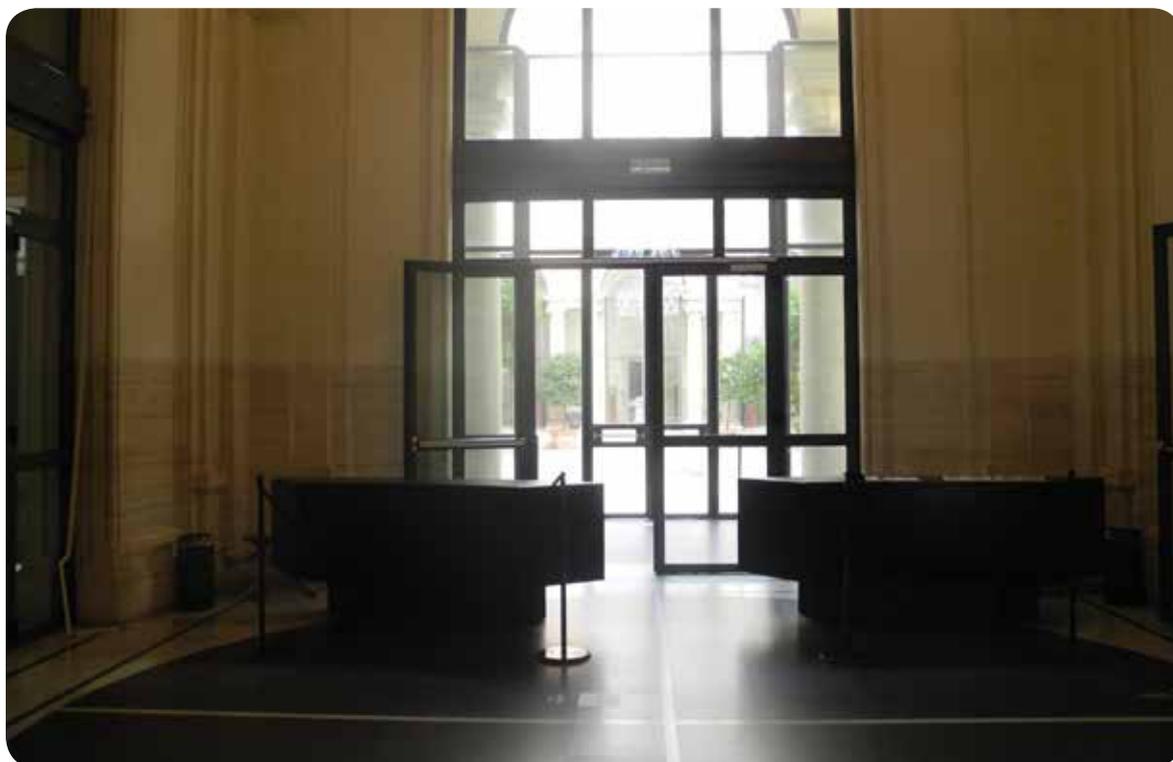


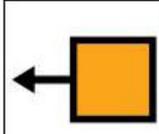
Palazzo Massimo.



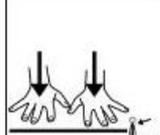
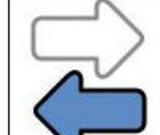
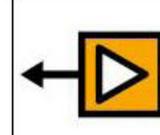
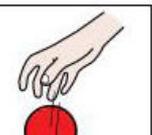
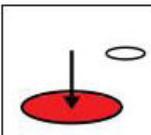
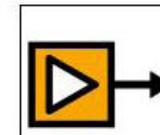
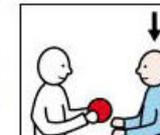
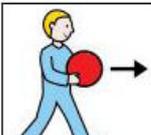
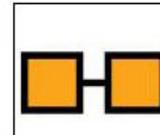
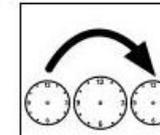






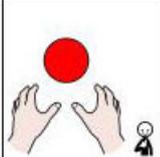
		
Gli armadietti	di	Palazzo Massimo



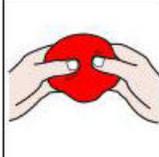
 La stanza degli armadietti	 è	 a sinistra	 della	 biglietteria.	
 Lascia	 qui	 le tue	 cose	 alle	 persone con il cartellino.
 Le persone con il cartellino	 ti daranno	 un gettone,	 prendilo		
 e	 portalo	 con	 te	 durante	 la visita.



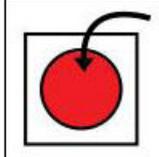
Cosa



puoi



fare



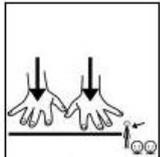
dentro



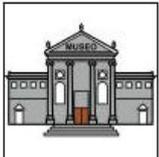
Palazzo Massimo



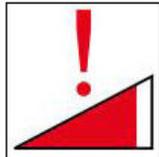
Palazzo Massimo



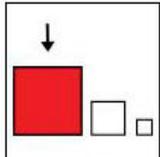
è



un museo



molto



grande



e



bello.



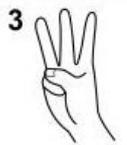
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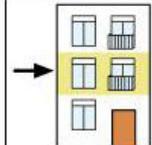
museo



ci sono



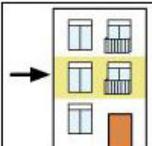
tre



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Nel



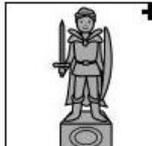
piano 1



ci sono



tante

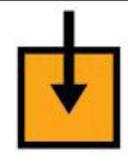
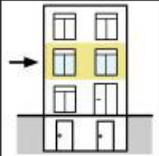
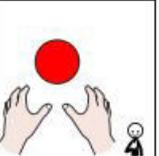
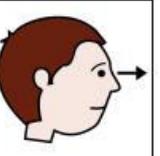
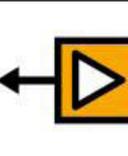
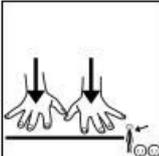
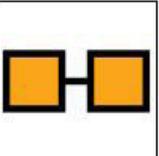
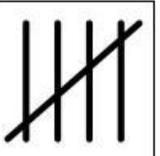
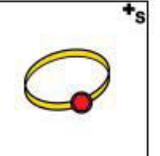


statue.



 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	
 del	 Museo Nazionale Romano.					
 Il Medagliere	 è	 un museo	 con	 tante	 monete,	 gioielli ^{+s}
 e	 pietre preziose.					

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Le regole



Dentro

Palazzo Massimo

cammina

piano,

puoi

fare fotografie

senza flash,

non puoi toccare

opere d'arte,

non puoi gridare,

non puoi mangiare

e

non puoi bere.



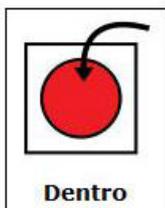
Chi



ti



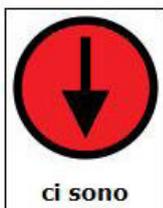
aiuta



Dentro



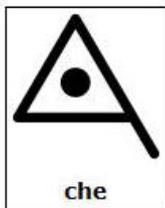
Palazzo Massimo



ci sono



delle persone con il cartellino



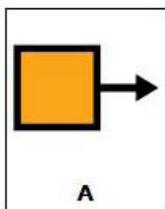
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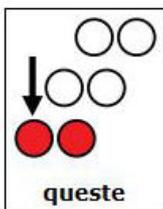
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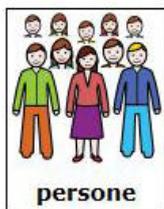
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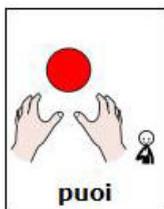
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queste



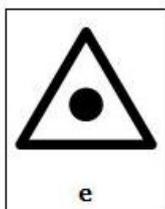
persone



puoi



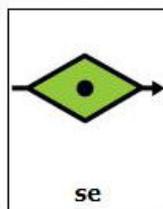
fare domande



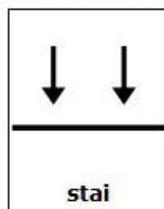
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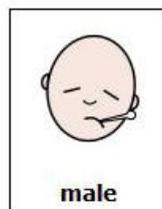
chiedere aiuto



se



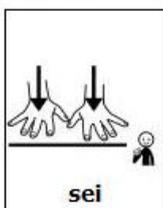
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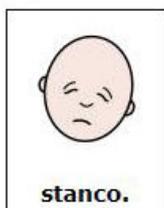
male



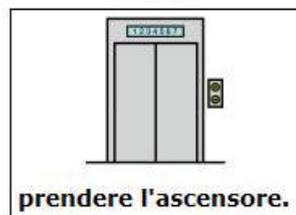
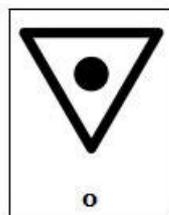
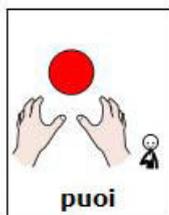
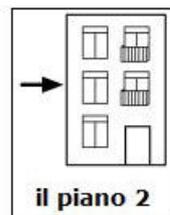
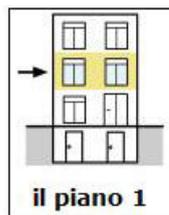
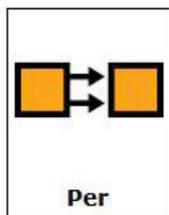
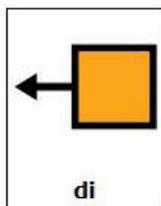
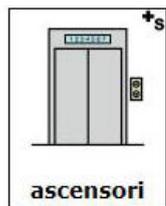
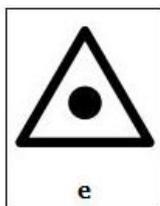
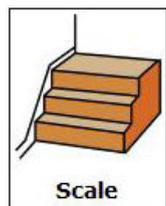
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sei

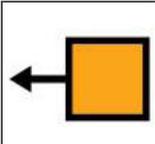


stanco.





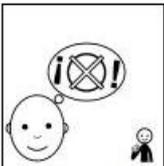
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di



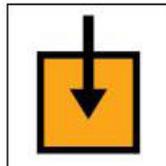
Palazzo Massimo



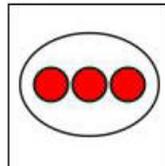
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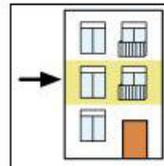
i bagni



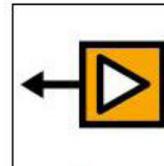
in



tutti



i piani



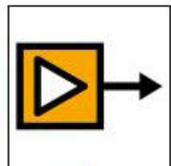
del



Museo.



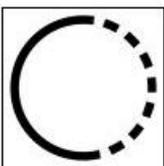
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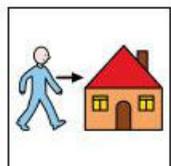
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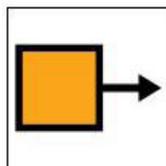
persone con il cartellino



come



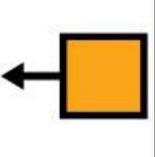
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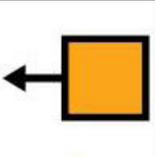
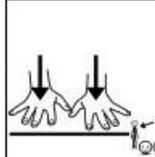
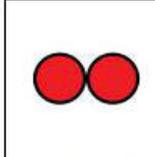
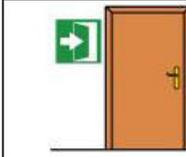
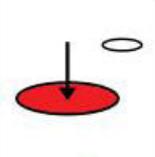
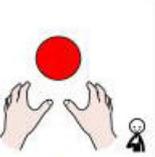
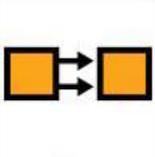
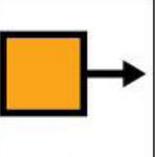
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bagni.

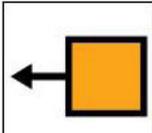
		
Il negozio	di	Palazzo Massimo



					
Il negozio	di	Palazzo Massimo	è	vicino all'	entrata del museo.
					
Qui	puoi	comprare	libri ^{+s}	e	oggetti
					
per	ricordare	la visita	a	Palazzo Massimo.	



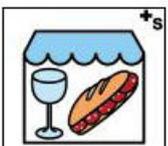
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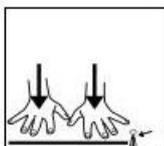
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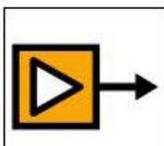
Palazzo Massimo



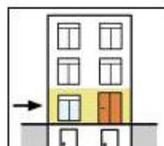
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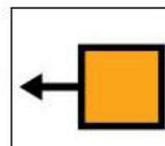
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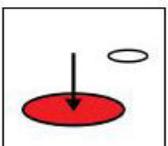
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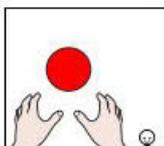
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Palazzo Massimo.



