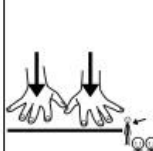


Palazzo Massimo



Cosa



è



Palazzo Massimo



Palazzo Massimo,



Palazzo Altemps,



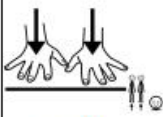
Crypta Balbi



e



le Terme di Diocleziano



sono

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano.



Visitando

museo nazionale romano

il Museo Nazionale Romano



puoi



scoprire


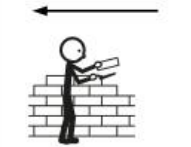
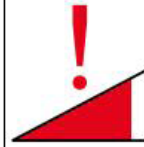
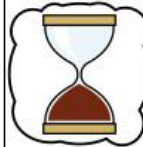
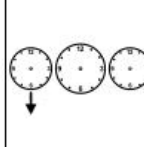
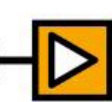




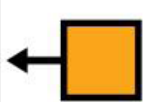

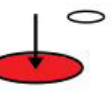



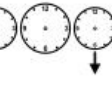
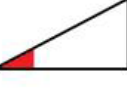


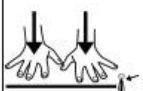



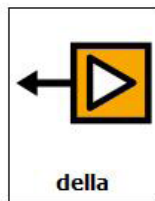
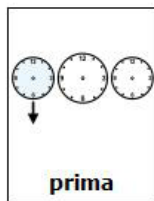
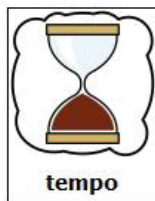
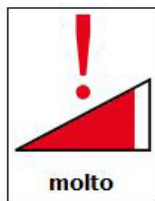
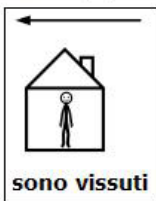
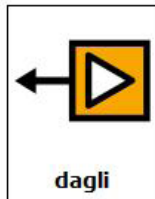
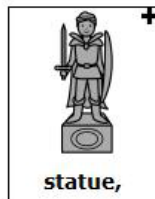
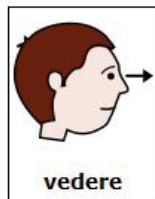
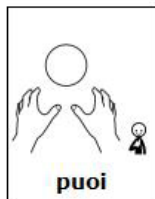
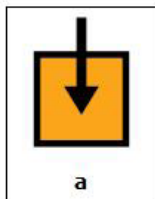
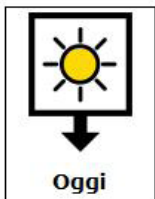
la storia di Roma.



La storia di Palazzo Massimo

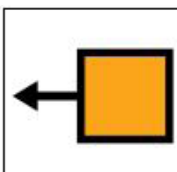


 Palazzo Massimo	 è stato costruito	 molto	 tempo	 fa		
 dalla	 famiglia Massimo,	 una famiglia	 molto	 importante	 di	 Comune di Roma Roma.
 Qui	 la famiglia Massimo	 ha fatto	 una scuola.			
 Dopo	 un po'	 questo	 palazzo	 è diventato	 un museo.	





Le opere



di



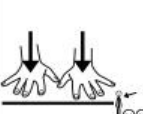
Palazzo Altemps



Rilievo dei Rabirii e di Usia Prima




Un rilievo



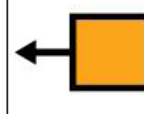
è




un quadro




fatto



di



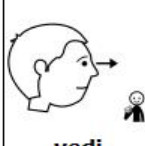
pietra.



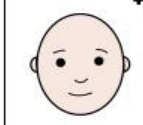
Nel



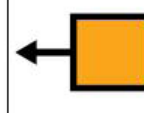
Rilievo dei Rabirii



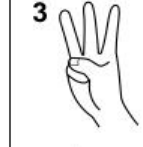
vedi



le facce⁺



di



3
tre



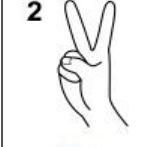
persone:




un uomo



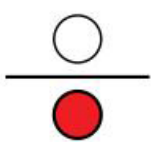

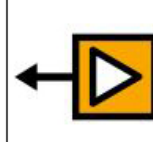


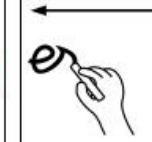
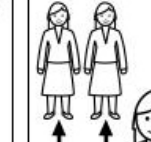
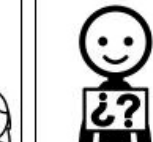


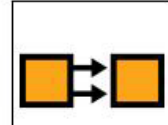


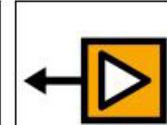


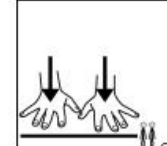

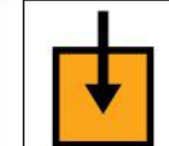

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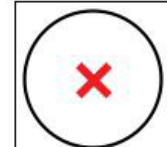


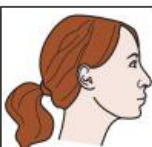
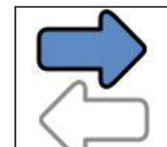




2
due

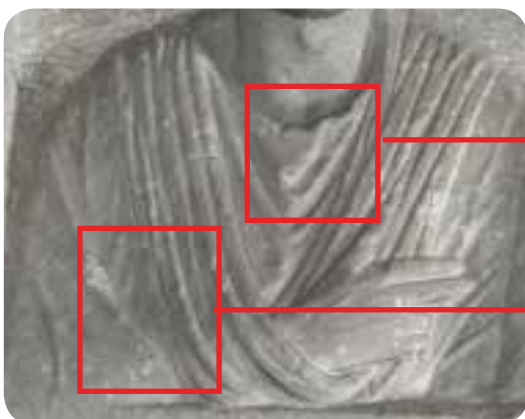
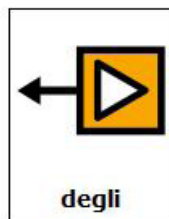
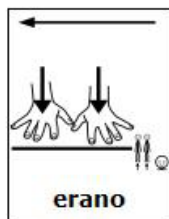
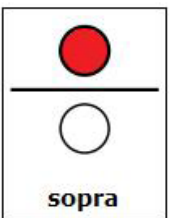
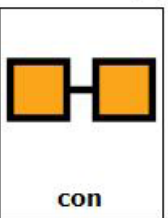
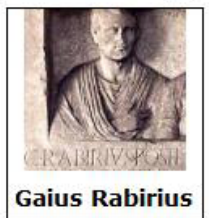
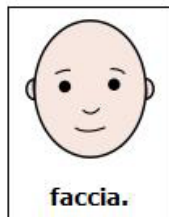
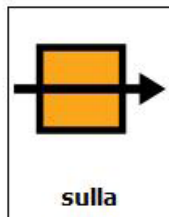
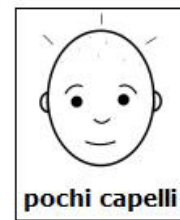
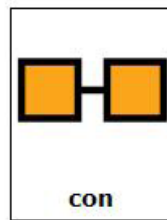
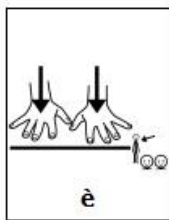
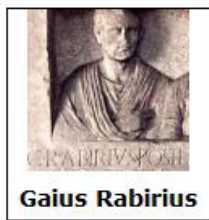
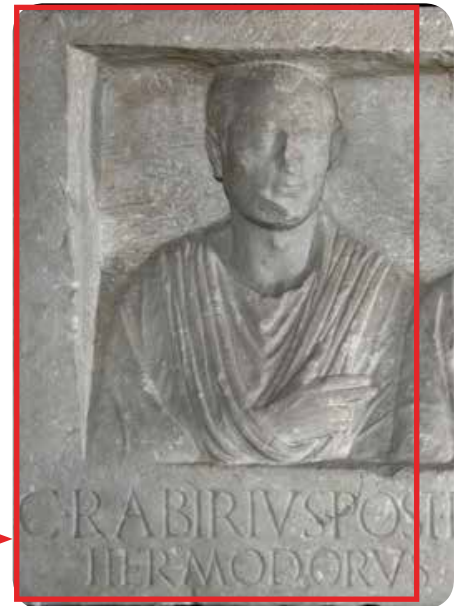


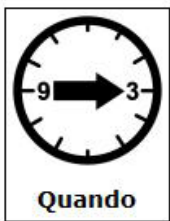
donne.

 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.			

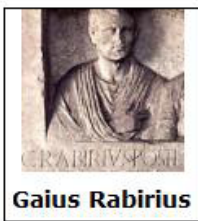


 L'uomo	 si chiama	 Gaius Rabirius.	
 La donna	 al centro	 si chiama	
 La donna	 a destra	 si chiama	
		 Rabiria Demaris.	
		 Usia Prima.	

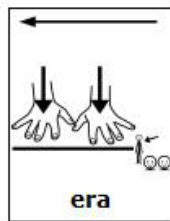




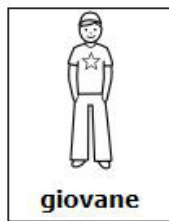
Quando



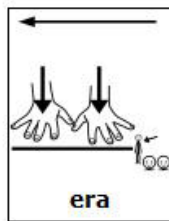
Gaius Rabirius



era



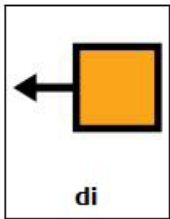
giovane



era



lo schiavo



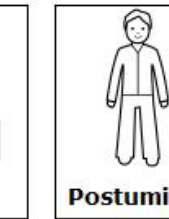
di



un uomo ricco



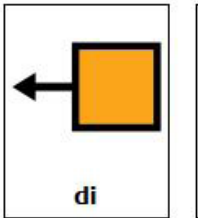
chiamato



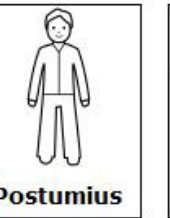
Postumius.



Il nome



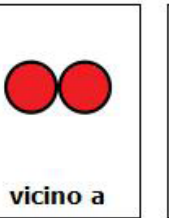
di



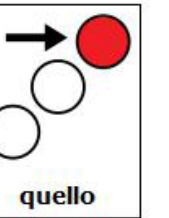
Postumius



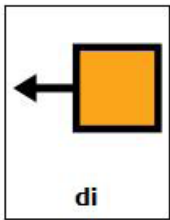
è scritto



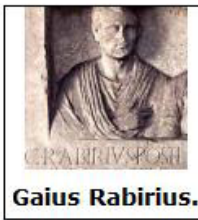
vicino a



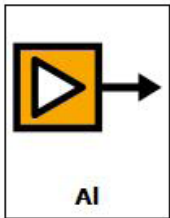
quello



di



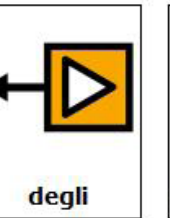
Gaius Rabirius.



