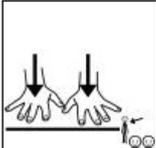




il Castello Sforzesco



Che cosa



è



il Castello Sforzesco



Questo

è

il Castello Sforzesco

di

Milano

Molto

tempo

fa

il Castello Sforzesco

era

la casa

di

Bianca,

Francesco Sforza

e

dei

loro

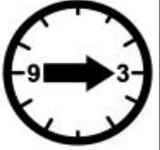
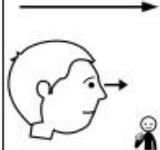
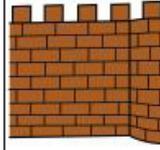
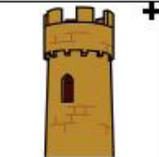
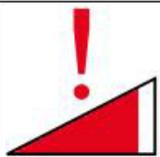
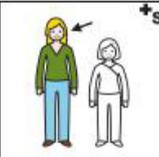
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Galeazzo

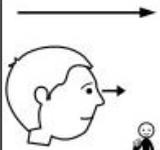
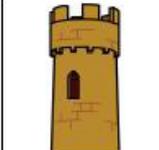
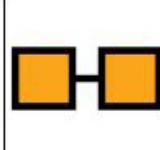
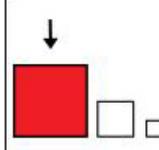
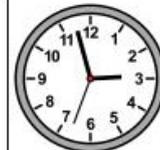
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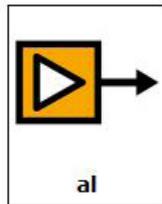
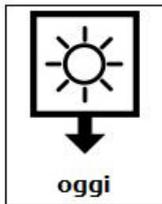
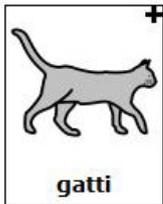
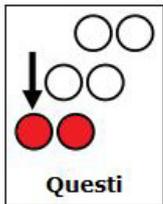
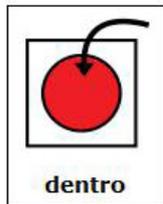
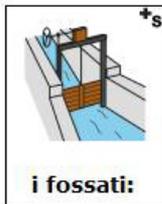
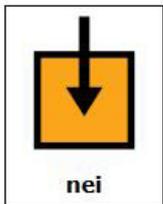
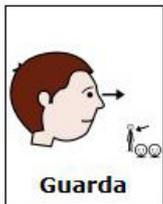
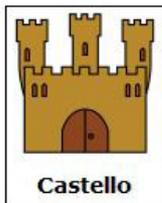
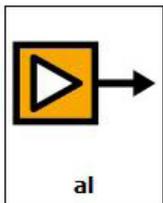
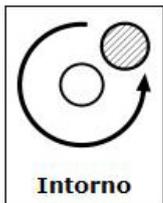
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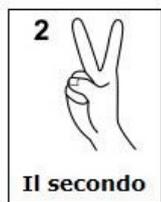
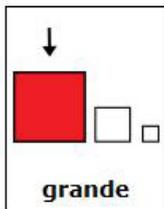
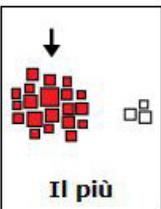
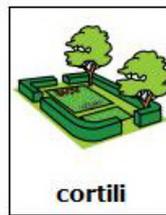
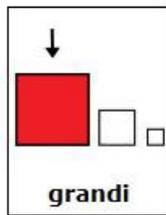
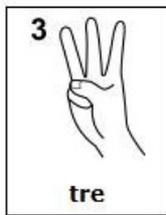
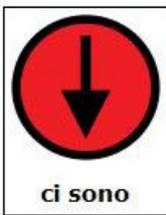
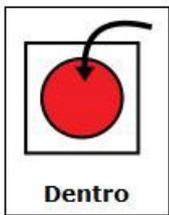