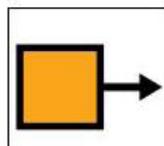
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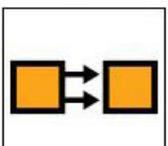
sederti



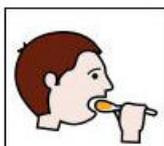
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un tavolo



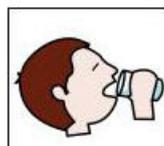
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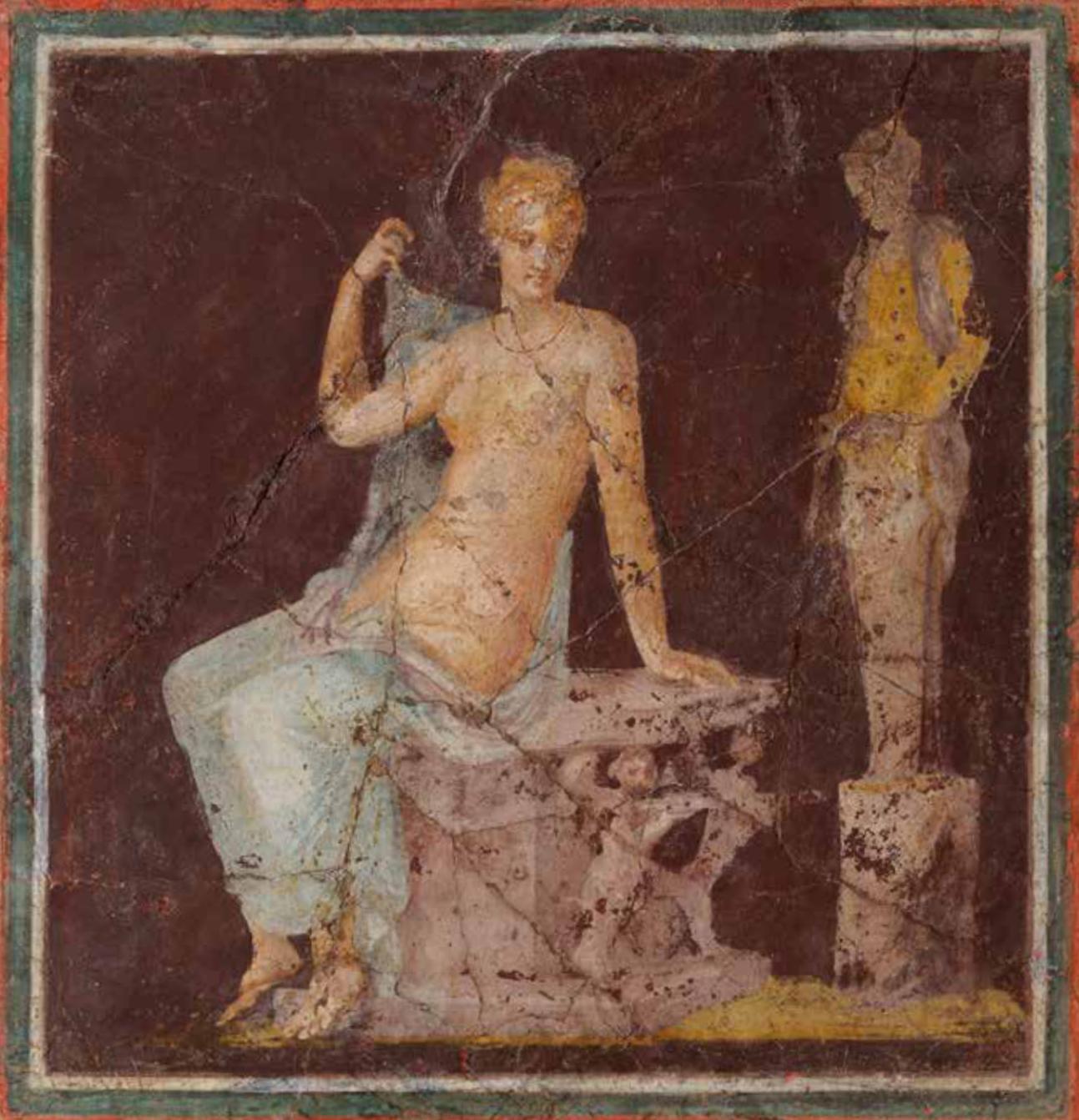
mangiare



e



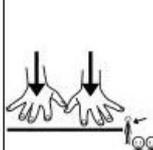
bere.



Palazzo Massimo



Cosa



è



Palazzo Massimo



Palazzo Massimo,



Palazzo Altemps,



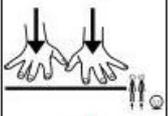
Crypta Balbi



e



le Terme di Diocleziano



sono

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano.



Visitando

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano



puoi



scoprire

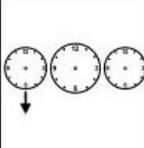
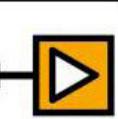
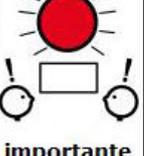
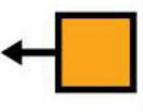
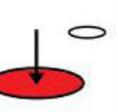
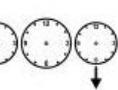
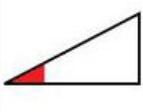
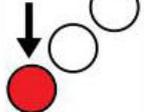
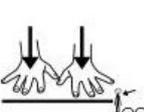


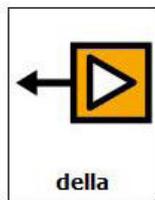
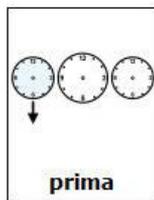
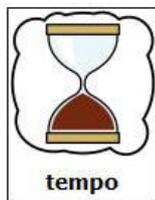
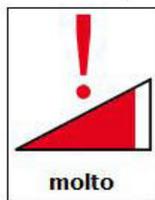
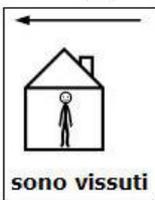
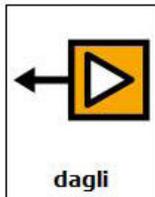
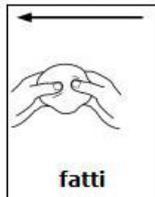
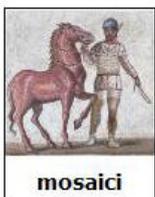
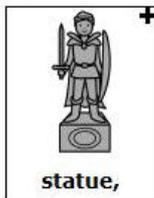
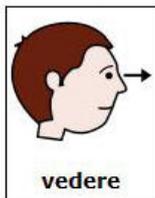
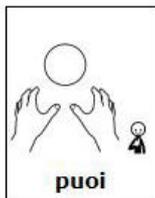
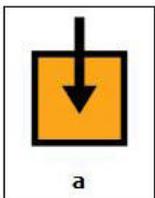
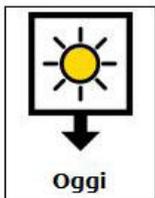
la storia di Roma.

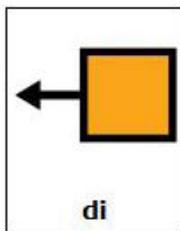


La storia di Palazzo Massimo



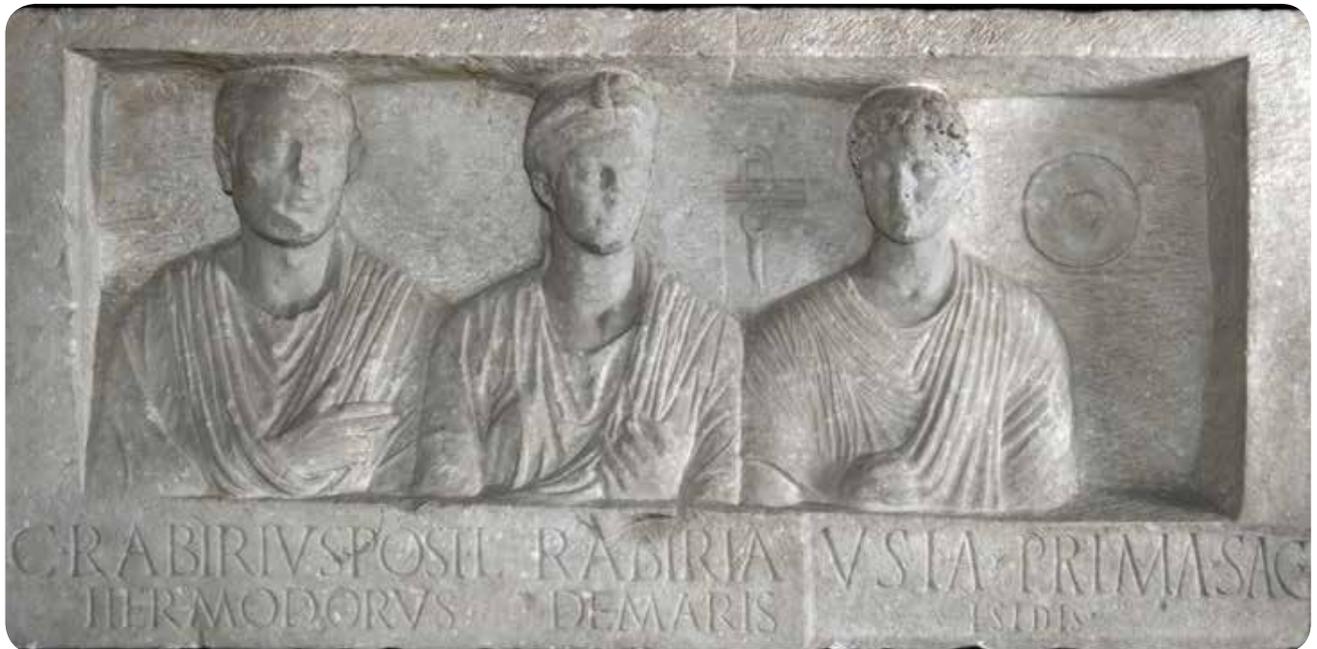
 Palazzo Massimo	 è stato costruito	 molto	 tempo	 fa		
 dalla	 famiglia Massimo,	 una famiglia	 molto	 importante	 di	 Comune di Roma Roma.
 Qui	 la famiglia Massimo	 ha fatto	 una scuola.			
 Dopo	 un po'	 questo	 palazzo	 è diventato	 un museo.	

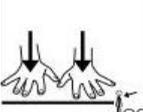
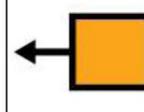
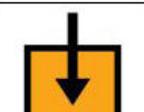
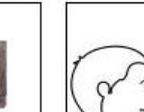
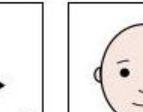
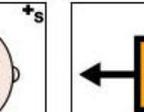
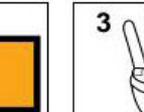
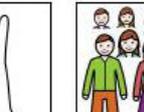
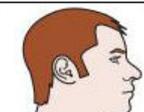


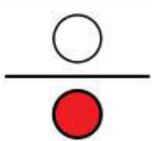
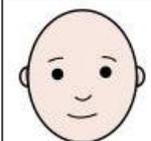
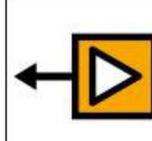
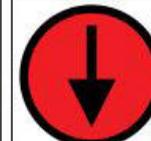
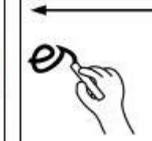
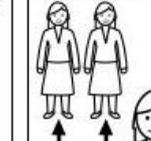
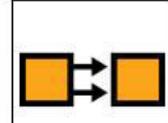
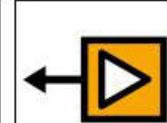
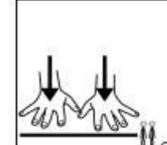
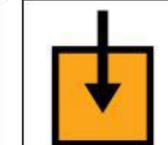
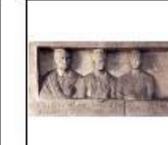




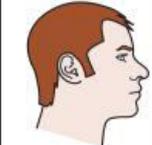
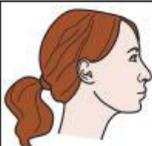
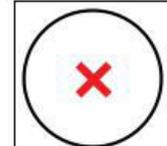
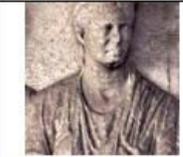
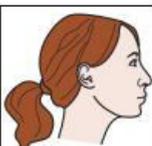
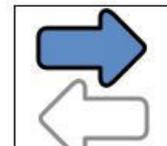
Rilievo dei Rabirii e di Usia Prima