Al



tempo



degli



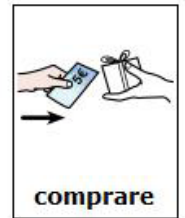
antichi Romani



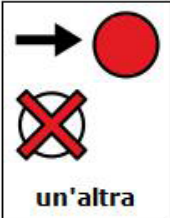
una persona ricca



poteva



comprare



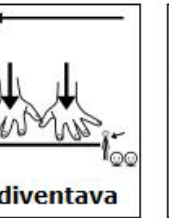
un'altra



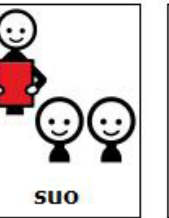
persona



che



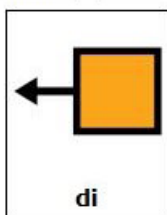
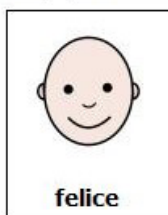
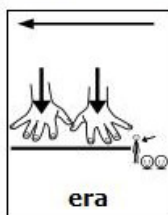
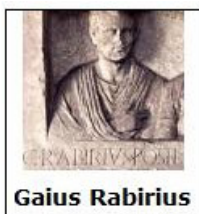
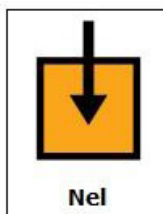
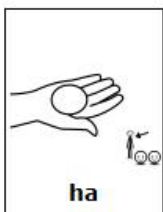
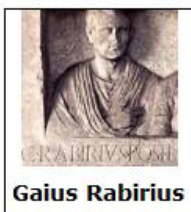
diventava

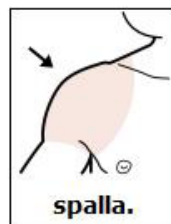
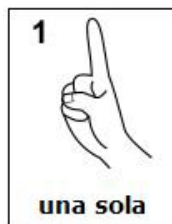
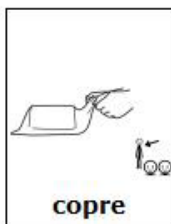
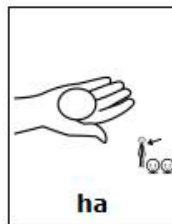
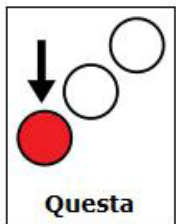
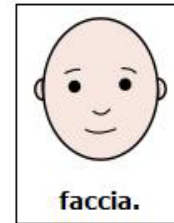
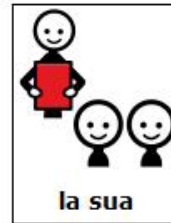
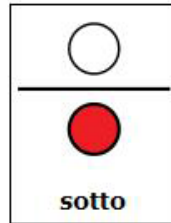
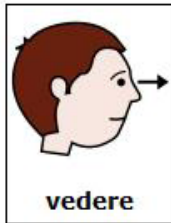
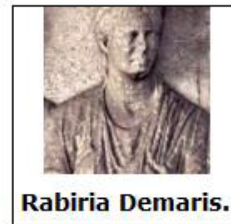
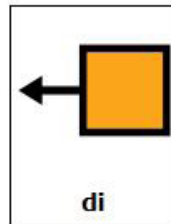
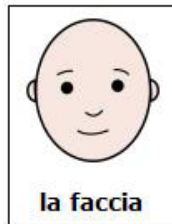
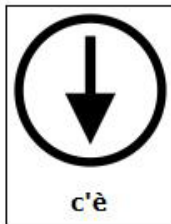
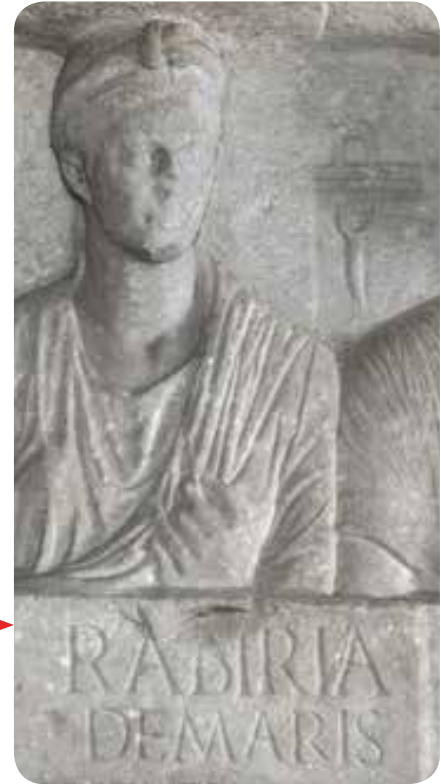


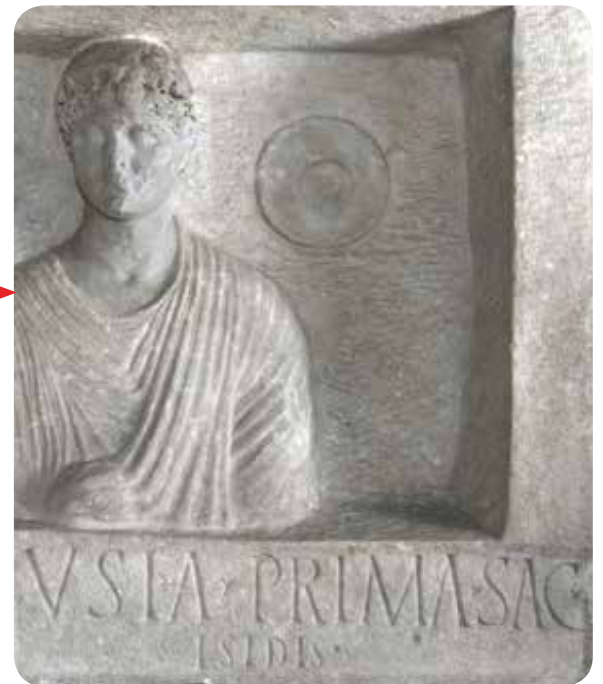
suo



schiavo.



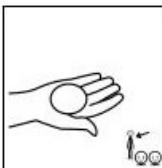




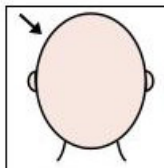
 A destra	 vedi	 la faccia	 di	 Usia Prima.		
 Puoi	 vedere	 il nome	 scritto	 sotto	 la sua	 faccia.



Usia Prima



ha



in testa



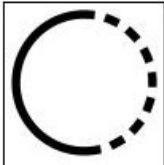
la corona di fiori



e



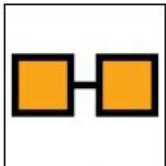
è vestita



come



Rabiria Demaris



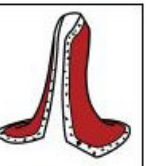
con



la tunica

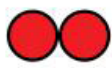
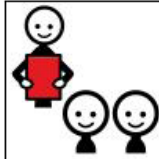







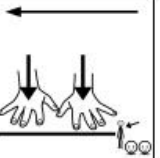
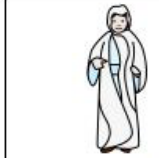
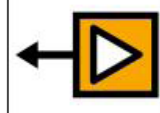

e


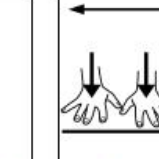
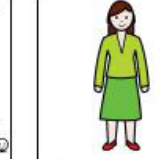

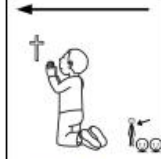






il mantello.




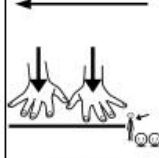

 Vicino al	 suo	 nome	 c'è	 scritto	 che	 Usia Prima
--	--	---	--	---	--	---

 era	 una sacerdotessa	 della	 dea Iside.
---	--	---	--

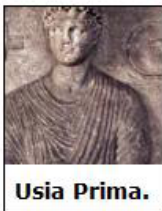
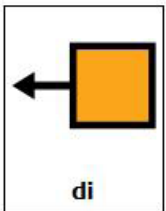
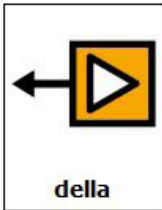
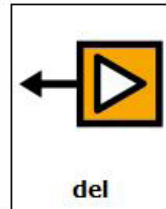
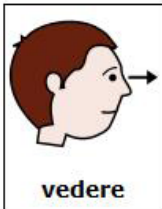
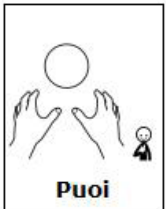
 La sacerdotessa	 era	 una persona	 che	 pregava	 molto
--	--	--	--	---	--

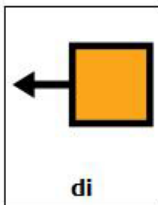
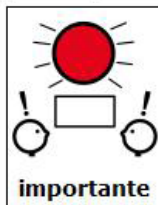
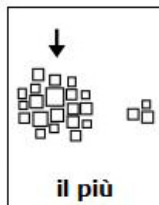
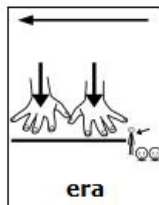
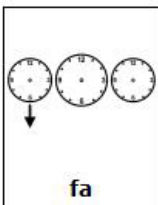
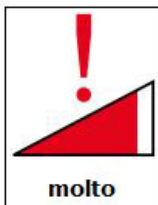
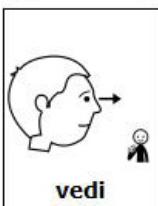
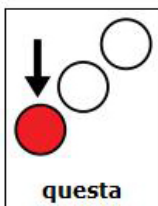
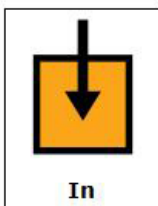
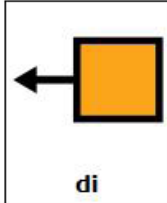
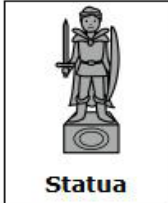
 e	 organizza	 le feste religiose.
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 Durante	 festa di Iside	 si suonava	 il sistro	 e	 si usava	 la patera.
--	---	---	--	---	---	---









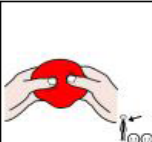


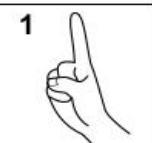
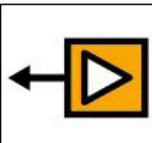


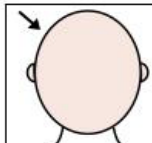
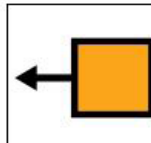



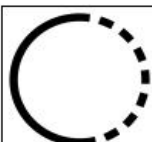


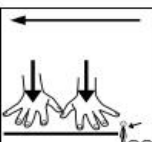
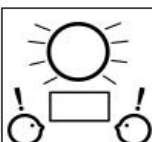
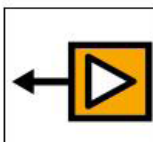