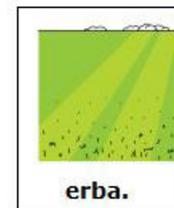
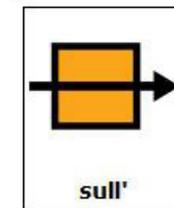
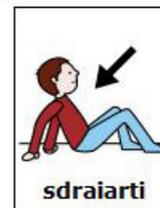
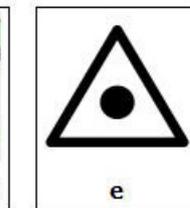
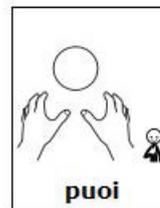
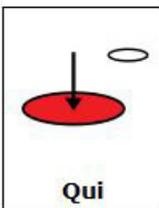
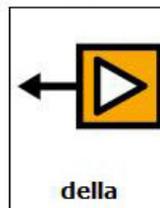
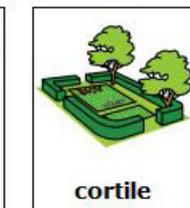
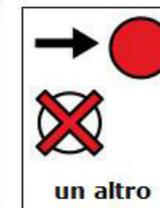
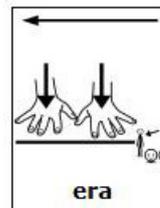
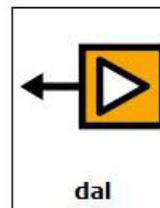
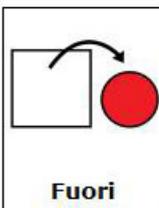
 Quando	 visiterai	 il Castello Sforzesco	 vedrai:	 delle mura
 e	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.	

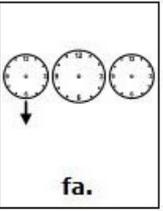
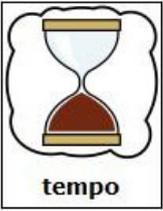
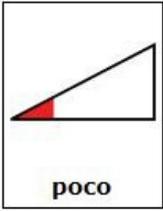
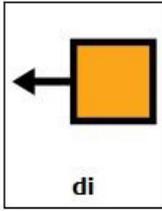
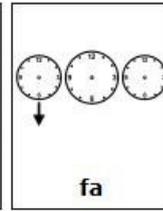
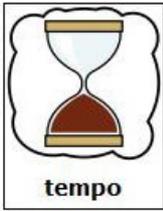
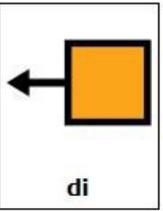
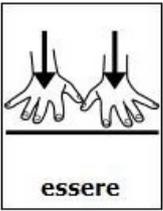
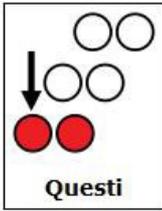
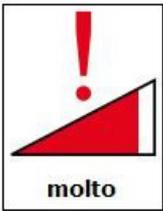
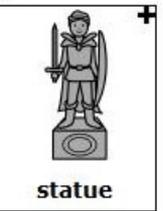
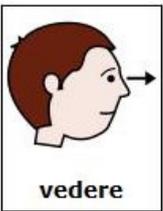
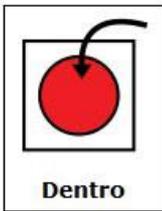
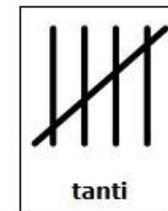
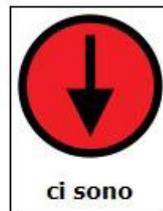
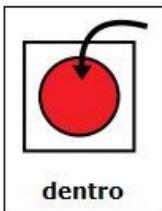
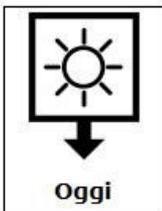