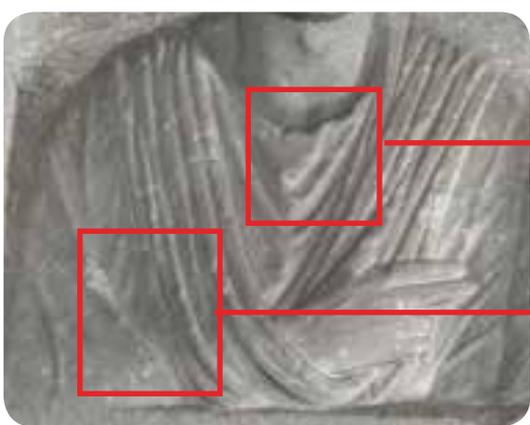
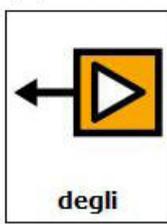
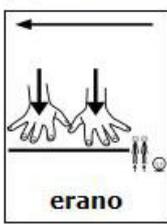
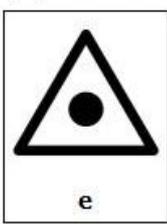
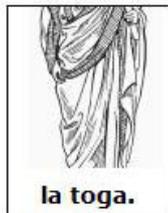
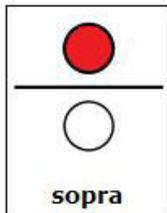
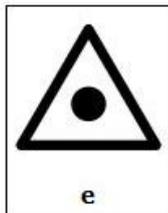
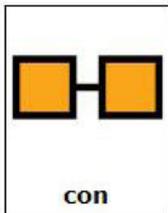
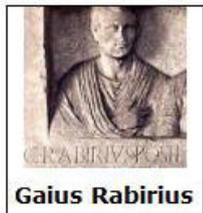
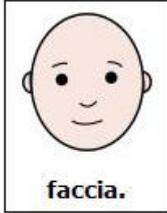
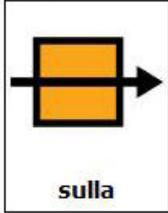
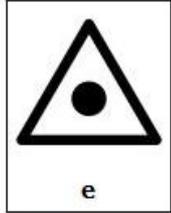
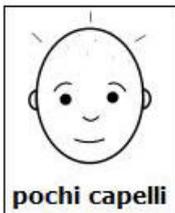
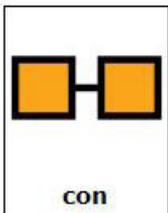
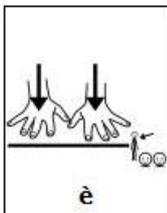
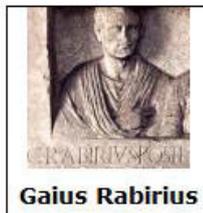
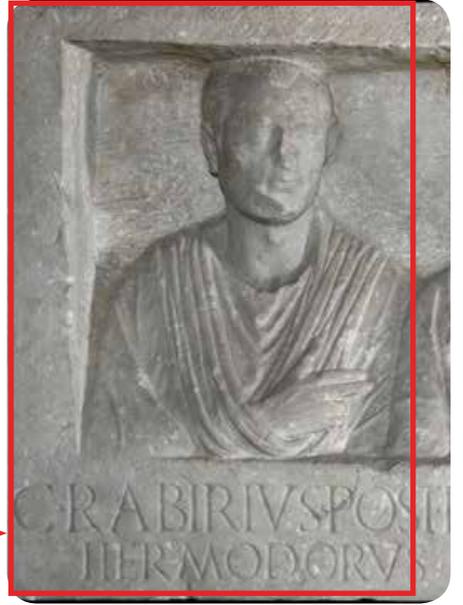


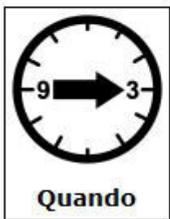
 Un rilievo	 è	 un quadro	 fatto	 di	 pietra.	
 Nel	 Rilievo dei Rabirii	 vedi	 le facce ⁺	 di	 3 tre	 persone:
 un uomo	 e	 2 due	 donne.			

 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.			

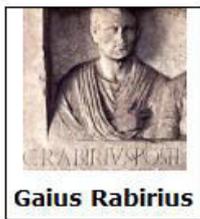


 L'uomo	 si chiama	 Gaius Rabirius.		
 La donna	 al centro	 si chiama	 Rabiria Demaris.	
 La donna	 a destra	 si chiama	 Usia Prima.	

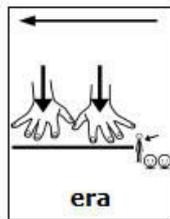




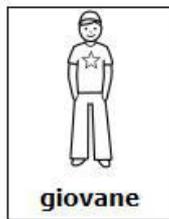
Quando



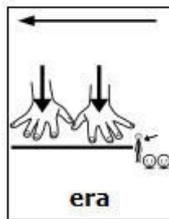
Gaius Rabirius



era



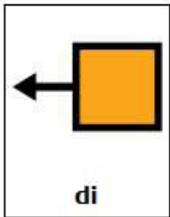
giovane



era



lo schiavo



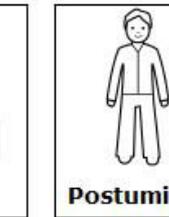
di



un uomo ricco



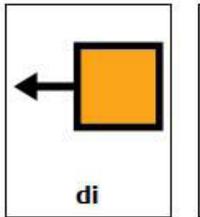
chiamato



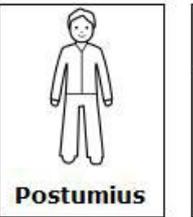
Postumius.



Il nome



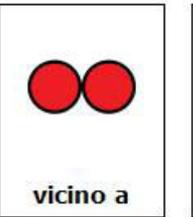
di



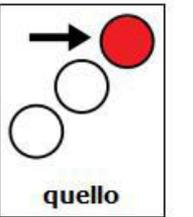
Postumius



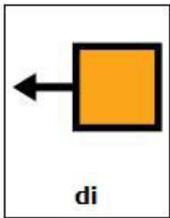
è scritto



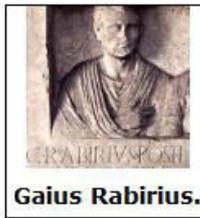
vicino a



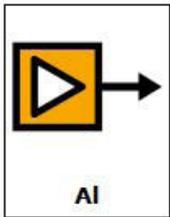
quello



di



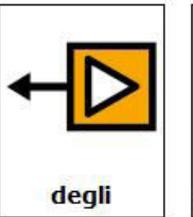
Gaius Rabirius.



Al



tempo



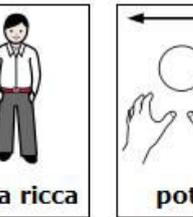
degli



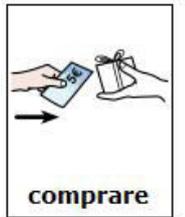
antichi Romani



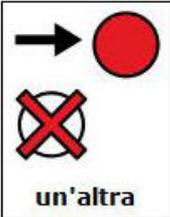
una persona ricca



poteva



comprare



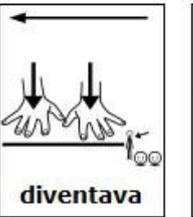
un'altra



persona



che



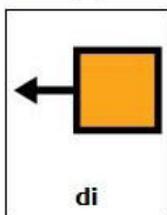
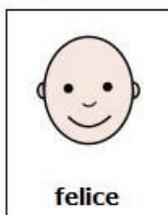
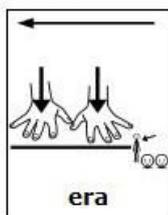
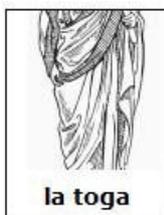
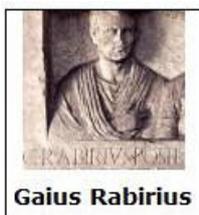
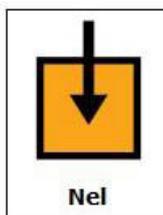
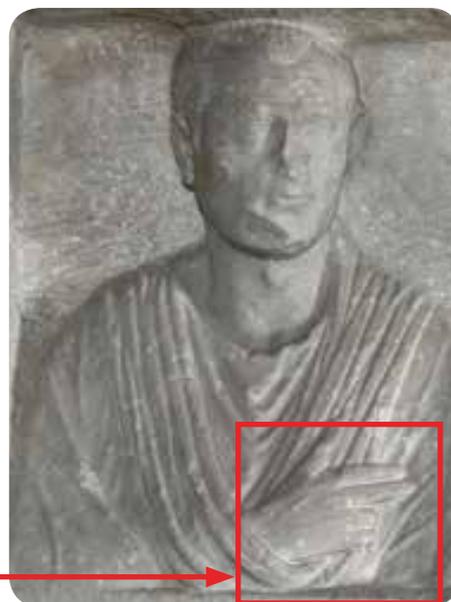
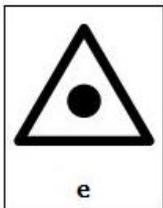
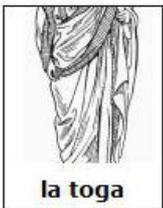
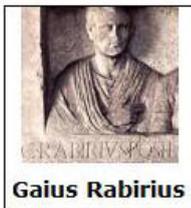
diventava

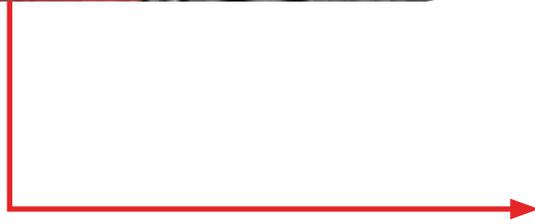
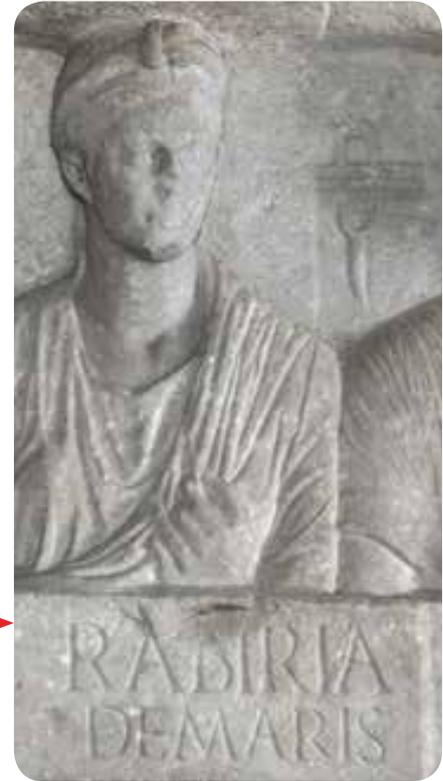


suo

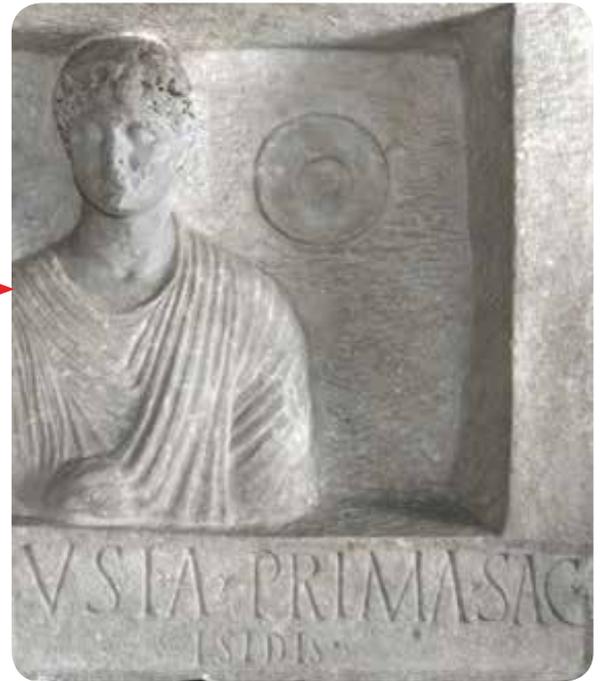


schiavo.





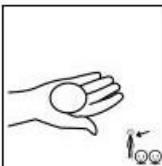
 Al centro	 c'è	 la faccia	 di	 Rabiria Demaris.	
 Puoi	 vedere	 il nome	 sotto	 la sua	 faccia.
 Questa	 donna	 ha	 la tunica	 e	 un mantello
 che	 copre	 una sola	 spalla.		



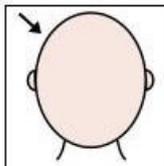
 A destra	 vedi	 la faccia	 di	 Usia Prima.		
 Puoi	 vedere	 il nome	 scritto	 sotto	 la sua	 faccia.



Usia Prima



ha



in testa



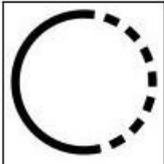
la corona di fiori



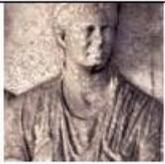
e



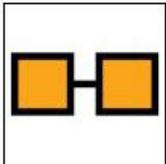
è vestita



come



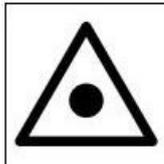
Rabiria Demaris



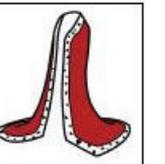
con



la tunica



e



il mantello.



Vicino al	suo	nome	c'è	scritto	che	Usia Prima

era	una sacerdotessa	della	dea Iside.