 La patera	 era	 una ciotola.
--	--	---

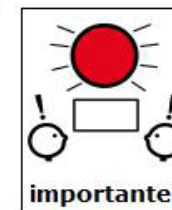
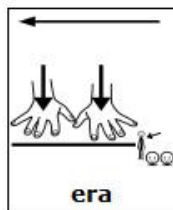
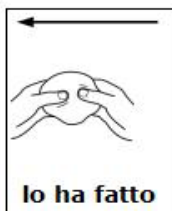
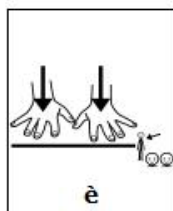






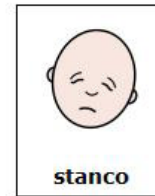
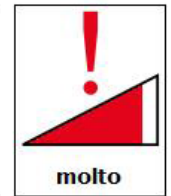
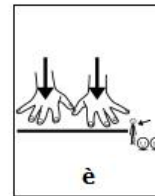
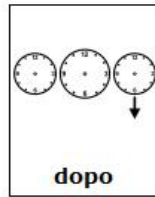
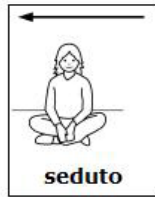
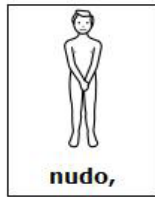
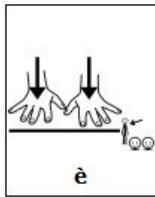
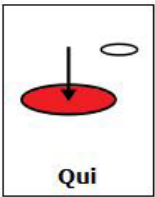
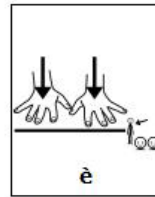
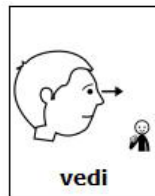
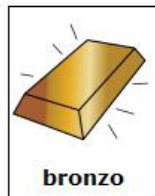
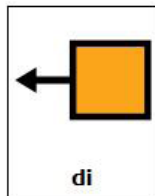
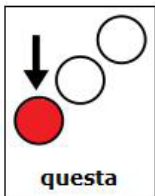
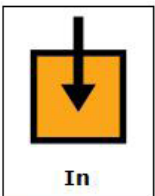
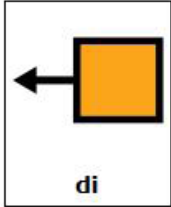
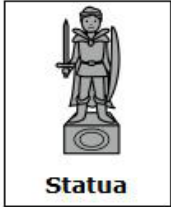


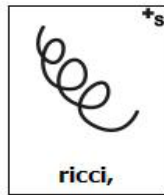
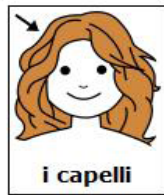
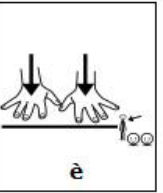
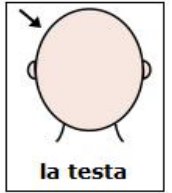
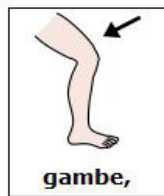
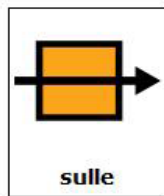
 Augusto	 ha	 una toga	 molto	 lunga	 e	 bella
 che	 fa	 tante	 pieghe.			
 Una	 delle	 pieghe	 copre	 la testa	 di	 Augusto.
 Augusto	 era vestito	 come	 il pontefice massimo			
 che	 era	 il capo	 dei	 preti.		





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



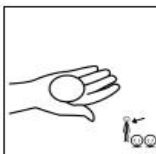




Sulla	faccia	e	sul	corpo		
ci sono	tante	ferite.				
Vedi	le orecchie	gonfie,	dei lividi	e	il naso	rotto.
Su	gambe	e	braccia			
vedi	gocce	di	sangue.			



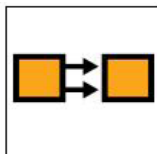
Il pugilatore



ha



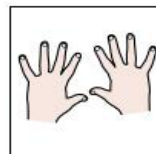
i guantoni



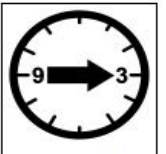
per



proteggere



le mani



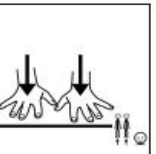
quando



dà un pugno.



I guantoni



sono



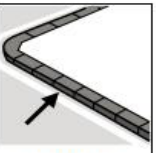
lunghi



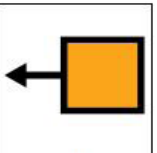
e



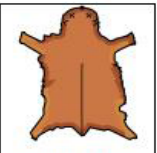
hanno



il bordo



di



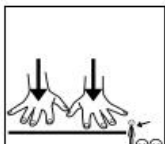
pelliccia.



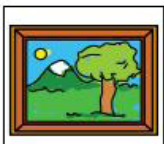
Il Rilievo con Antinoo



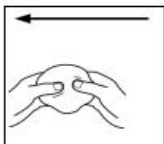
Un rilievo



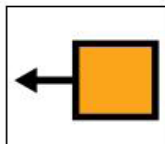
è



un quadro



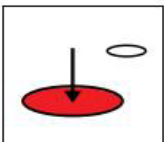
fatto



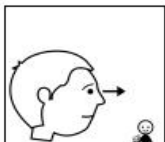
di



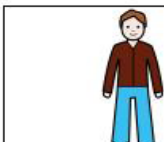
pietra.



Qui



vedi



un ragazzo giovane



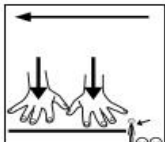
di nome



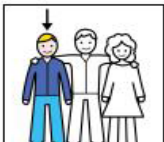
Antinoo,



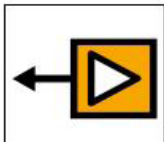
che



era



amico

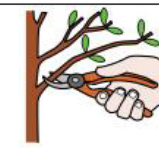


dell'



imperatore Adriano.

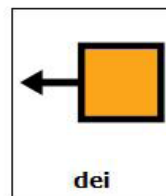
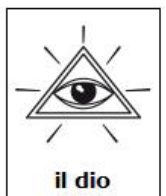
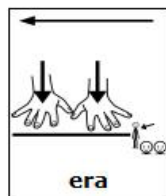
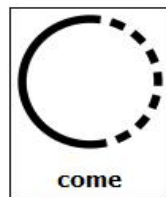
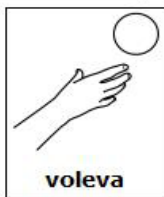
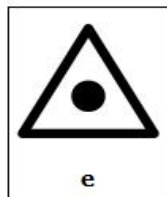
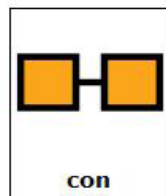


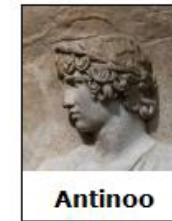
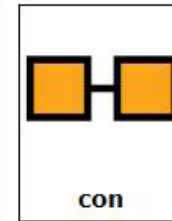
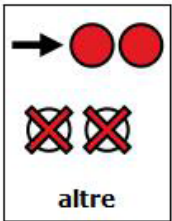
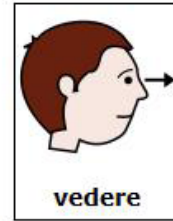
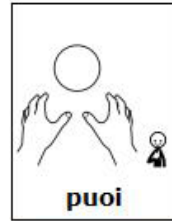
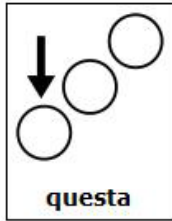
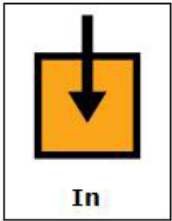
 Antinoo	 è	 molto	 bello,	 ha	 i capelli	 ricci ^{+s}
 e	 porta in testa	 una corona di rami di pino.				
 Antinoo	 ha	 una tunica	 corta	 e	 tiene in mano	 un falcetto
 per	 tagliare un ramo	 di	 vite.			



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

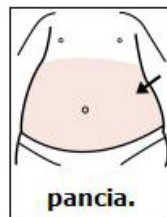
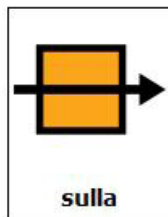
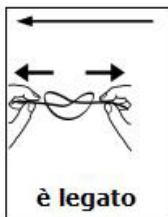
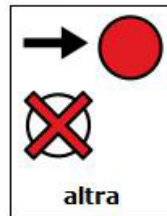
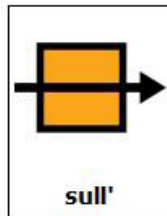
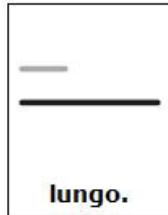
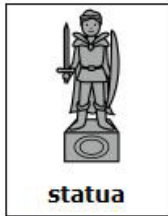


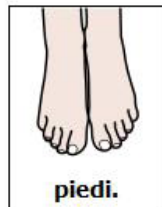
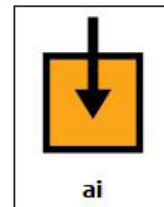
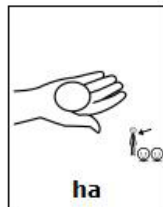
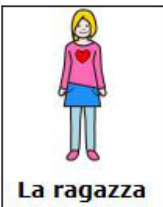
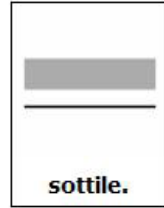
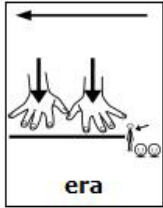
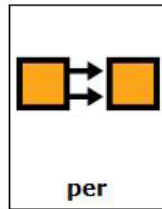
è

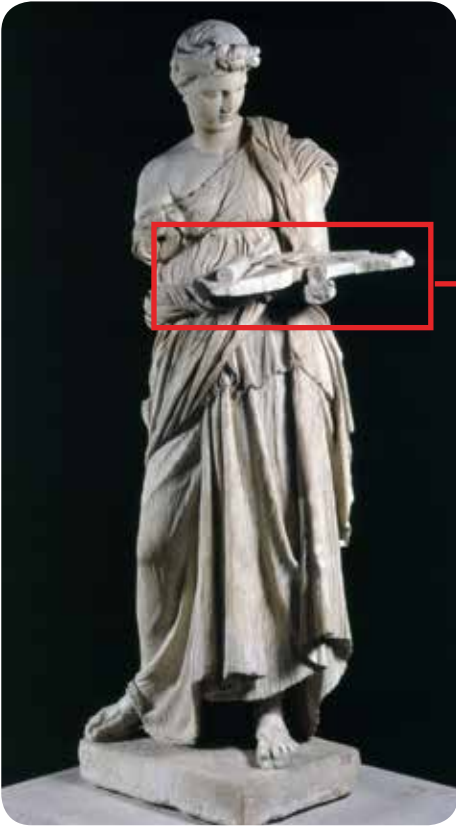
una città

vicino a

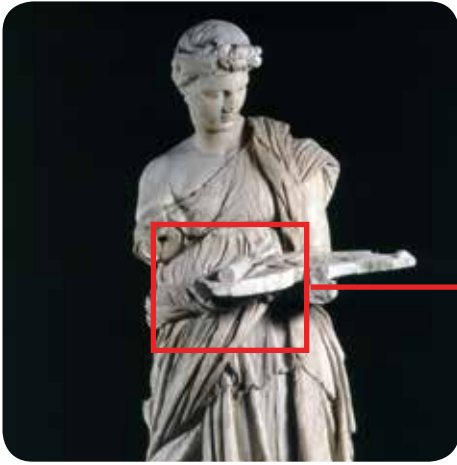
Comune di Roma
Roma.