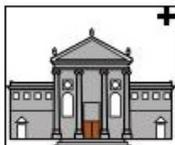
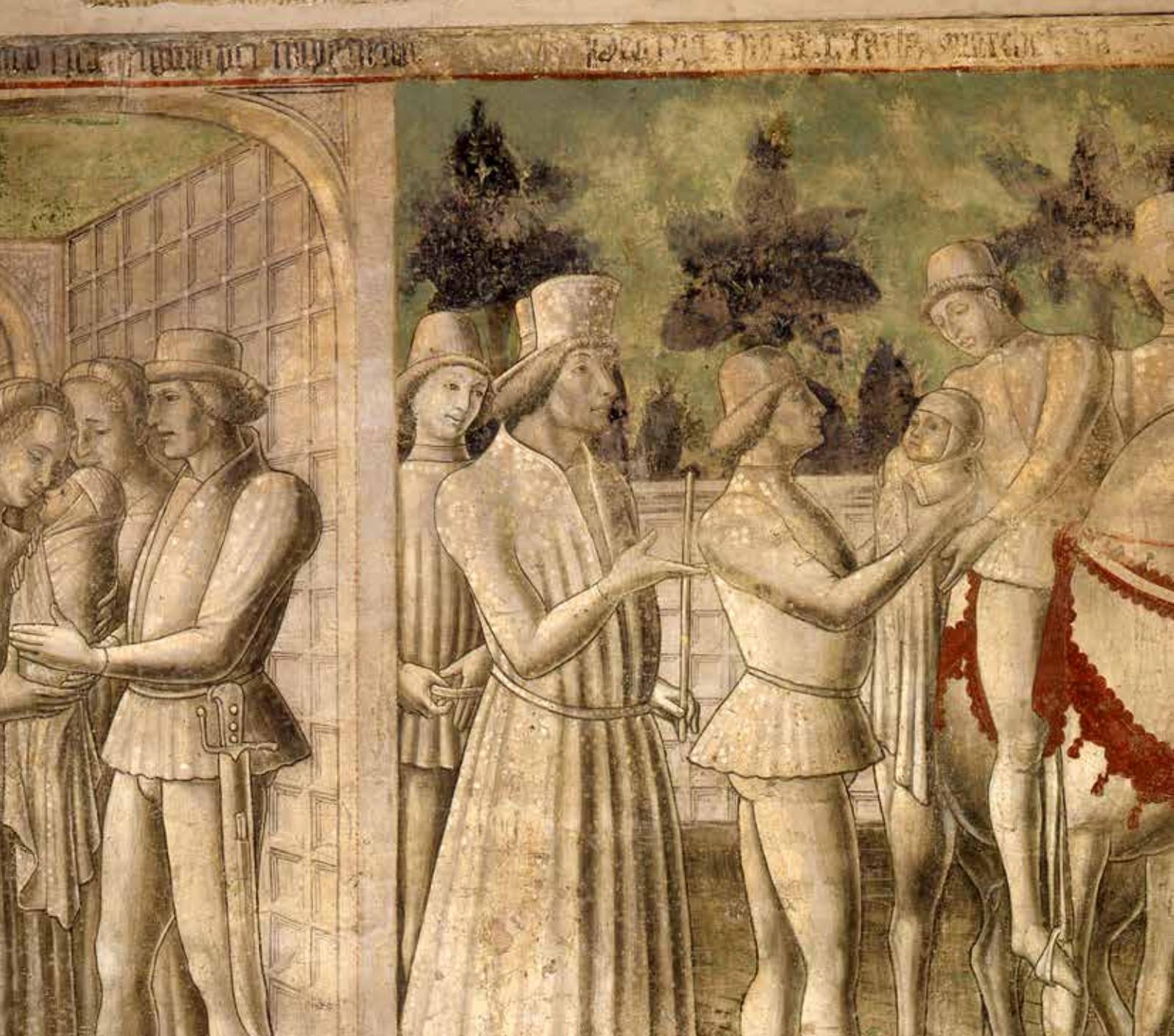
 Vedrai	 una torre	 con	 un grande	 orologio.
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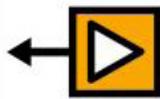








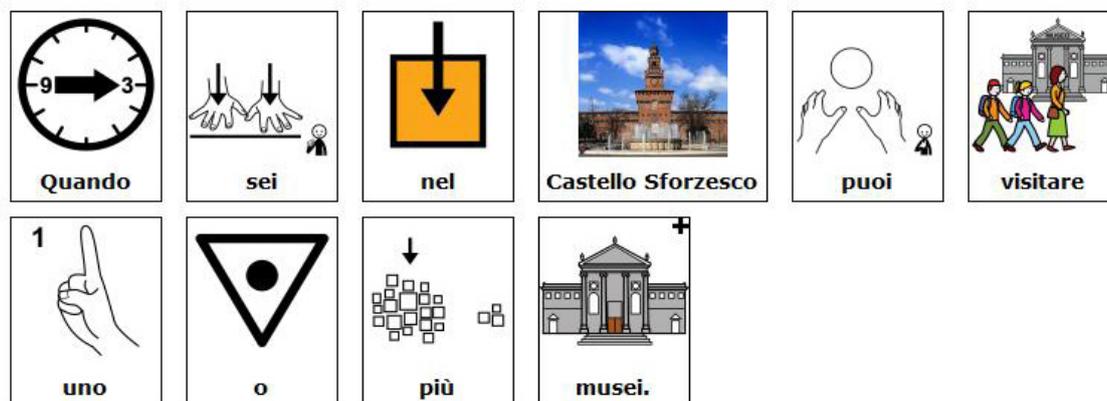
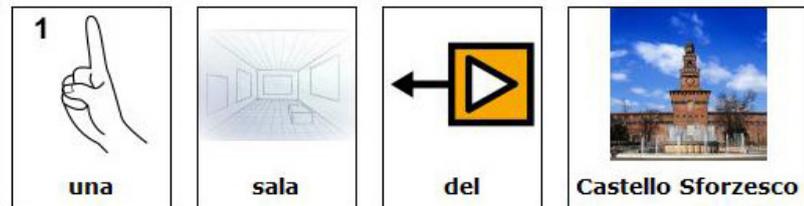
I musei