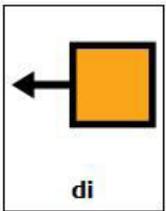
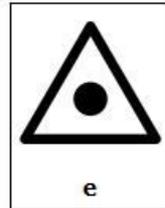
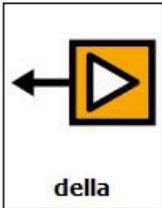
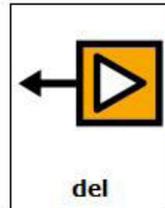
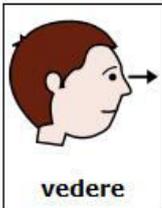
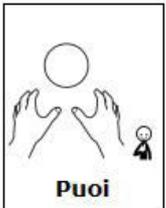
La sacerdotessa	era	una persona	che	pregava	molto

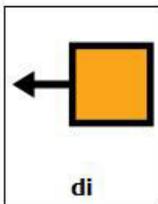
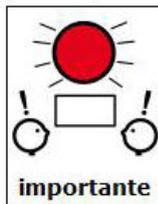
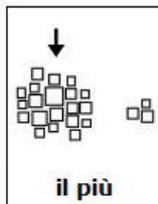
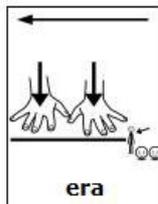
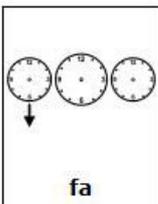
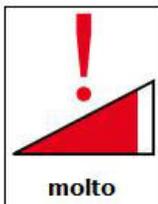
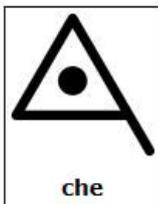
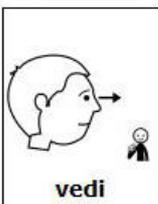
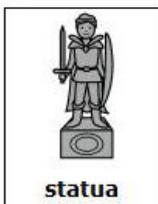
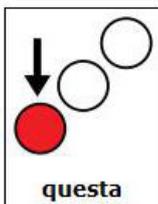
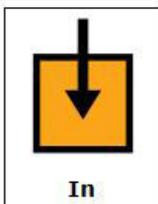
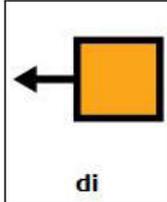
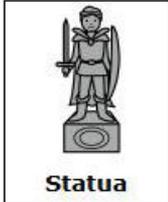
e	organizza	le feste religiose.

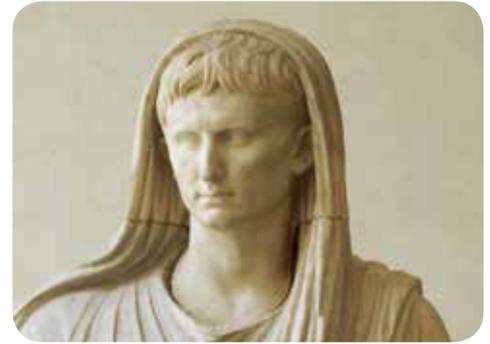
Durante	festa di Iside	si suonava	il sistro	e	si usava	la patera.

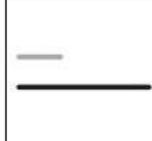
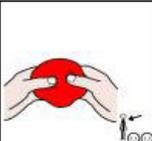
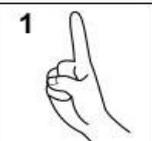
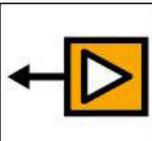
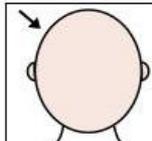
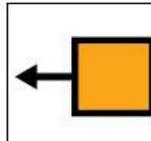
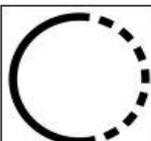
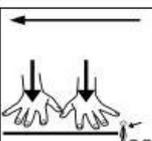
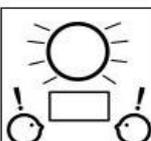
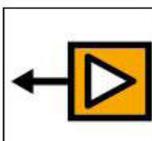
La patera	era	una ciotola.

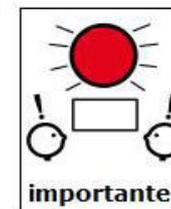
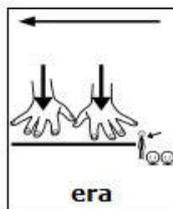
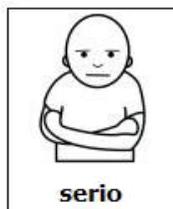
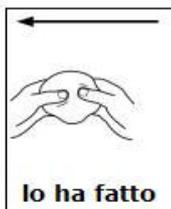
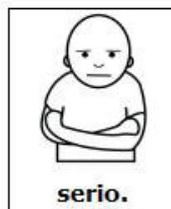
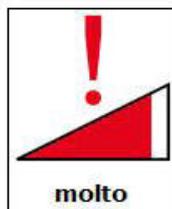
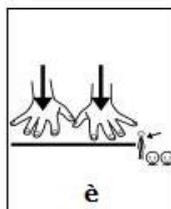
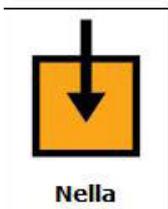






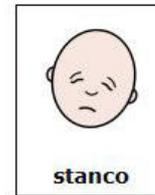
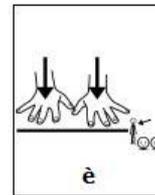
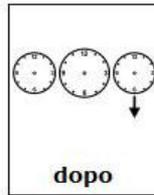
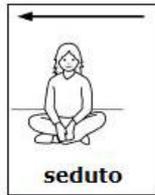
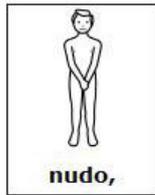
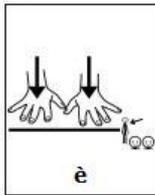
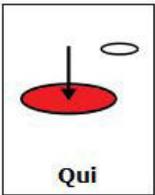
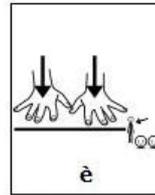
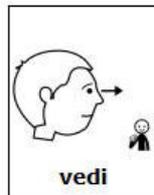
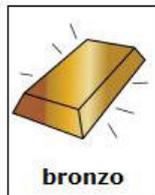
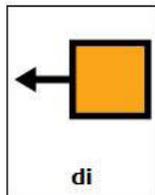
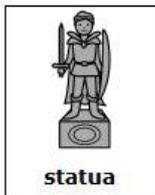
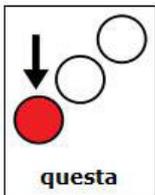
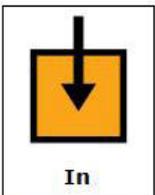
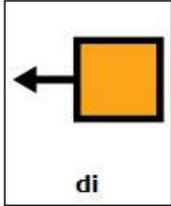
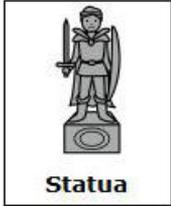


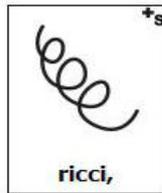
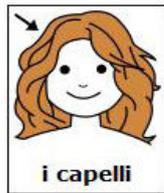
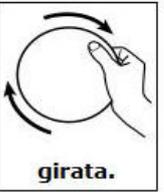
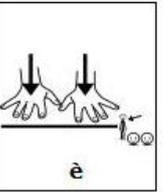
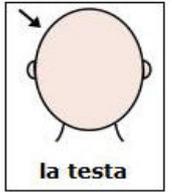
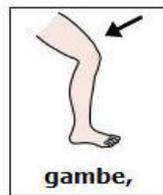
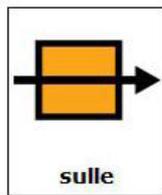
 Augusto	 ha	 una toga	 molto	 lunga	 e	 bella
 che	 fa	 tante	 pieghe.			
 Una	 delle	 pieghe	 copre	 la testa	 di	 Augusto.
 Augusto	 era vestito	 come	 il pontefice massimo			
 che	 era	 il capo	 dei	 preti.		





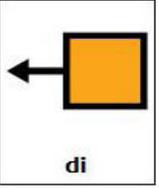
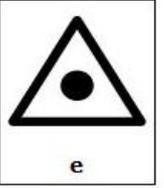
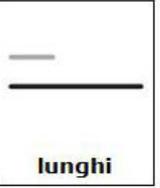
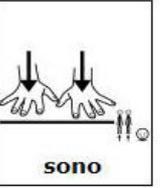
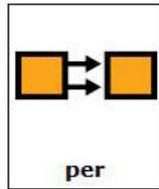
 Questa	 statua	 di	 marmo	 è	 molto	 grande.
 La statua	 è	 senza	 braccia	 perché	 si sono rotte.	
 Gli archeologi	 pensano	 che	 la statua	 avesse		
 nella	 mano destra	 una patera	 e	 nella	 mano sinistra	 un bastone.







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.			

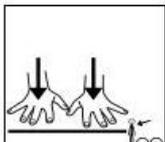




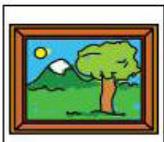
Il Rilievo con Antinoo



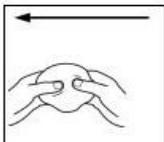
Un rilievo



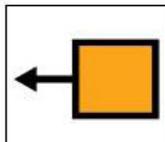
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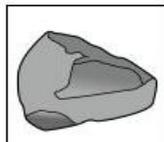
un quadro



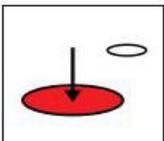
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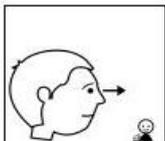
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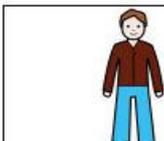
pietra.



Qui



vedi



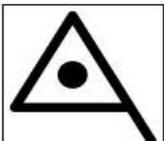
un ragazzo giovane



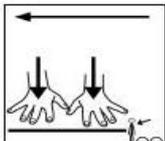
di nome



Antinoo,



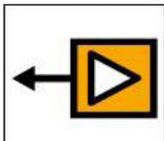
che



era



amico

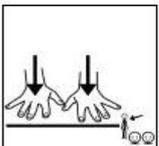
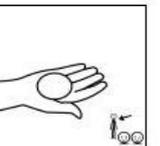
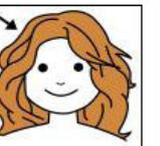
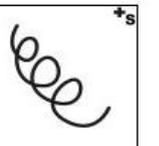
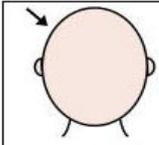
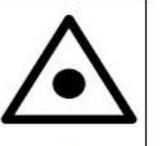
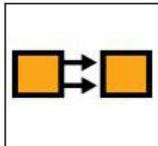
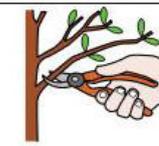
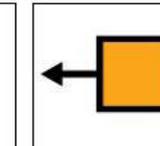
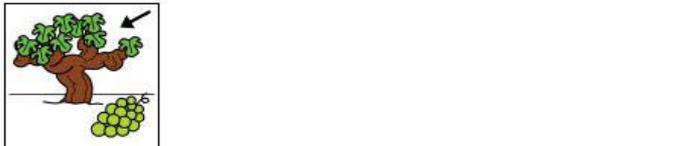


dell'



imperatore Adriano.

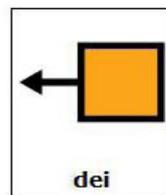
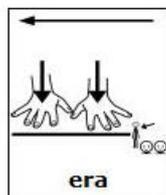
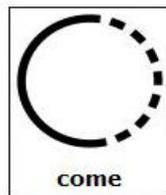
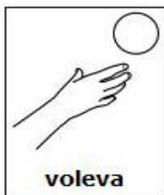
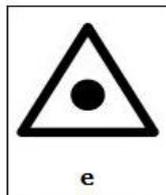
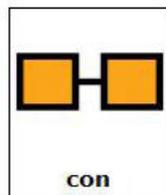
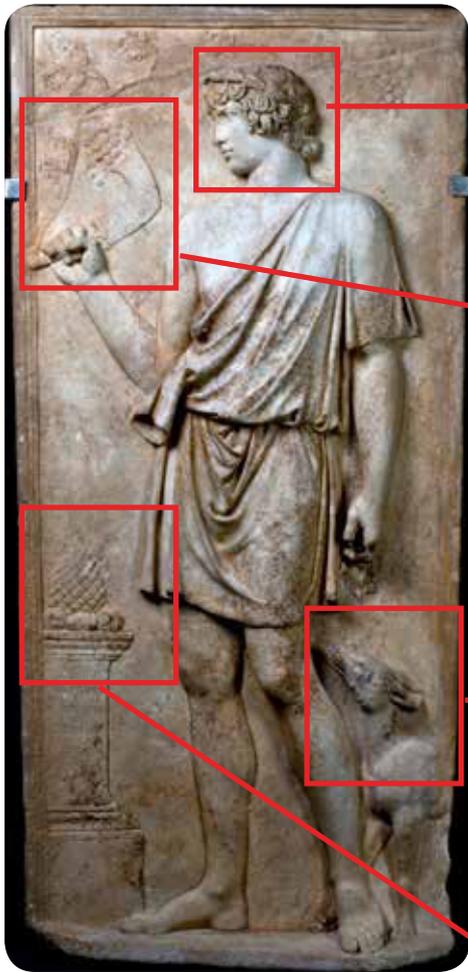


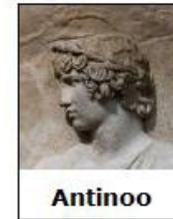
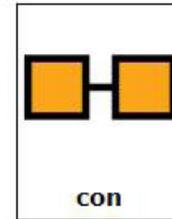
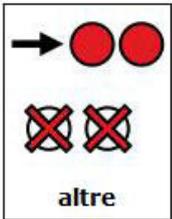
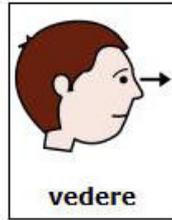
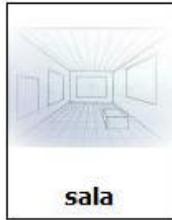
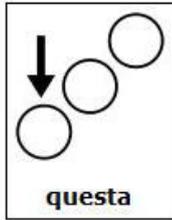
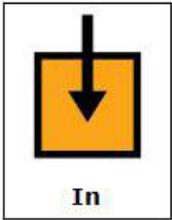
 Antinoo	 è	 molto	 bello,	 ha	 i capelli	 ricci
 e	 porta in testa	 una corona di rami di pino.				
 Antinoo	 ha	 una tunica	 corta	 e	 tiene in mano	 un falcetto
 per	 tagliare un ramo	 di	 vite.			