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



Per

alcuni

archeologi

il rotolo

era fatto

di

bende.

Per

altri

archeologi

il rotolo

era

un volumen.

Il volumen

era

il libro

degli

antichi Romani,

fatto

di

foglie di papiro.

Le foglie di papiro

erano incollate

vicine

per

fare

i fogli

per

scrivere.

Per

leggere

gli antichi Romani

non giravano le pagine

del

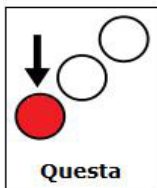
libro

ma

srotolavano il volumen.



Il Discobolo Lancellotti



Questa



statua



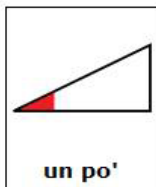
si chiama



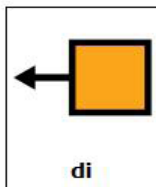
Discobolo Lancellotti



perché



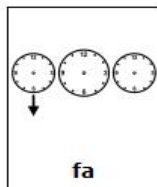
un po'



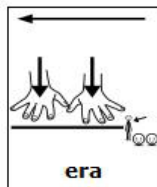
di



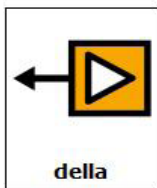
tempo



fa



era



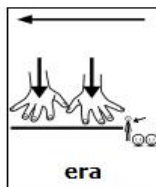
della



famiglia Lancellotti.



Il discobolo



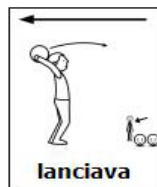
era



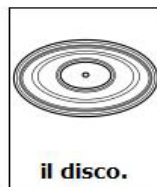
un atleta



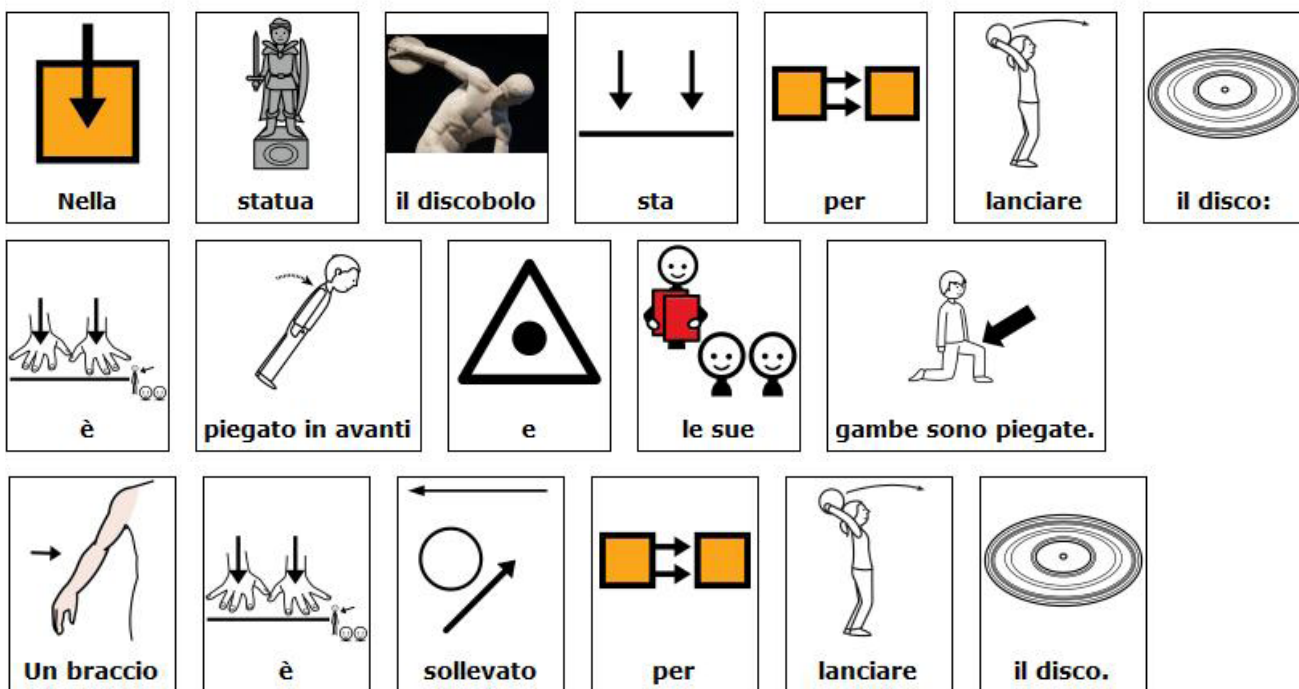
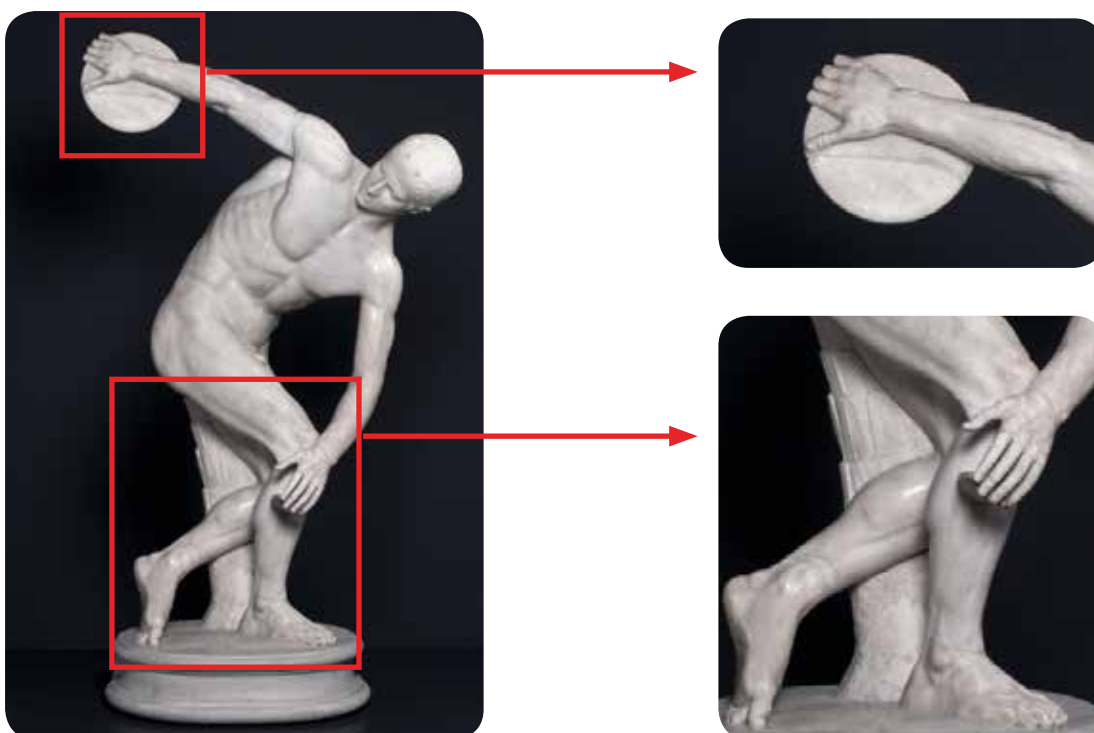
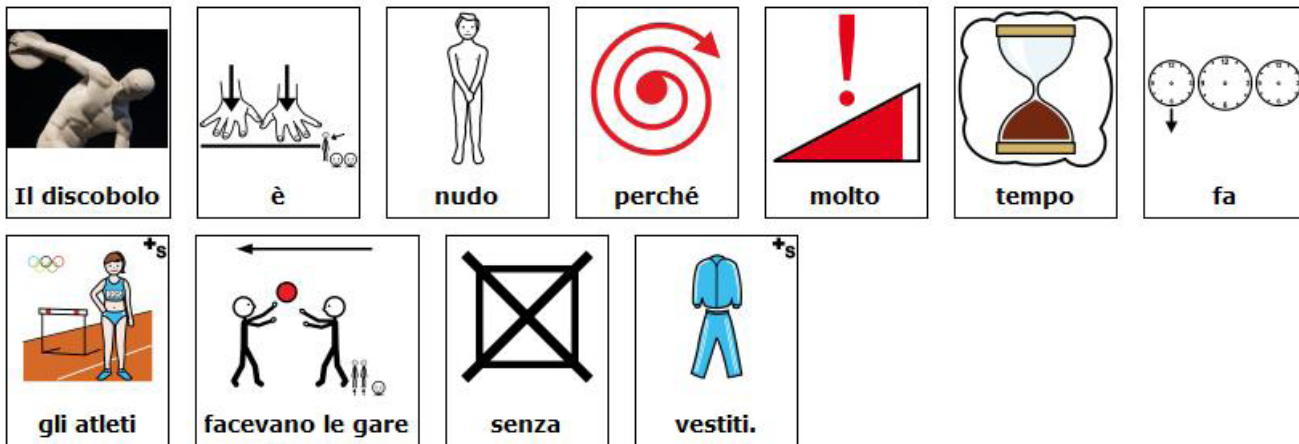
che

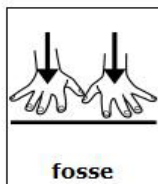
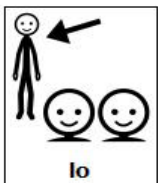
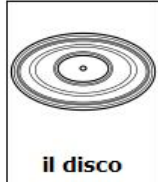
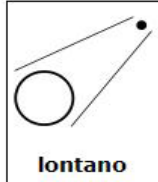
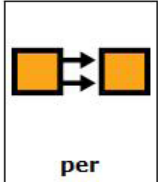
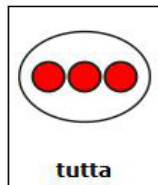


lanciava



il disco.







Il Discobolo

è

la copia

di

una statua di bronzo.