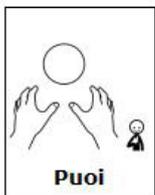


del



Castello Sforzesco





Puoi



visitare



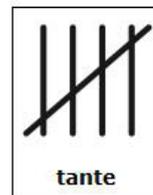
il Museo d'Arte Antica



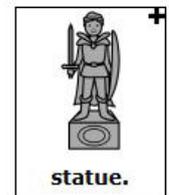
dove



ci sono



tante



statue.



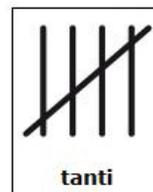
Il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee



dove



ci sono



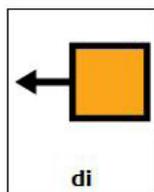
tanti



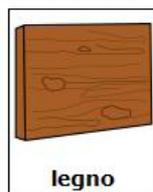
mobili,



delle sculture



di



legno



e



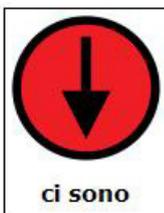
degli affreschi.



La Pinacoteca



dove



ci sono



tanti



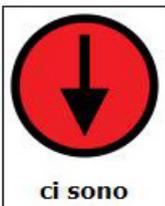
quadri.



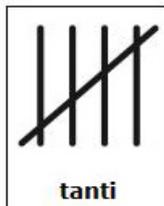
Il Museo delle Arti Decorative



dove



ci sono



tanti



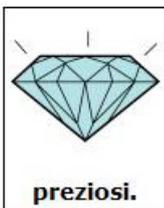
oggetti



belli



e



preziosi.



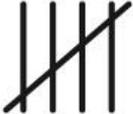

Il Museo degli Strumenti Musicali



dove



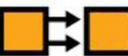
ci sono



tanti



strumenti



per



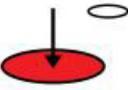
fare



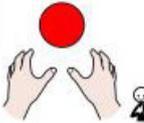
musica.



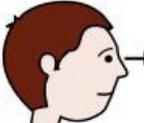

La Sala della Balla



Qui



puoi



vedere



tanti



arazzi



molto



belli.



Il Museo della Pietà Rondanini



dove



c'è



una statua



molto



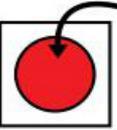
bella.



Visitare



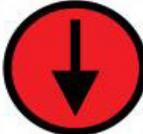
il Museo d'Arte Antica

Dentro



il Museo d'Arte Antica



ci sono



tante



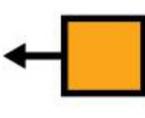
statue



e



oggetti



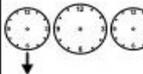
di



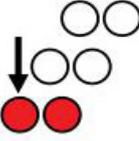
molto



tempo



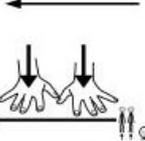
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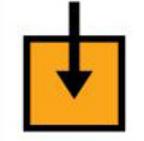
Questi