 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.		

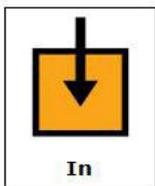




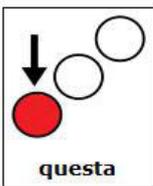




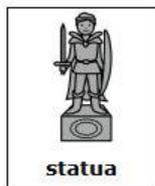
La Fanciulla di Anzio



In



questa



statua



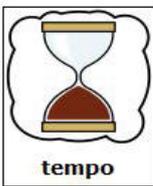
vedi



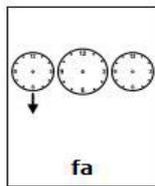
una ragazza giovane.



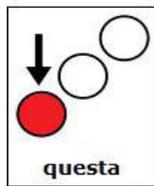
Molto



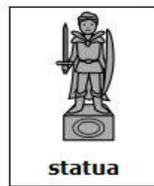
tempo



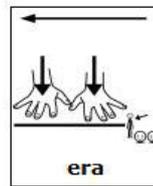
fa



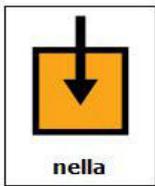
questa



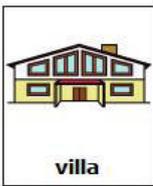
statua



era



nella



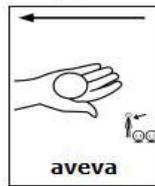
villa



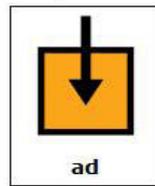
che



l'imperatore Nerone



aveva



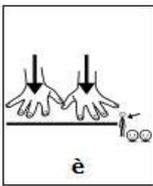
ad



Anzio.



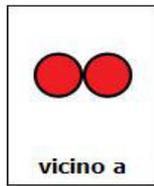
Anzio



è



una città

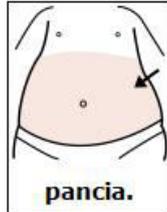
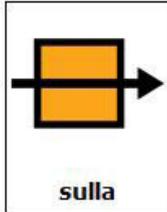
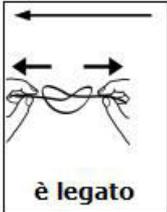
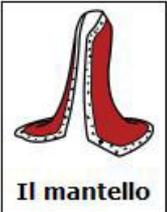
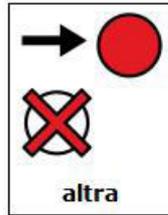
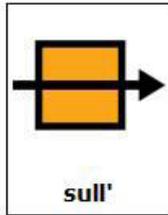
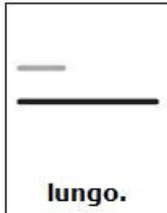
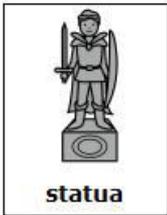


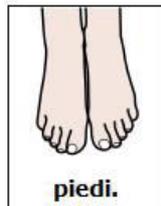
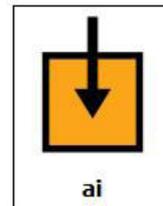
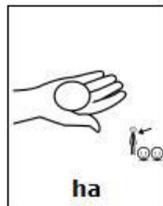
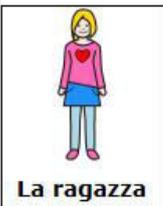
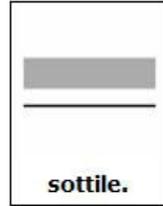
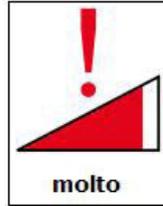
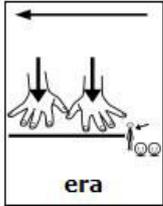
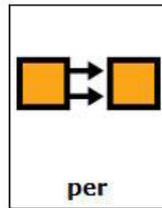
vicino a



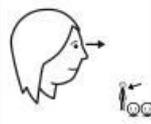
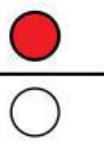
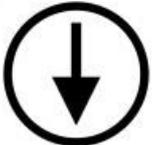
Comune di Roma

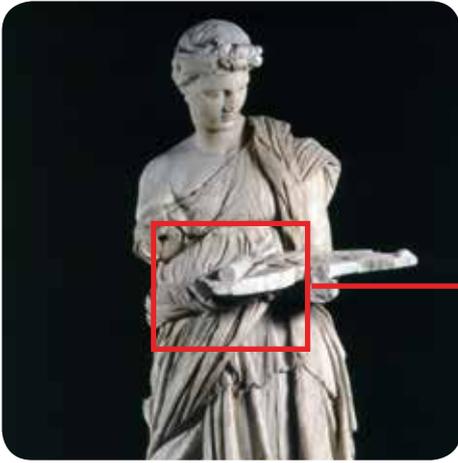
Roma.







 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

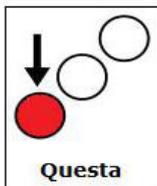
libro

ma

srotolavano il volumen.



Il Discobolo Lancellotti



Questa



statua



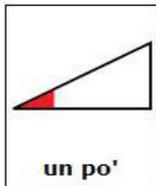
si chiama



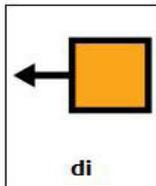
Discobolo Lancellotti



perché



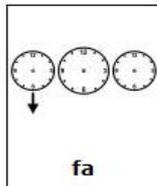
un po'



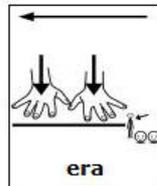
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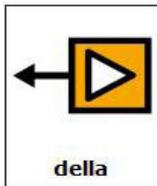
tempo



fa



era



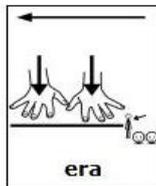
della



famiglia Lancellotti.



Il discobolo



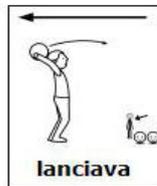
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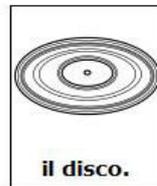
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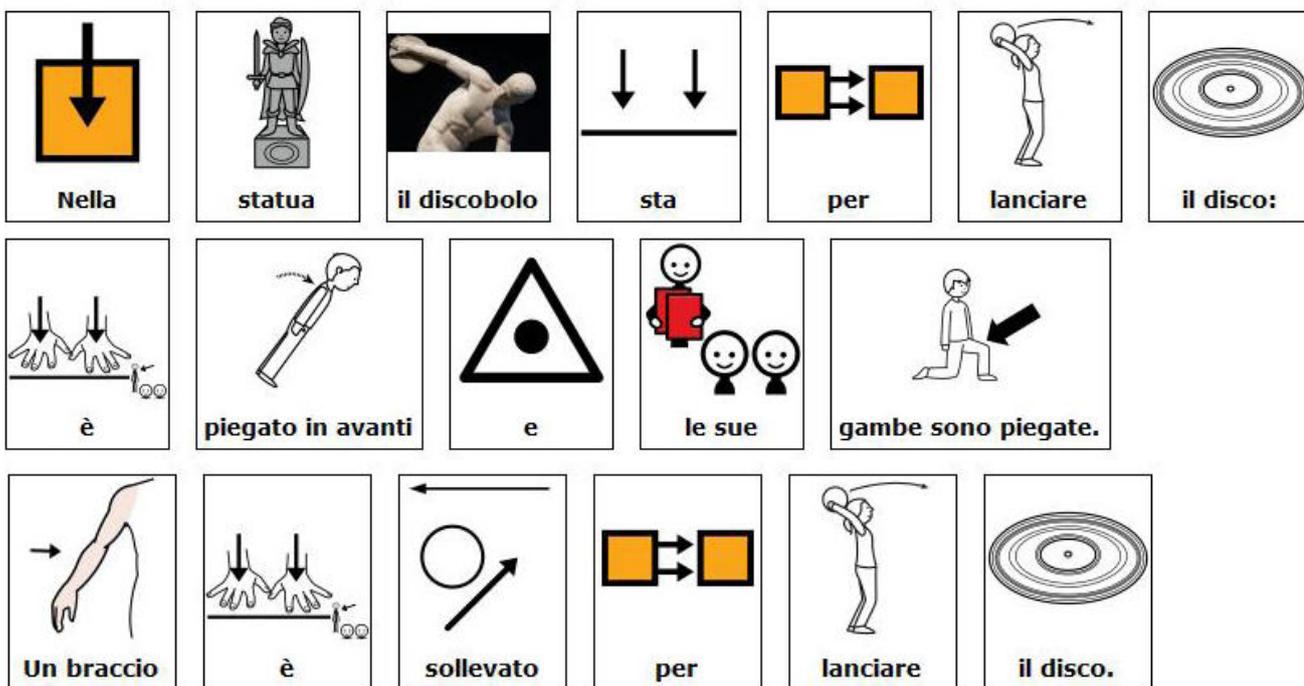
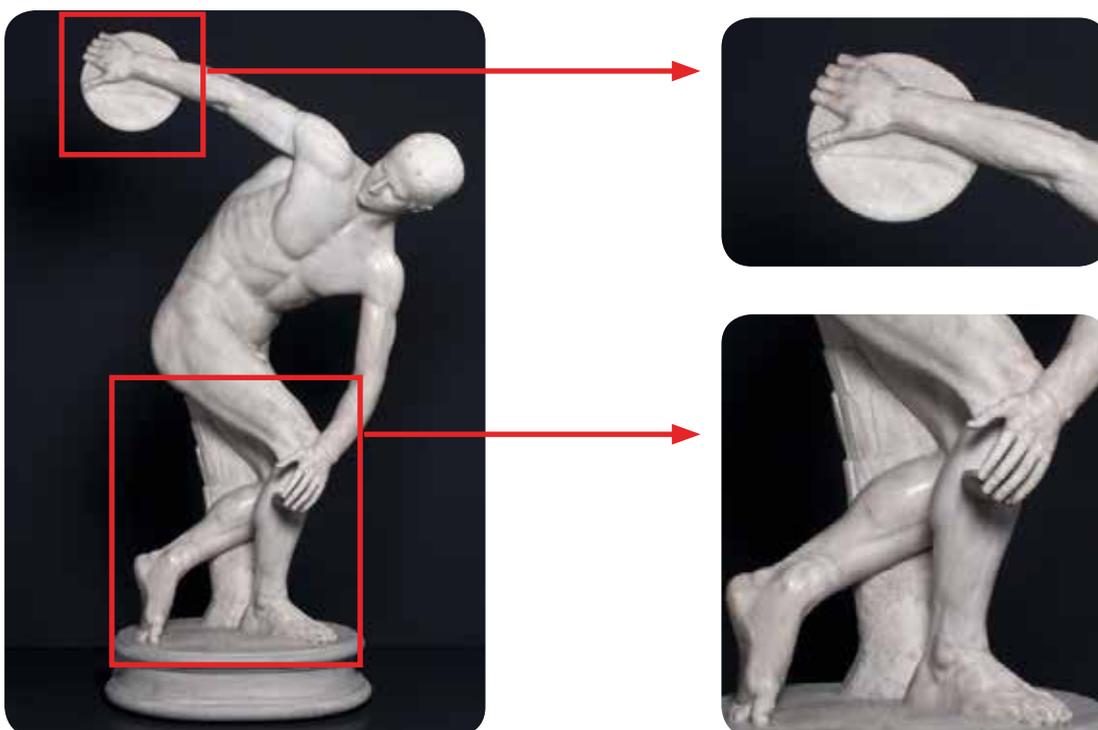
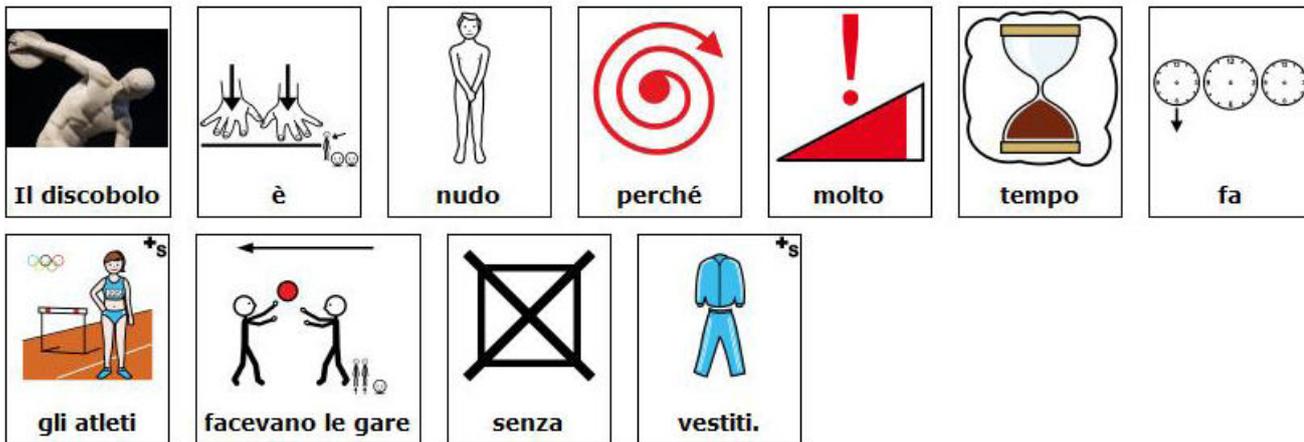
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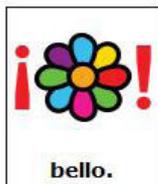
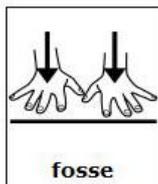
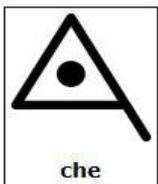
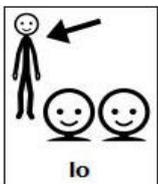
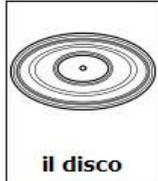
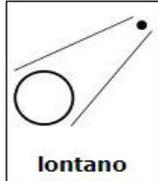
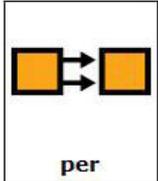
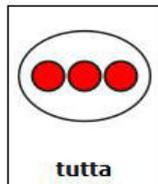