Tanti

scultori

hanno fatto

copie

della

statua di bronzo

perché

era

molto

bella

e

famosa.

Oggi

la statua di bronzo non c'è più

ma

puoi

vedere

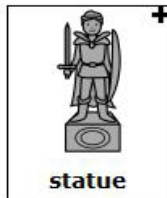
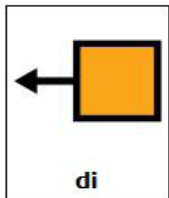
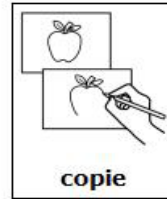
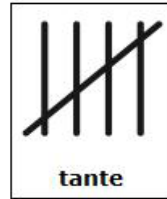
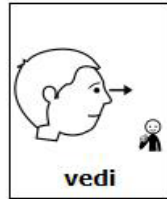
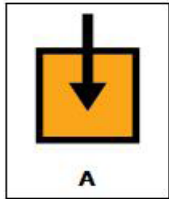
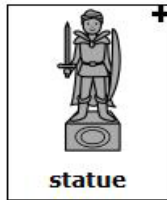
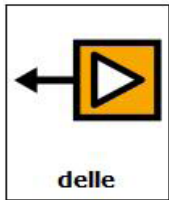
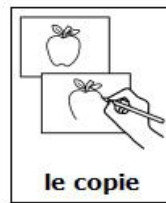
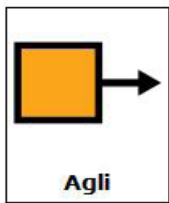
un'altra

copia

di

quella

statua di bronzo.

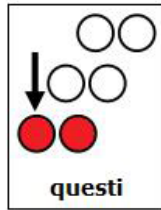
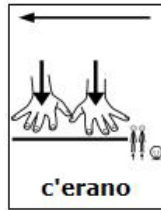
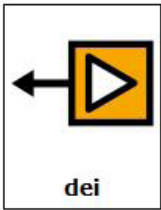
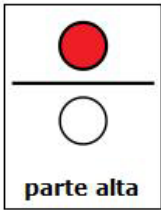
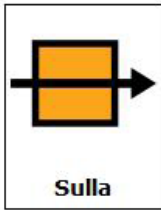
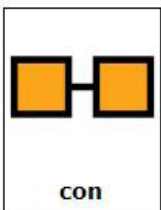


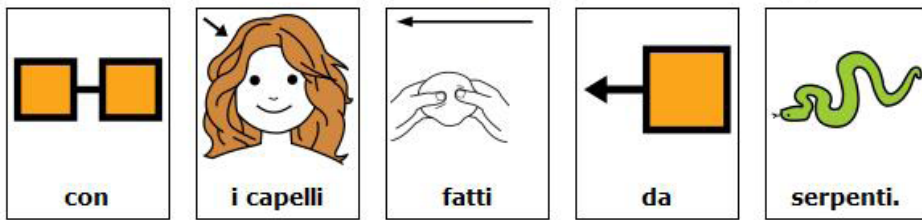
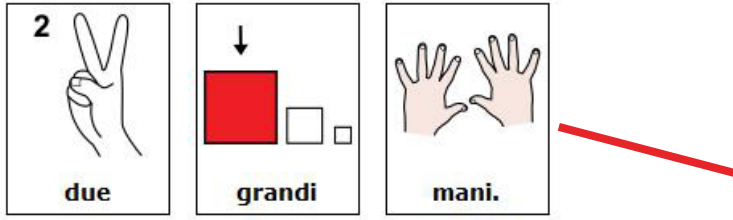
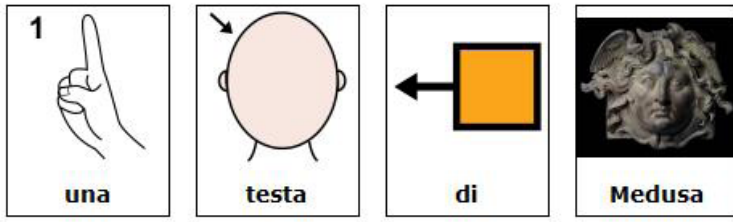
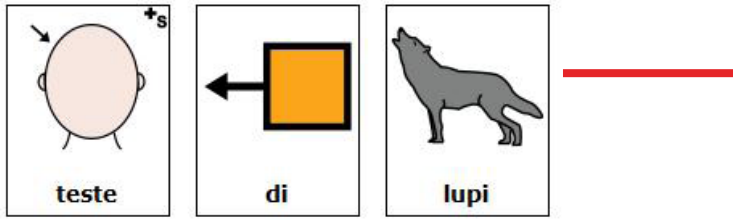
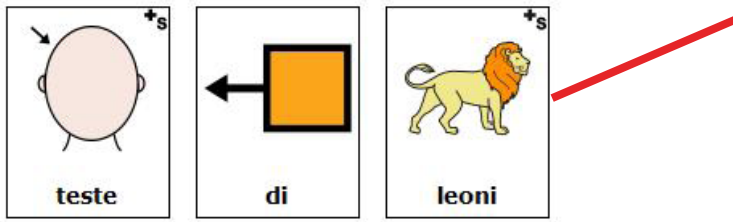
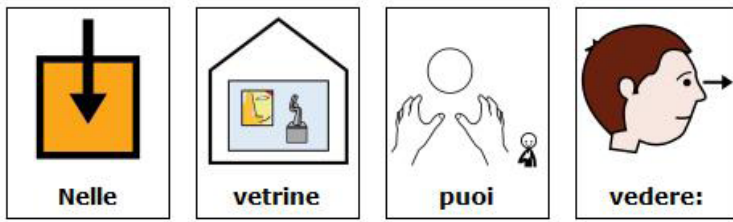


Gli animali delle navi di Nemi




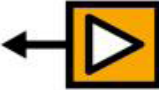

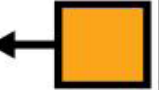

 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 tanti	 oggetti di bronzo.	
 Molto	 tempo	 fa	 questi	 oggetti di bronzo	 erano	
 in	 delle grandi	 navi	 e	 le	 facevano	 belle.
 L'imperatore Caligola	 aveva	 fatto costruire	 queste	 navi		
 per	 fare delle feste	 nel	 lago di Nemi,	 vicino a	 Comune di Roma Roma.	




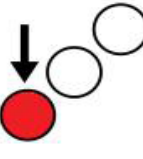

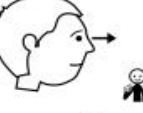







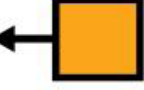


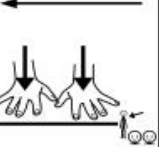










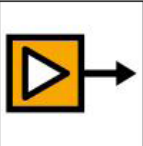

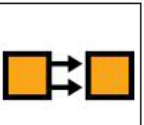



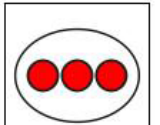

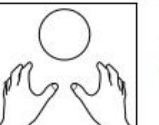
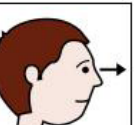
 In	 questa	 vetrina	 vedi	 una parte	 della	 recinzione	
 di	 una nave.						
 Queste	 recinzioni	 non	 facevano	 cadere	 le persone	 in	 acqua.
 Su	 queste	 recinzioni	 ci sono	 delle sculture:			
 da	 una parte	 vedi	 la faccia di una donna,				
 dall'	 altra	 vedi	 la faccia di un uomo.				

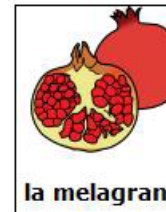
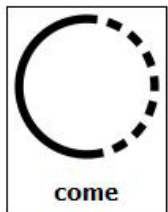
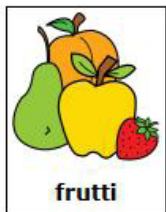
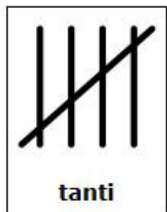
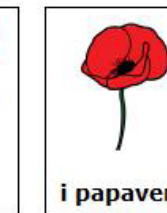
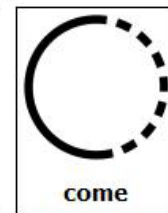
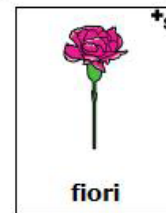
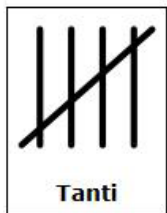
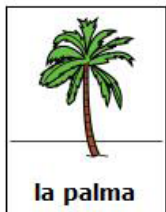
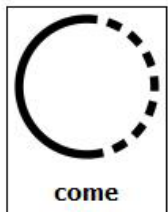
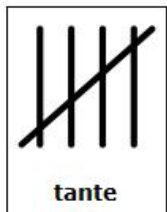
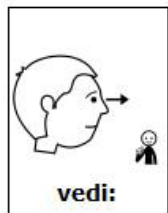
				
Gli affreschi	della	Villa	di	Livia

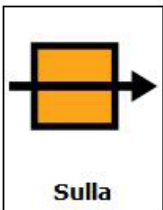


						
In	questa	sala	vedi	gli affreschi		
						
che	moltissimo	tempo	fa	erano	nella	Villa
						
di	Livia.					
						
Livia	era	la moglie	dell'	imperatore Augusto.		

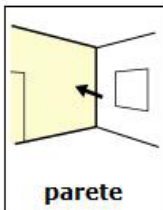


 <p>Gli archeologi</p>	 <p>hanno portato</p>	 <p>gli affreschi</p>	 <p>al</p>	 <p>Museo</p>			
 <p>per</p>	 <p>proteggerli</p>	 <p>e</p>	 <p>perché</p>	 <p>tutte</p>	 <p>le persone</p>	 <p>potessero</p>	 <p>vederli.</p>

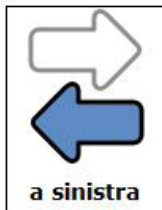




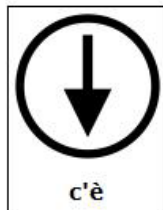
Sulla



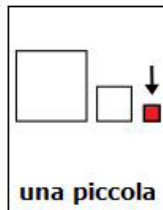
parete



a sinistra



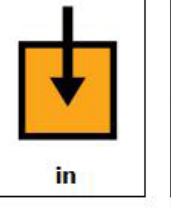
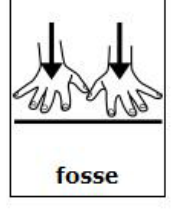
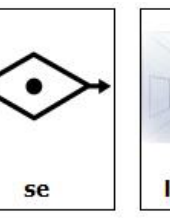
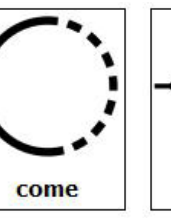
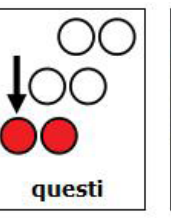
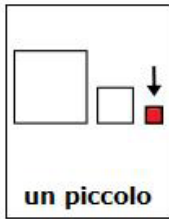
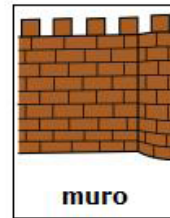
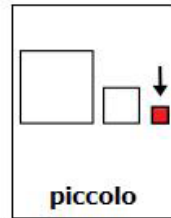
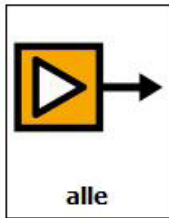
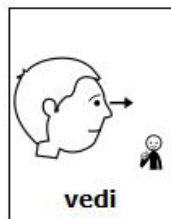
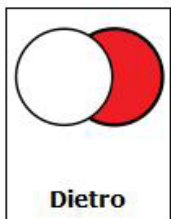
c'è



una piccola

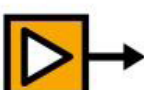
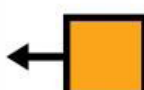