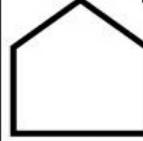
oggetti



erano



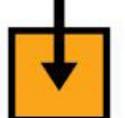
nei



palazzi



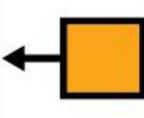
e



nelle



chiese



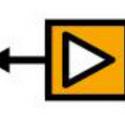
di



Milano



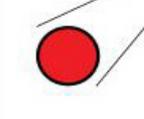
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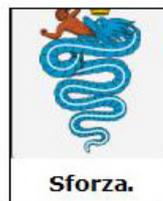
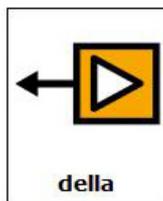
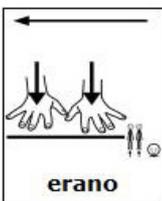
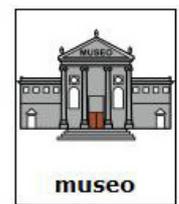
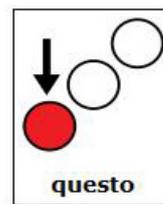
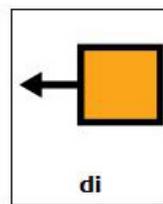
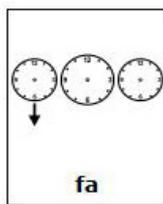
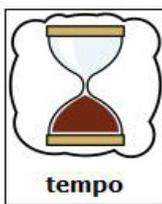
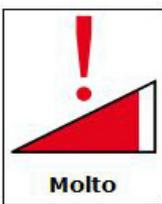
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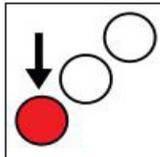


città

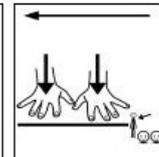


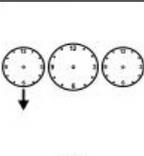
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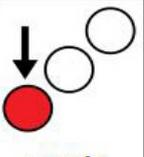
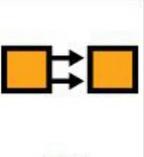