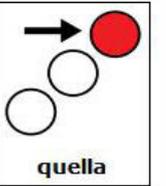
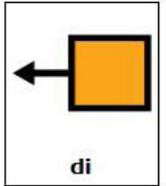
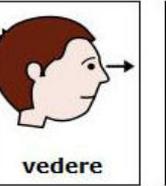
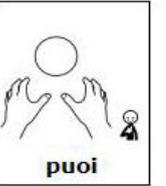
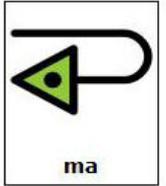
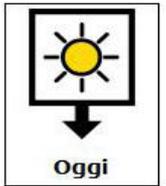
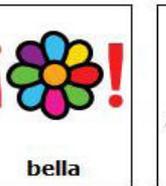
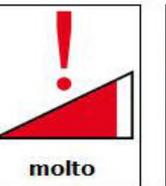
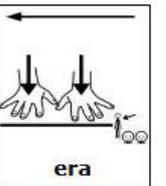
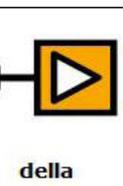
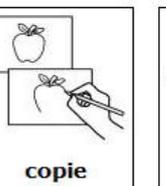
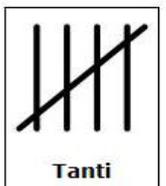
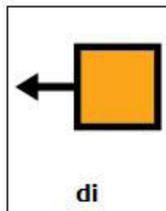
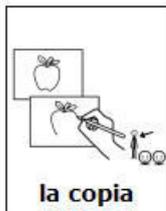
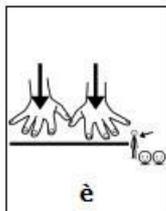
lanciava

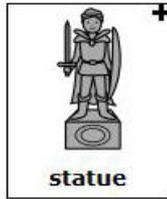
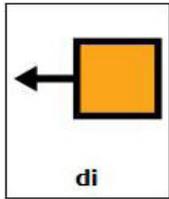
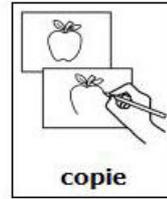
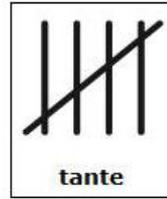
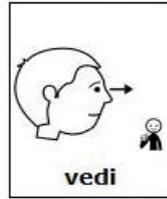
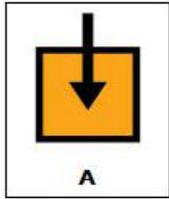
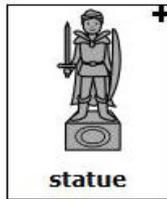
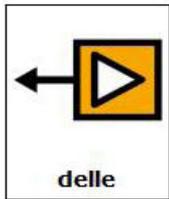
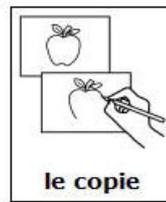
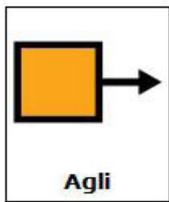


il disco.







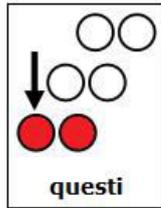
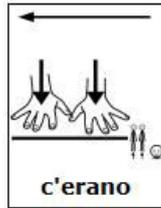
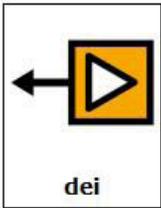
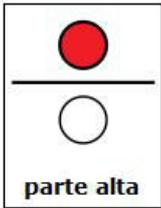
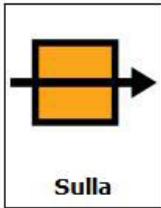
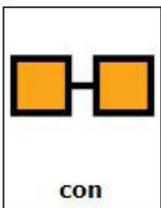
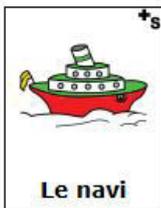




Gli animali delle navi di Nemi



 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.	



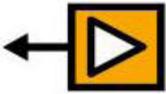
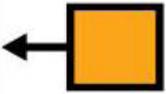
 Nelle	 vetrine	 puoi	 vedere:
 teste	 di	 leoni	
 teste	 di	 lupi	
 una	 testa	 di	 Medusa
 due	 grandi	 mani.	



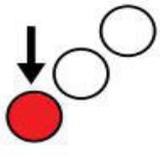
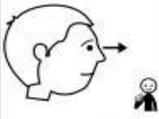
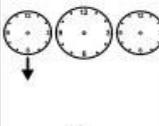
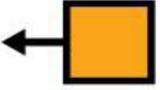
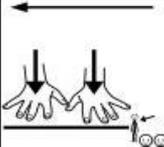
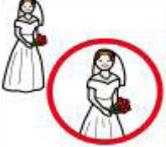
 Nelle	 storie	 degli	 antichi Romani,	 Medusa	 era	 una dea
 con	 i capelli	 fatti	 da	 serpenti.		



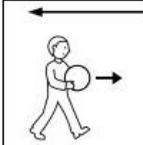
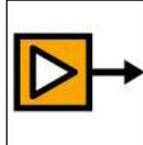
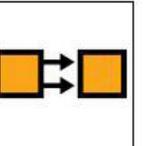
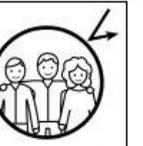
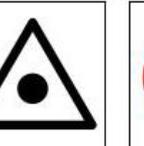
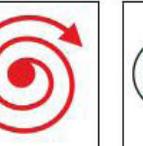
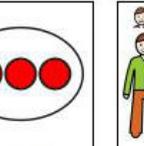
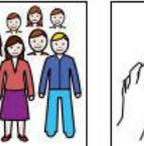
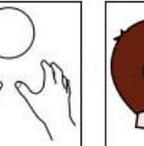
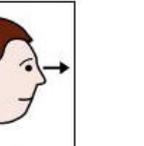
 In	 questa	 vetrina	 vedi	 una parte	 della	 recinzione	
 di	 una nave.						
 Queste	 recinzioni	 non	 facevano	 cadere	 le persone	 in	 acqua.
 Su	 queste	 recinzioni	 ci sono	 delle sculture:			
 da	 una parte	 vedi	 la faccia di una donna,				
 dall'	 altra	 vedi	 la faccia di un uomo.				

				
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

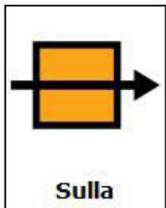
frutti

come

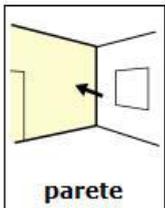
la melagrana

e

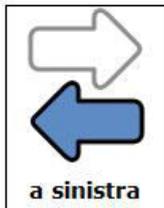
uccelli.



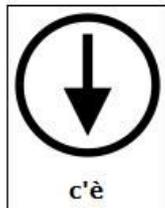
Sulla



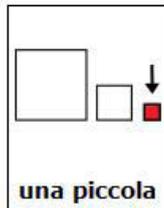
parete



a sinistra



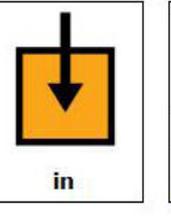
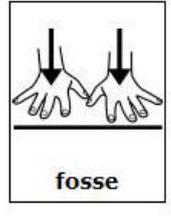
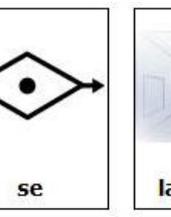
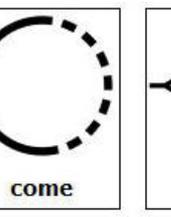
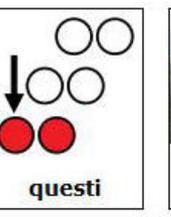
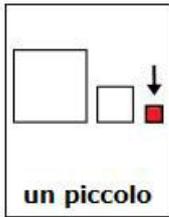
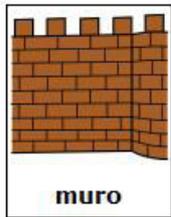
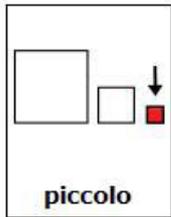
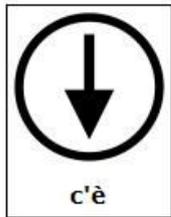
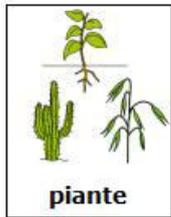
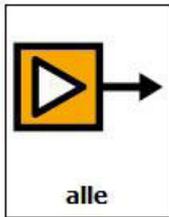
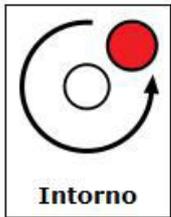
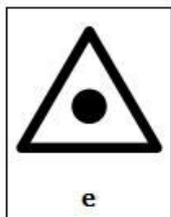
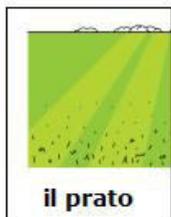
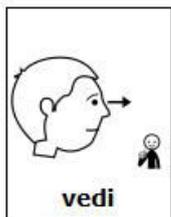
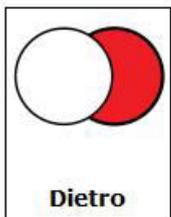
c'è

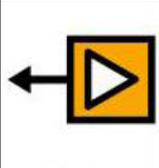


una piccola

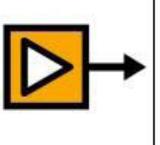
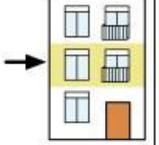
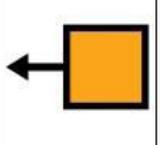
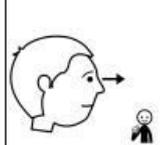
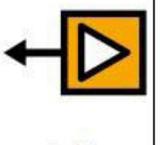
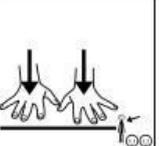
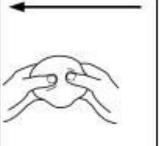
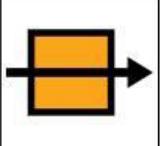
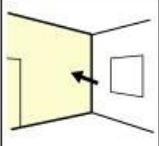