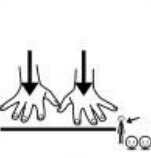

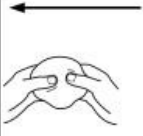
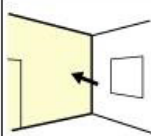


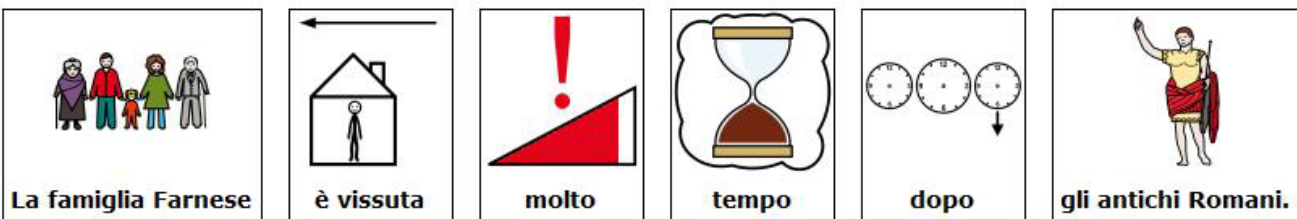
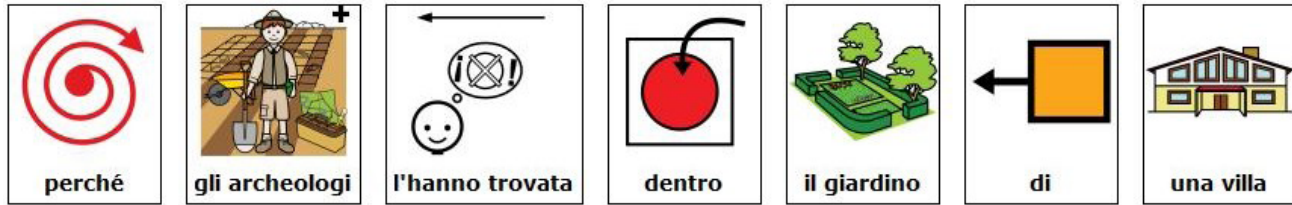
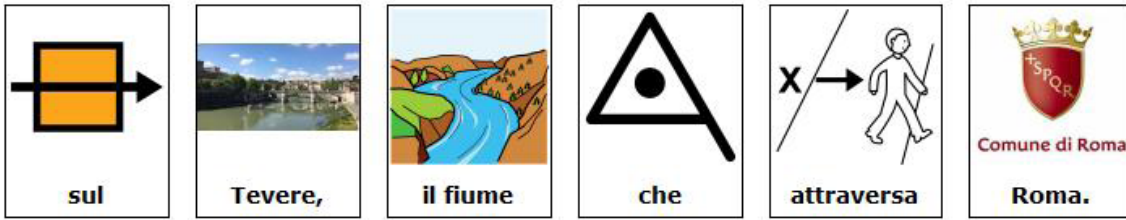
gabbia per uccelli.

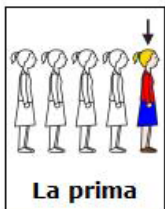
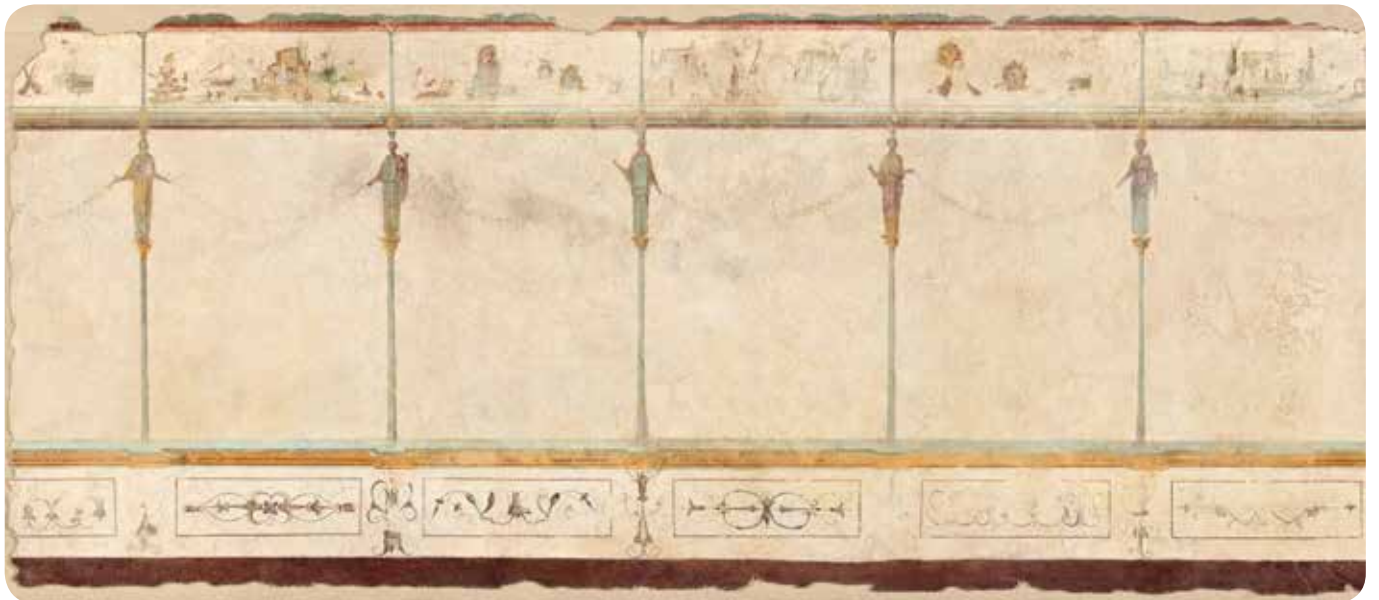


 Gli affreschi	 della	 Villa della Farnesina
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 Al	 piano 2	 di	 Palazzo Massimo	 vedi	 gli affreschi
 della	 Villa della Farnesina.				
 Un affresco	 è	 dipinto	 fatto	 su	 un muro.





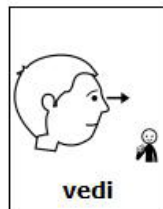
La prima



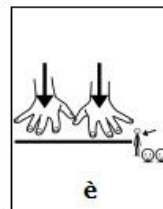
sala



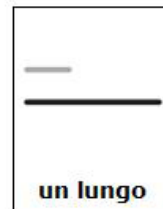
che



vedi



è



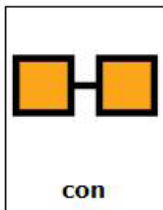
un lungo



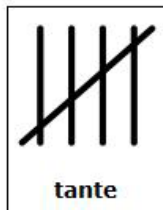
corridoio



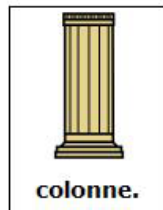
affrescato



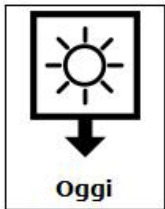
con



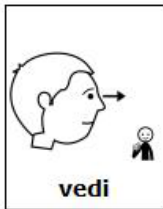
tante



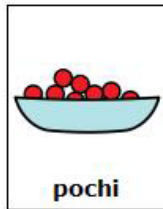
colonne.



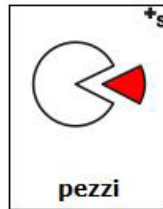
Oggi



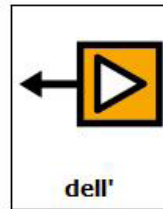
vedi



pochi



pezzi

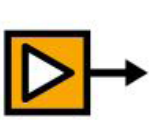
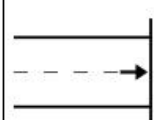
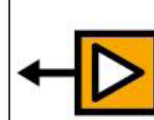


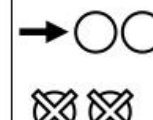

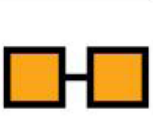



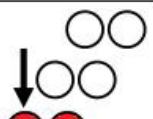

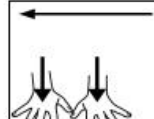
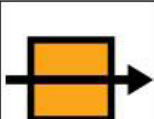
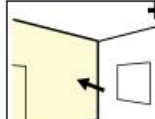
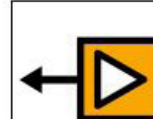

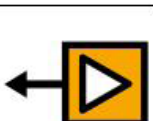



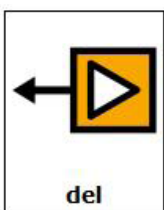
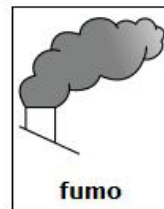
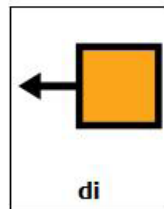
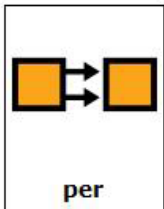
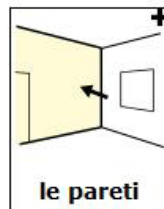
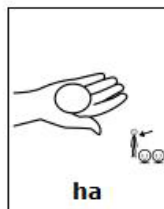
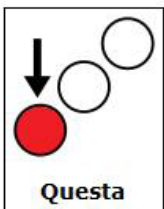
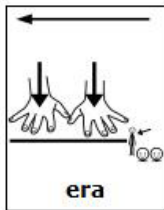
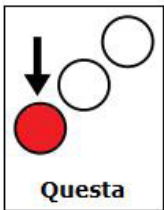
dell'




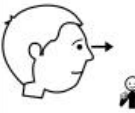


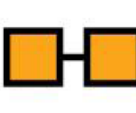
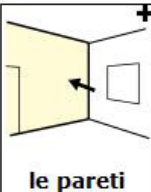


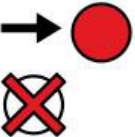
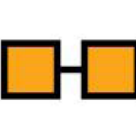
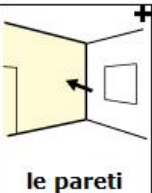


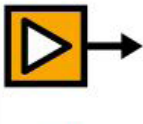

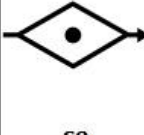
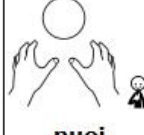



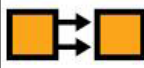
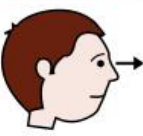
affresco.