 Questa	 statua	 si chiama	 Arca di Bernabò Visconti
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 Bernabò Visconti	 era	 una persona importante	 che	 viveva	 a	 Milano
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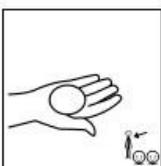
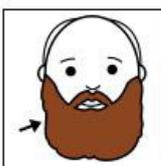
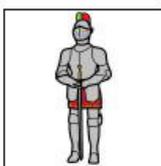
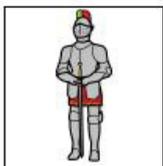
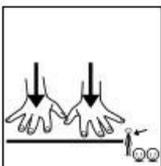
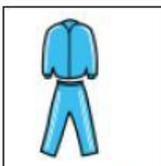
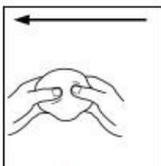
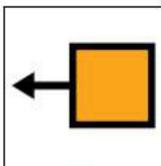
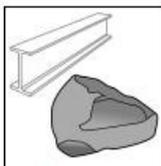
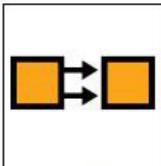
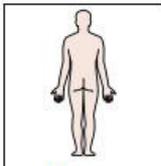
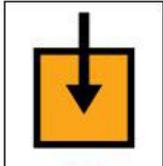
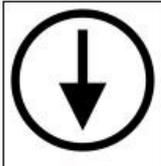
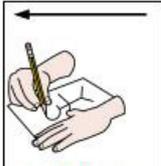
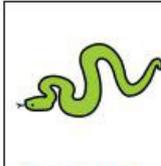
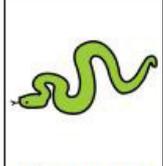
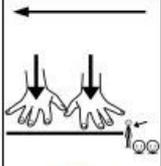
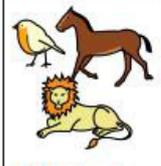
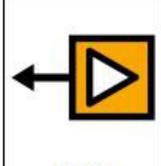
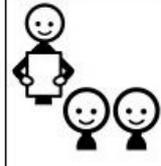
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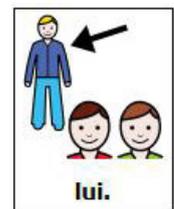
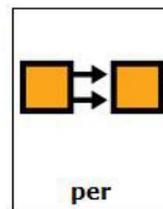
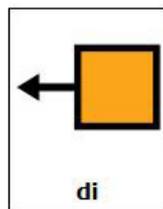
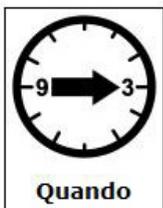
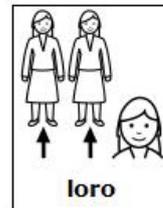
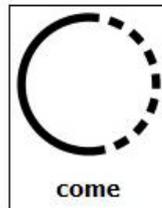
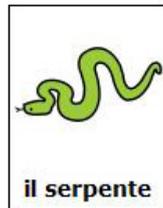
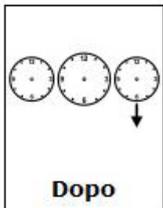
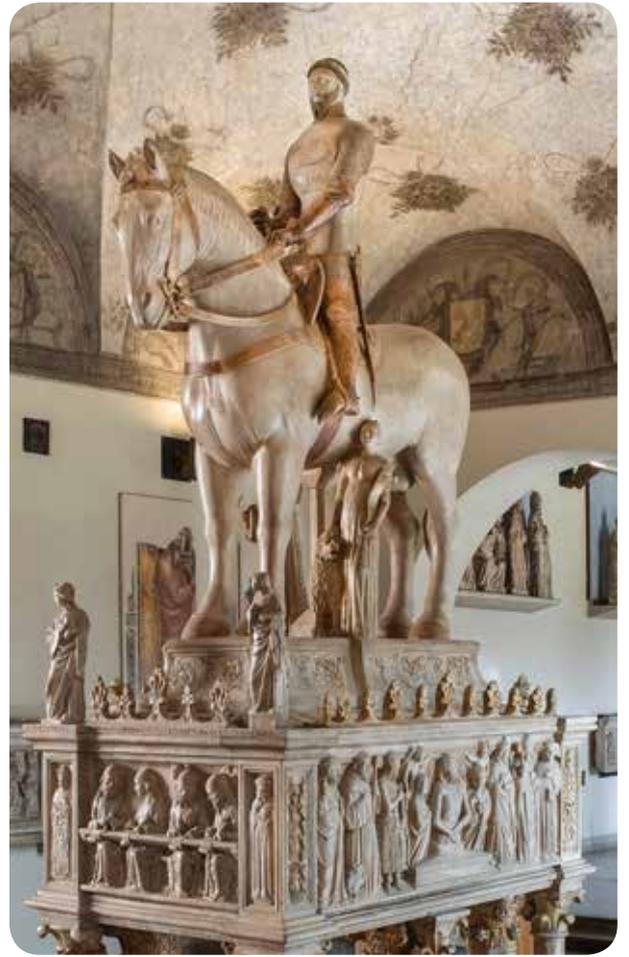
 Uno scultore	 ha fatto	 questa	 statua	 per	 festeggiare	 Bernabò Visconti.
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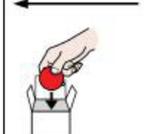
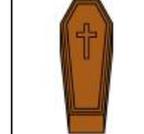
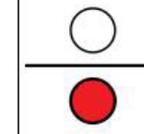
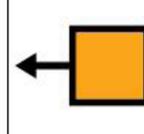
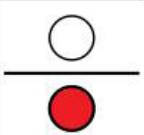
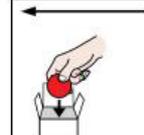
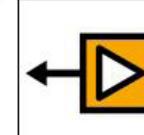
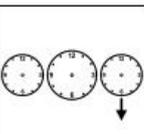
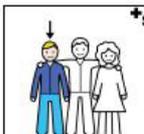
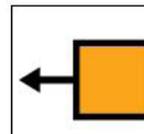
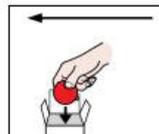
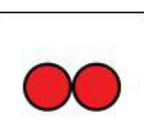
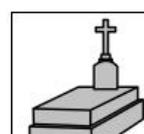


<p>Questa</p>	<p>statua</p>	<p>è</p>	<p>molto</p>	<p>grande.</p>		
<p>questa</p>	<p>statua</p>	<p>è</p>	<p>fatta</p>	<p>di marmo.</p>		
<p>In</p>	<p>questa</p>	<p>statua</p>	<p>Bernabò Visconti</p>	<p>è seduto</p>	<p>sopra</p>	<p>un cavallo.</p>

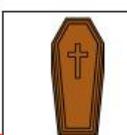
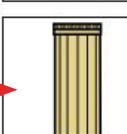