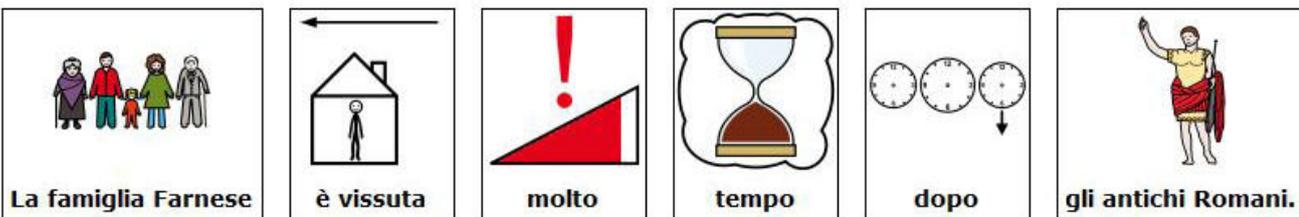
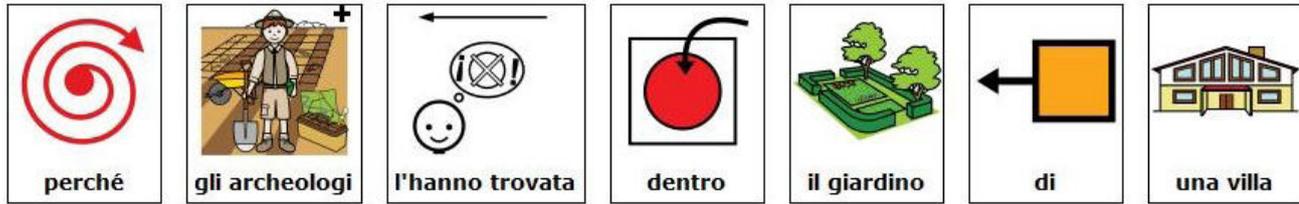
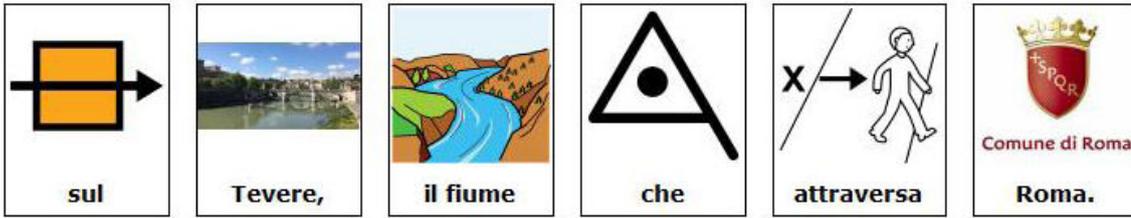
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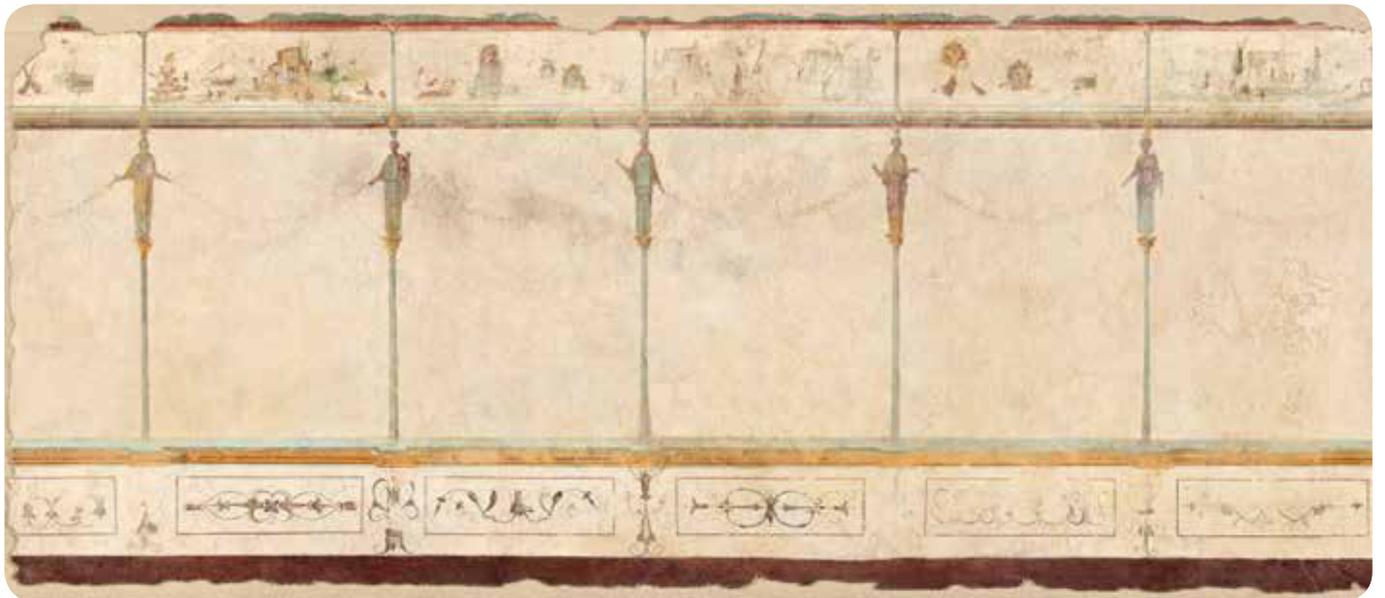


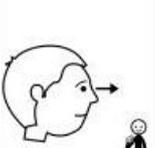
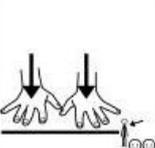
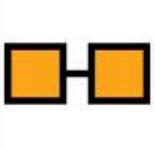
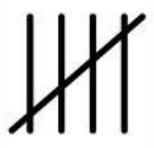
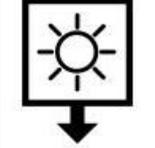
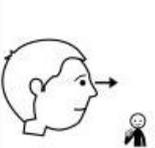
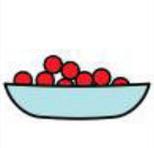
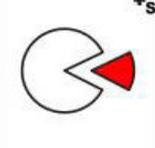
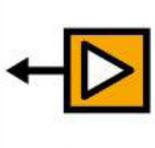
 Gli affreschi	 della	 Villa della Farnesina
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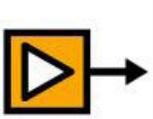
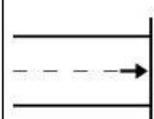
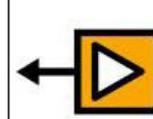
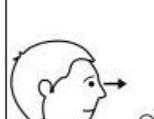
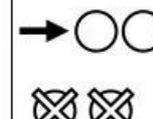
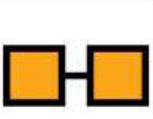
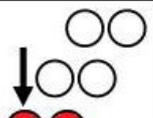
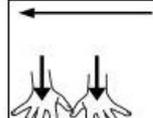
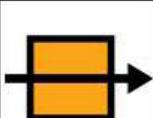
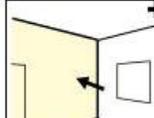
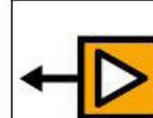
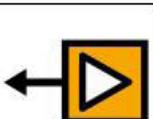
 Al	 piano 2	 di	 Palazzo Massimo	 vedi	 gli affreschi
 della	 Villa della Farnesina.				
 Un affresco	 è	 dipinto	 fatto	 su	 un muro.

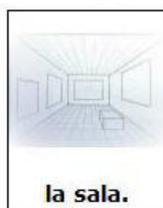
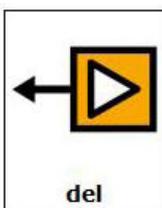
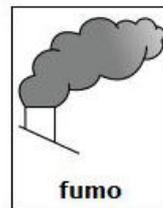
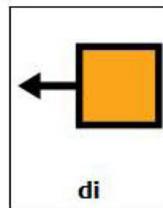
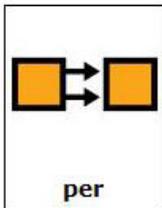
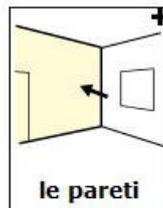
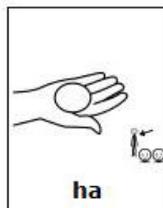
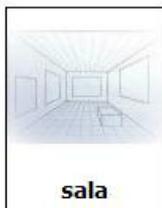
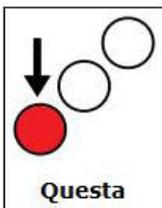
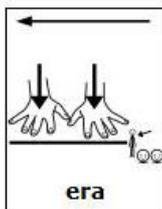
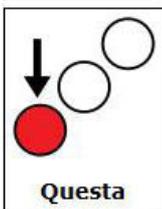




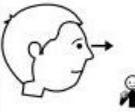
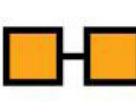
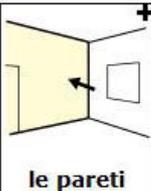
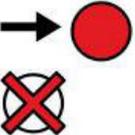
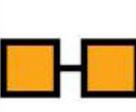
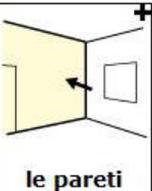
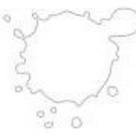
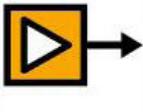
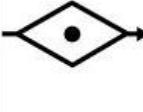
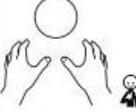
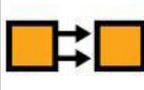
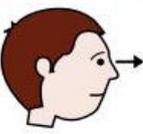
 La prima	 sala	 che	 vedi	 è	 un lungo	 corridoio
 affrescato	 con	 tante	 colonne.			
 Oggi	 vedi	 pochi	 pezzi	 dell'	 affresco.	



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

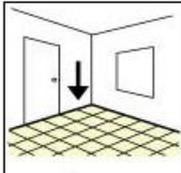
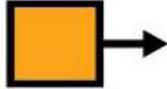




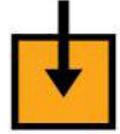
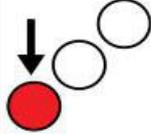
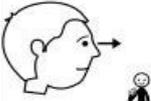
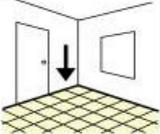
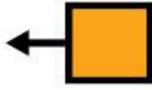
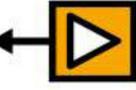
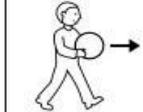
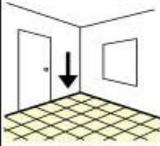
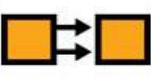
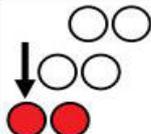
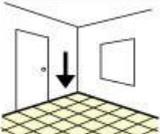
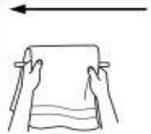
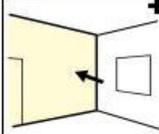
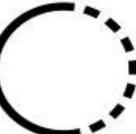
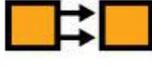
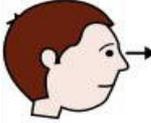
 Camminando	 vedi	 le camere da letto,	 una	 con	 le pareti	 rosse
 e	 un'altra	 con	 le pareti	 bianche.		
 Chiedi	 alla	 persona con il cartellino	 se	 puoi	 entrare	
 nelle	 camere da letto	 per	 vederle.			



 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.			

		
Pavimento	a	mosaico con il fiume Nilo



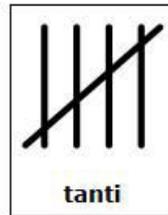
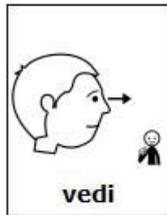
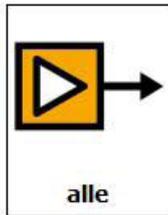
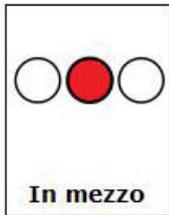
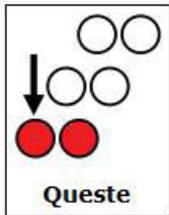
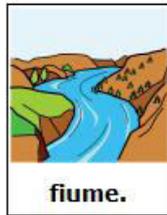
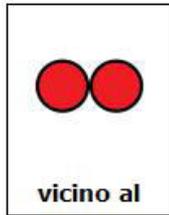
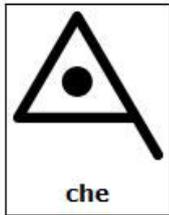
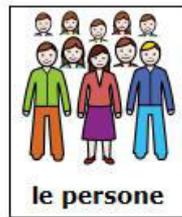
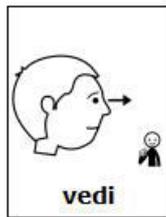
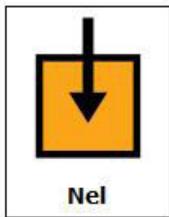
						
In	questa	sala	vedi	i pavimenti	di	una casa
						
degli	antichi Romani.					
						