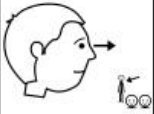
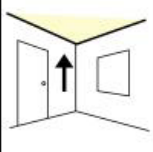
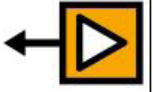




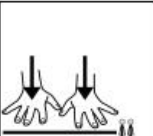
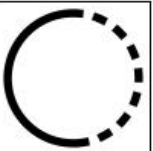
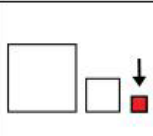

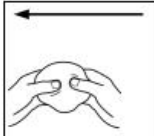
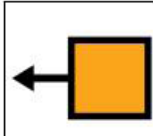
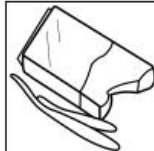
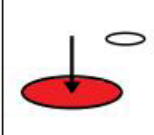
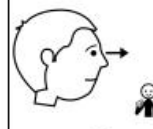

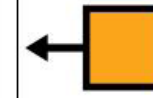
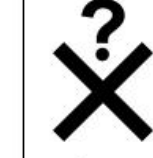
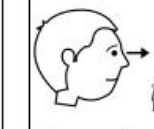

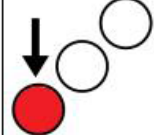


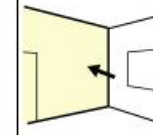
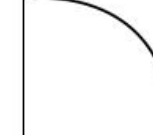
 Alla	 fine	 del	 corridoio	 vedi	 altri	 affreschi
 con	 piante	 e	 fontane.			
 Questi	 affreschi	 erano	 sulle	 pareti	 del	 giardino
 della	 Villa.					






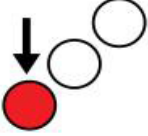

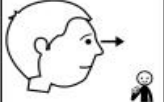
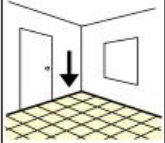
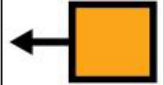

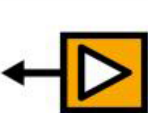


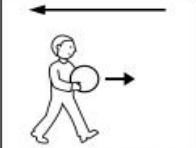
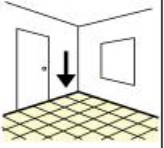
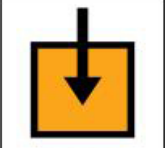

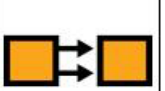

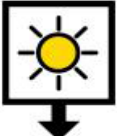
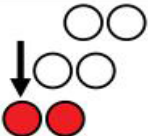
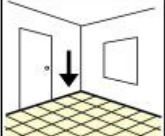
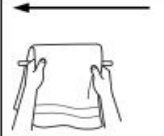
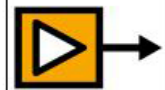
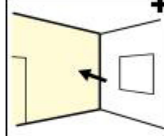


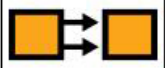
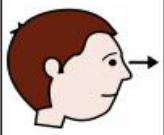

 Camminando	 vedi	 le camere da letto,	 una	 con	 le pareti	 rosse
 e	 un'altra	 con	 le pareti	 bianche.		
 Chiedi	 alla	 persona con il cartellino	 se	 puoi	 entrare	
 nelle	 camere da letto	 per	 vederle.			

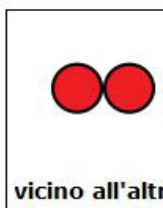
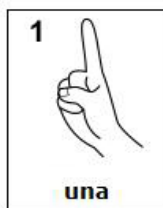
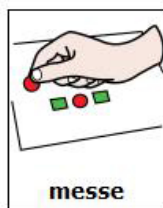
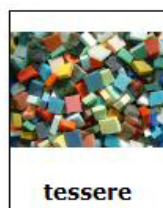
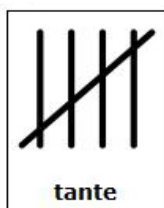
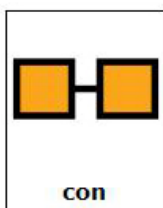
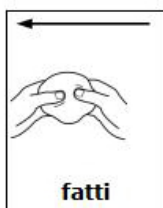
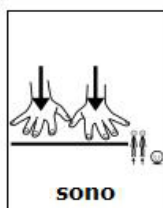
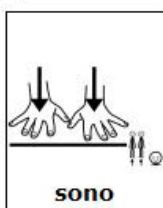
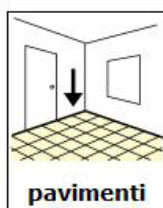
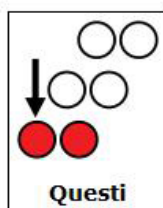
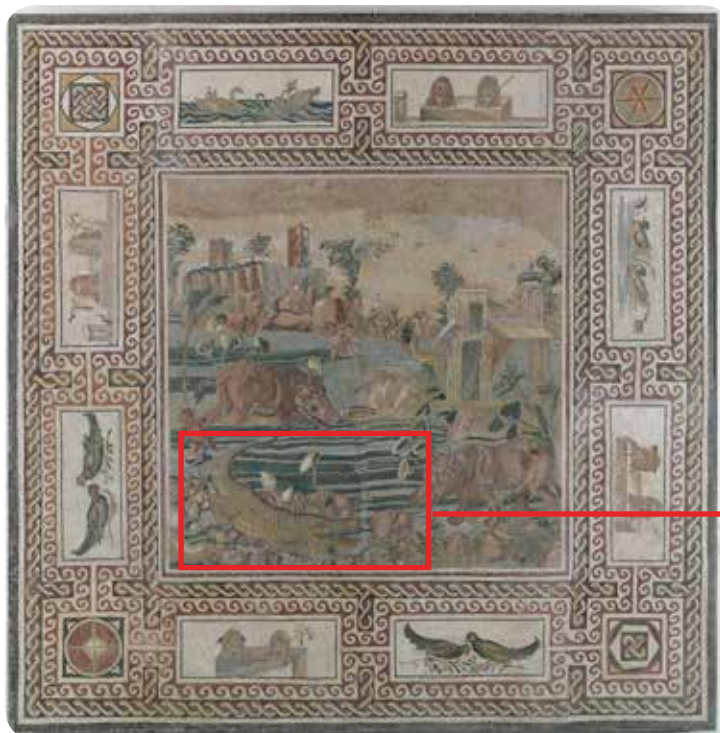


 Guarda	 il soffitto	 delle	 sale,	 ci sono	 degli stucchi.		
 Gli stucchi	 sono	 come	 delle piccole	 statue	 fatte	 di	 stucco.
 Qui	 vedi	 la sala	 da	 dove	 si guardava	 il Tevere.	
 Questa	 sala	 ha	 la parete	 curva.			

 Pavimento	 a	 mosaico con il fiume Nilo
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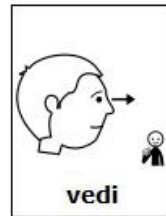
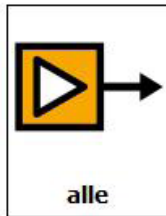
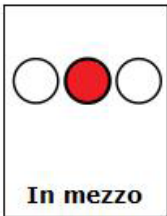
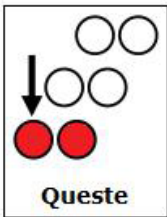
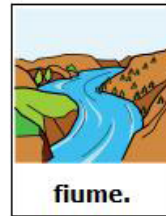
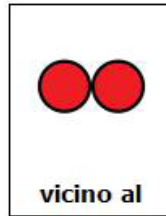
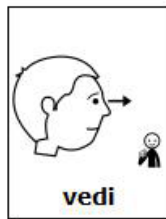
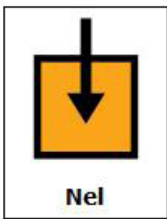


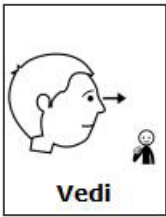
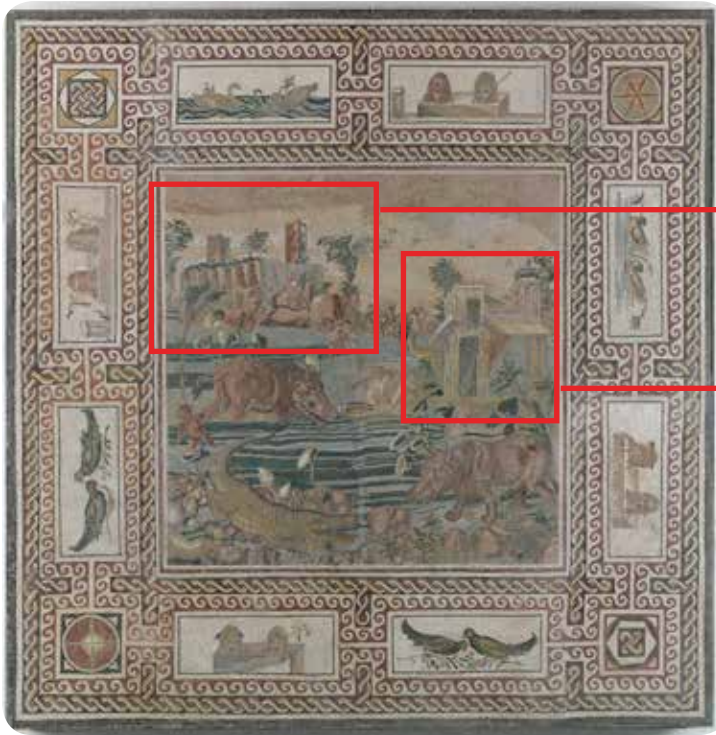
 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 i pavimenti	 di	 una casa
 degli	 antichi Romani.					
 Gli archeologi	 hanno portato	 i pavimenti	 nel	 Museo	 per	 proteggerli.
 Oggi	 questi	 pavimenti	 sono appesi	 alle	 pareti	
 come	 quadri	 per	 vederli	 bene.		





 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.			