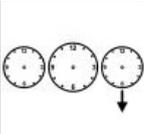
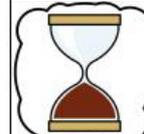
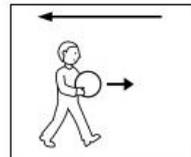
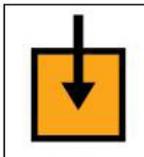
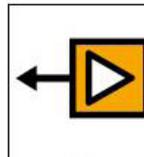
 Bernabò	 ha	 la barba	 e	 l'armatura.	
 L'armatura	 è	 un vestito	 fatto	 di	 ferro.
 L'armatura	 era usata	 per	 proteggere	 il corpo	 guerra.
 Nell'	 armatura	 c'è	 disegnato	 un serpente.	
 Il serpente	 era	 l'animale	 della	 sua	 famiglia.

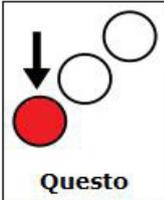


 Lo scultore	 ha messo	 la bara	 sotto	 la statua a cavallo	 di	 Bernabò.
 Sotto	 la bara	 ha messo	 delle	 colonne.		
 Dopo	 gli amici	 di	 Bernabò	 hanno messo	 la statua a cavallo	
 vicino alla	 sua	 tomba.				

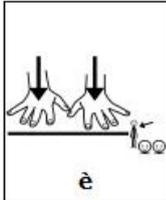


 Statua
 Bara
 Colonna

 Dopo	 molto	 tempo,			
 la statua a cavallo	 è stata portata	 nel	 Museo d'Arte Antica	 del	 Castello Sforzesco.



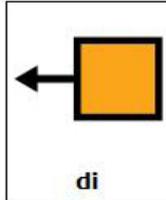
Questo



è



il Gonfalone



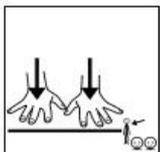
di



Milano



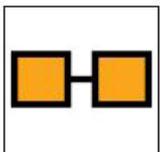
Il Gonfalone



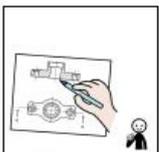
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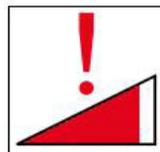
una stoffa



con



disegni



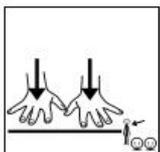
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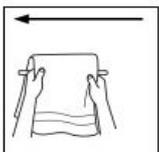
belli.



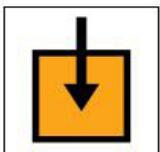
Il Gonfalone



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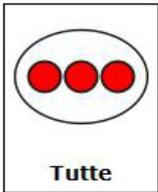
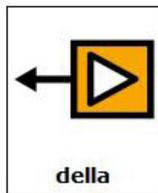
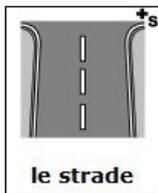
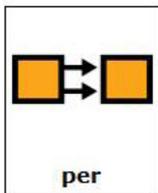
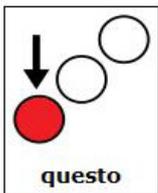
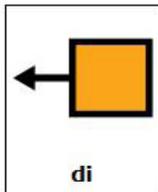
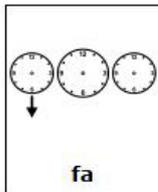
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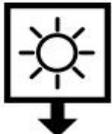
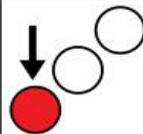
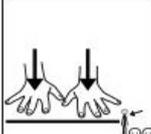
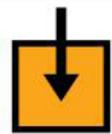
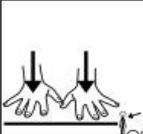
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dei bastoni.

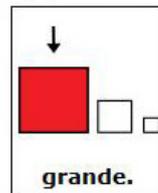
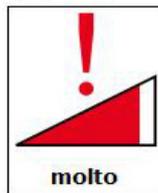
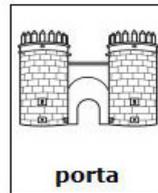
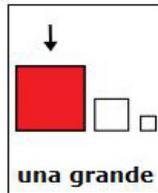
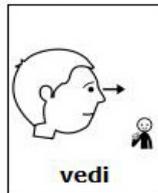
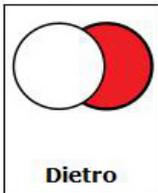