Gli archeologi	hanno portato	i pavimenti	nel	Museo	per	proteggerli.
						
Oggi	questi	pavimenti	sono appesi	alle	pareti	
						
come	quadri	per	vederli	bene.		

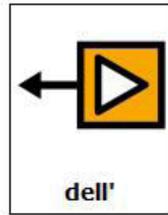
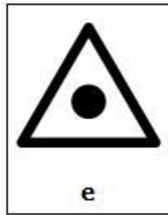
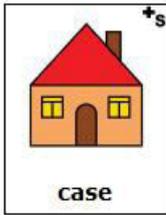
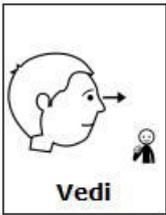
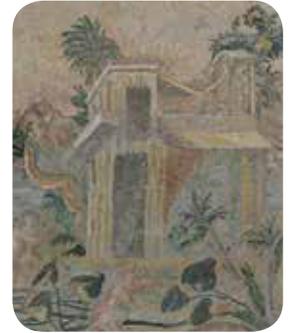


<p>Questi</p>	<p>pavimenti</p>	<p>sono</p>	<p>mosaici.</p>				
<p>I mosaici</p>	<p>sono</p>	<p>dei disegni</p>	<p>fatti</p>	<p>con</p>	<p>tante</p>	<p>tessere</p>	<p>colorate</p>
<p>messe</p>	<p>una</p>	<p>vicino all'altra.</p>					



 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.			







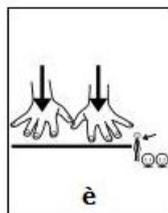
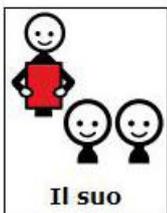
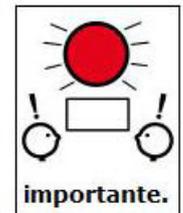
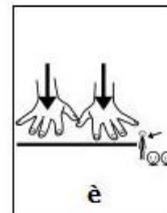
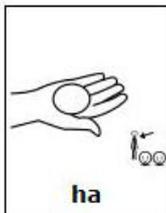
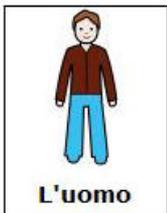
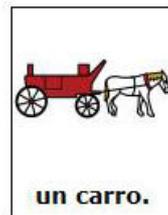
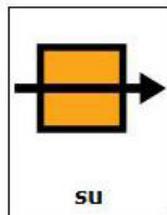
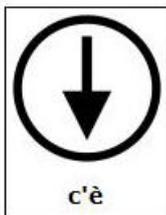
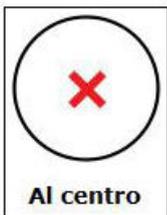
 Intorno	 al	 quadrato	 al centro		
 ci sono	 altri	 disegni	 più	 piccoli.	
 Qui	 vedi	 anatre,	 pappagalli	 e	 maschere del teatro.
 Questi	 disegni	 facevano	 più	 bello	 il mosaico con il fiume Nilo.

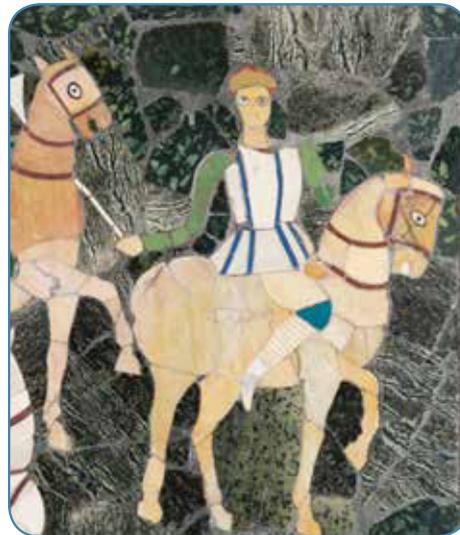
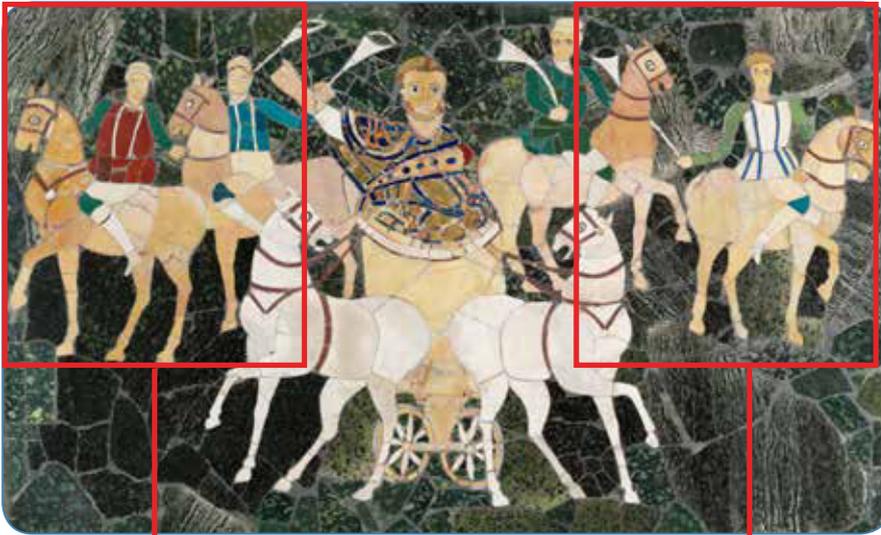


Opus sectile con le gare di cavalli



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.	

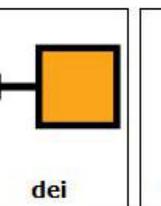
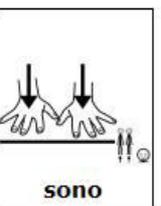
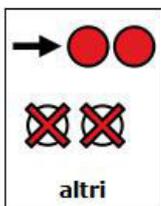
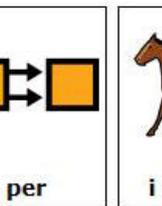
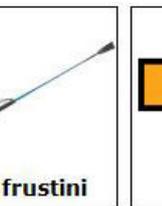
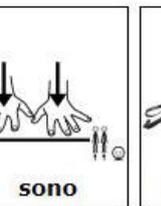
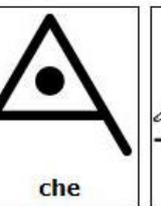
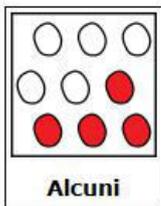
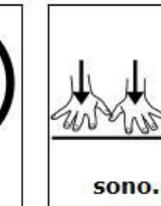
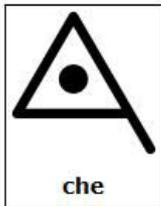
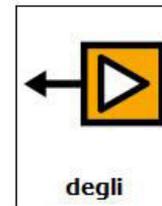
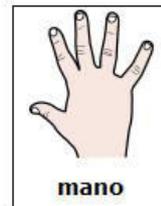
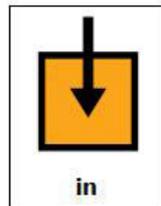
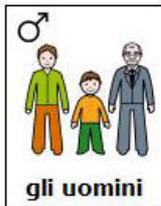
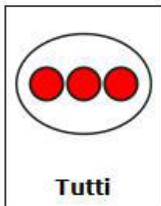


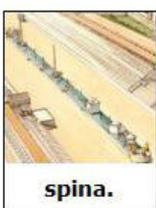
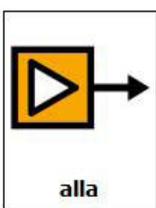
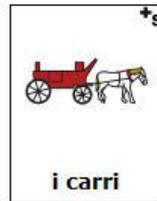
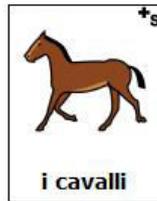
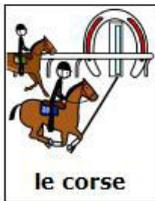
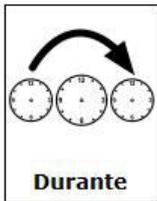
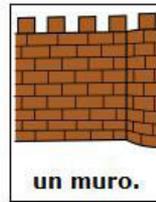
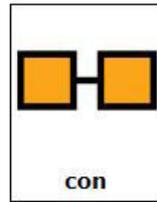
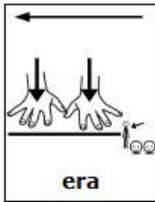
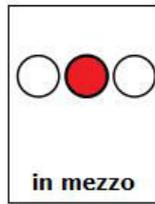
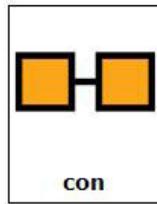
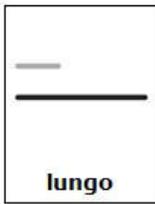
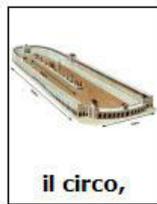
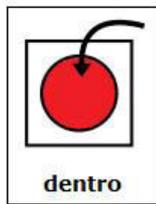
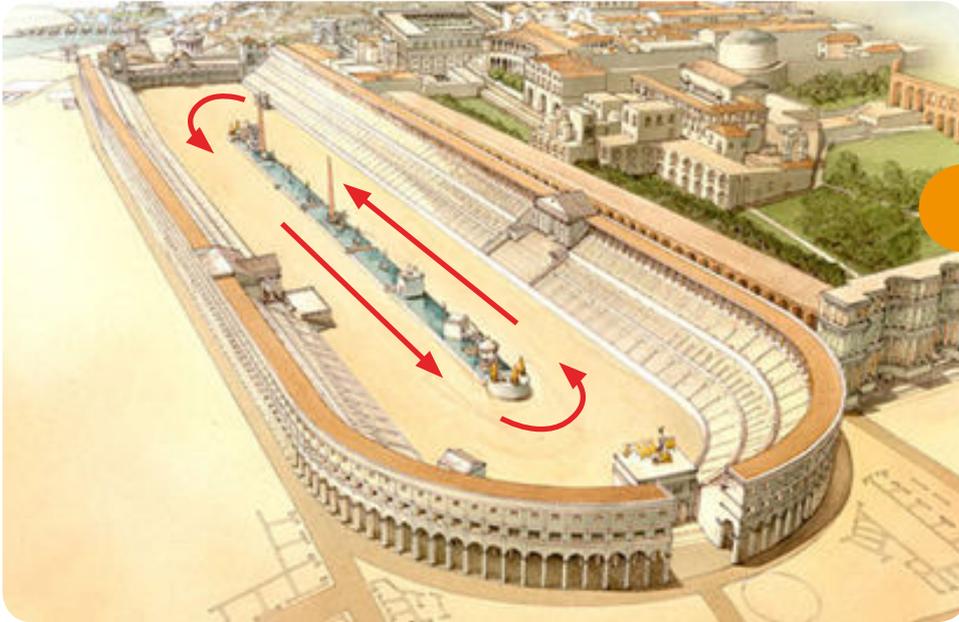


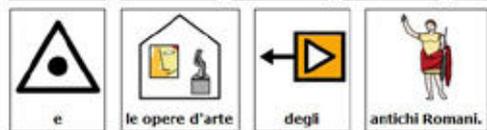
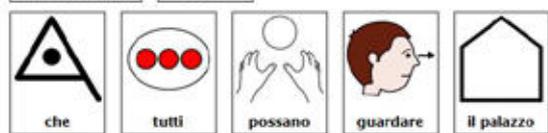
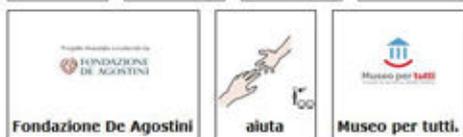
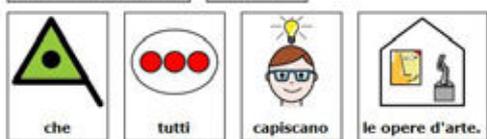
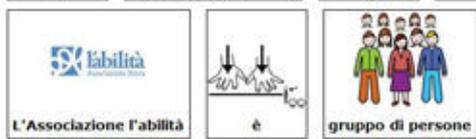
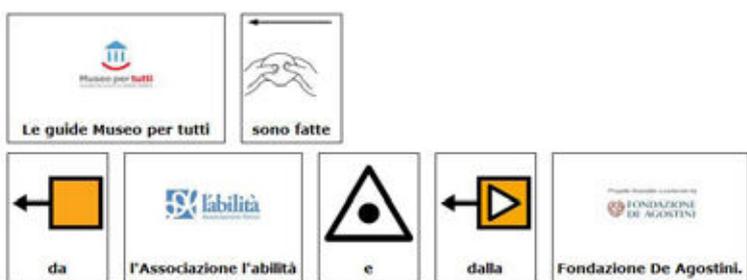
<p>A destra</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>a sinistra</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>Giuno Basso</p>
<p>ci sono</p>	<p>altri</p>	<p>uomini</p>	<p>a</p>	<p>cavallo.</p>



<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
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La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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