Vedi



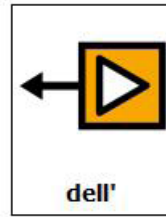
case



e



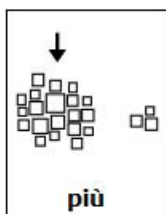
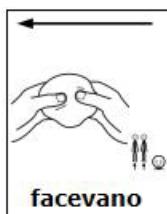
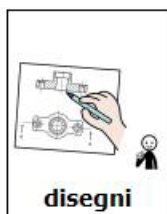
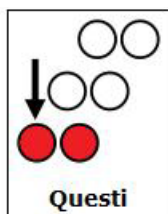
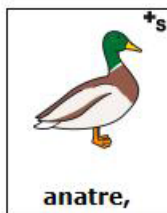
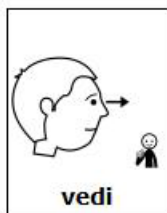
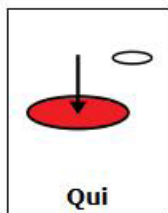
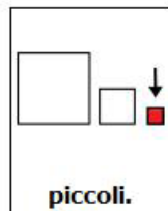
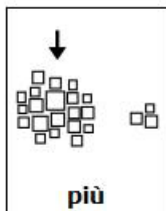
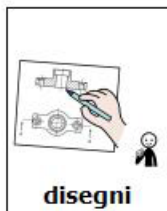
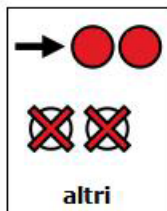
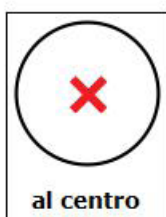
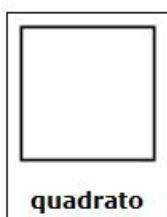
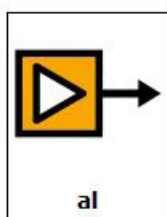
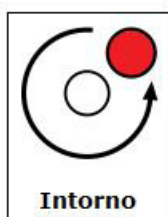
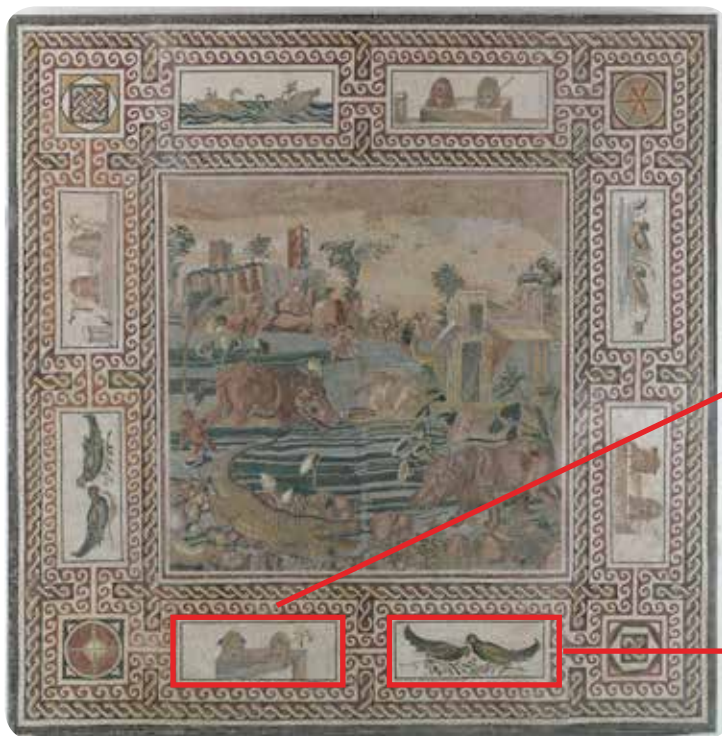
palazzi



dell'



Egitto.

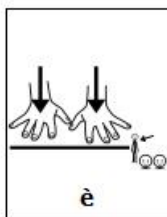
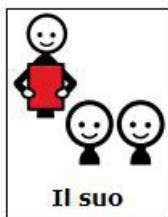
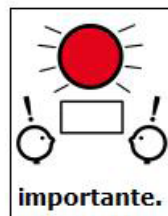
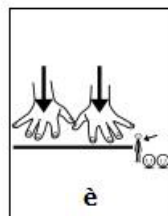
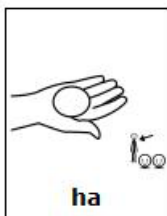
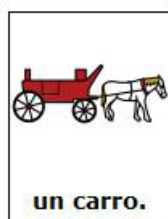
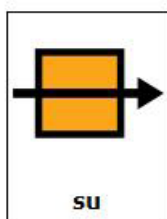
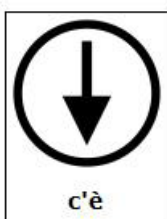
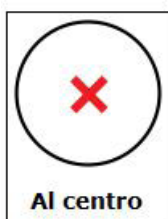


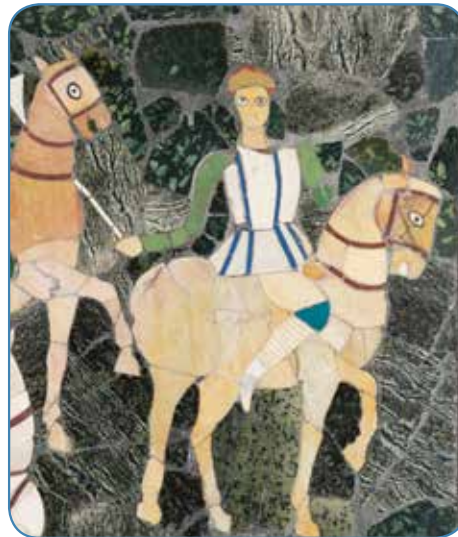


Opus sectile con le gare di cavalli



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.

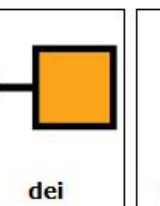
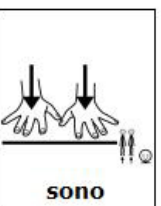
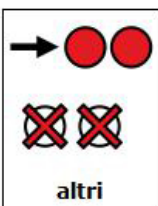
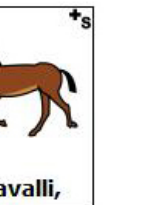
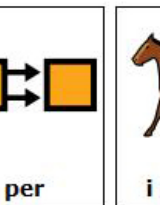
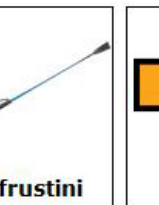
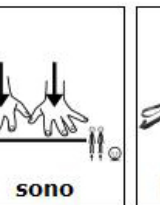
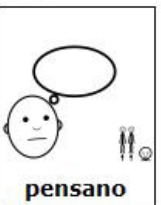
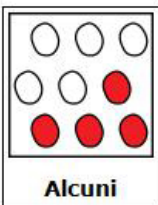
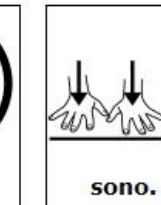
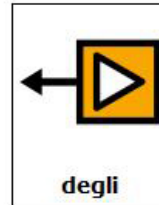
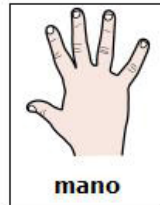
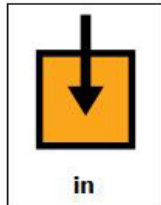
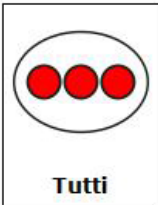


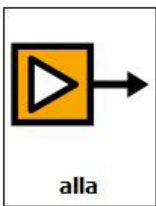
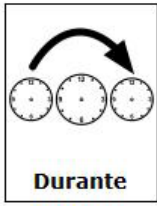
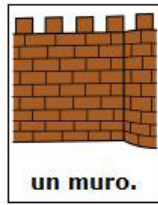
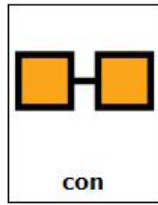
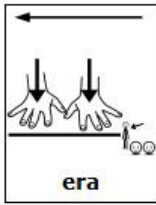
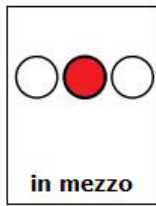
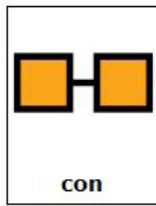
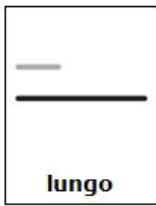
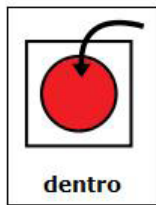
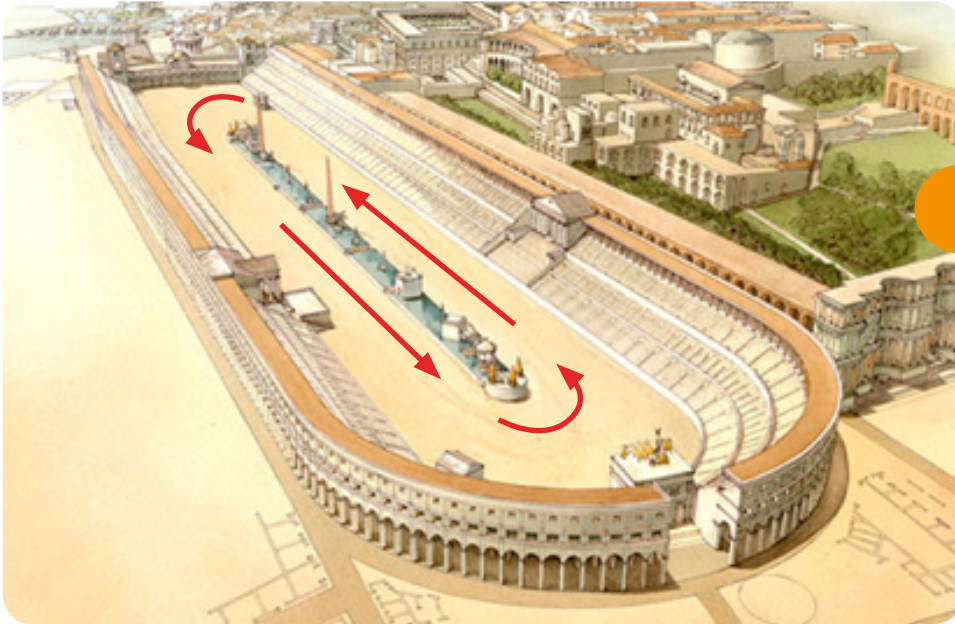


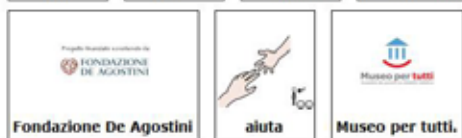
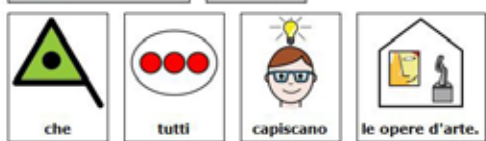
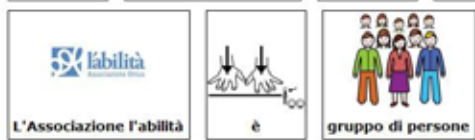
<p>A destra</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>a sinistra</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>Giuno Basso</p>
<p>ci sono</p>	<p>altri</p>	<p>uomini</p>	<p>a</p>	<p>cavallo.</p>



<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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