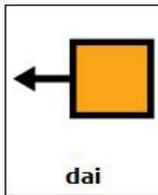
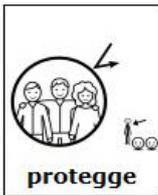
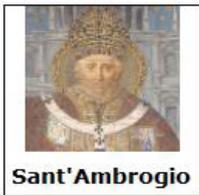
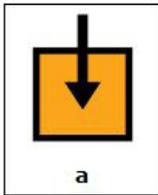
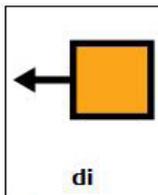
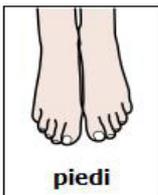
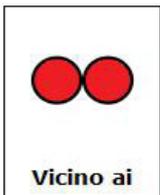


 Oggi	 questo	 Gonfalone	 è	 nel	 museo
 perché	 è	 molto	 prezioso.		



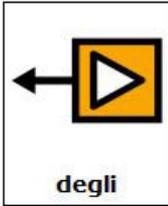
Al centro	del	Gonfalone	c'è	Sant' Ambrogio.		
Sant' Ambrogio	è	il santo	più	importante	di	Milano.
Sant' Ambrogio	ha	un vestito	e	una tiara	molto	belli.
Il vestito	e	la tiara	sono fatti	di	fili	d'oro,
argento	e	pietre preziose.				







Le sale



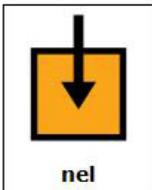
degli



Sforza



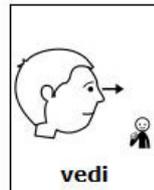
Camminando



nel



Museo d'Arte Antica



vedi



quattro



sale:



la Sala delle Asse,



la Sala Ducale,



la Cappella Ducale



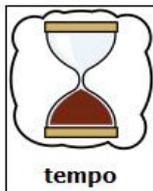
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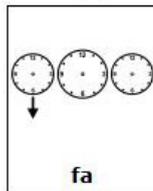
Sala delle Colombine.



Molto



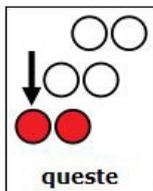
tempo



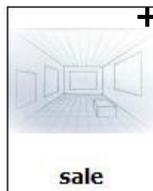
fa



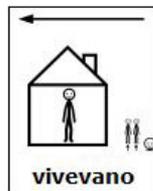
in



queste



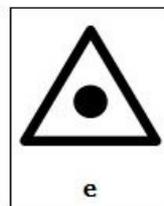
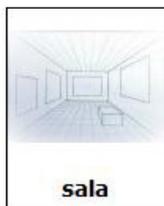
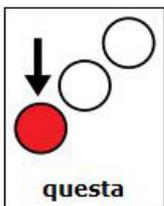
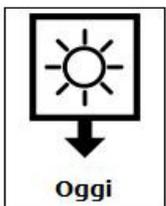
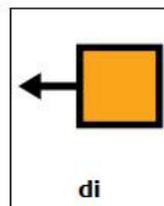
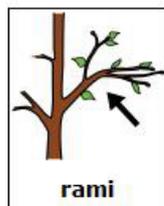
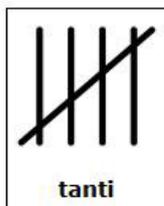
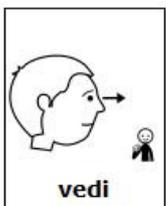
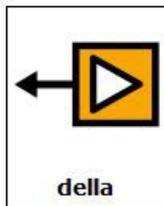
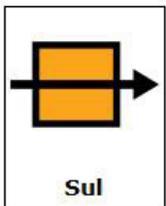
sale



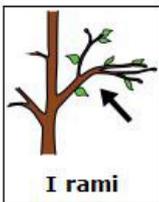
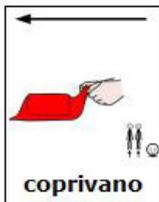
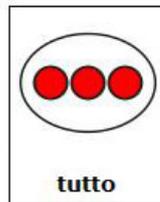
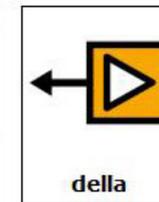
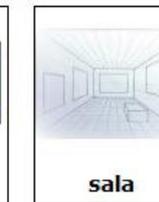
vivevano



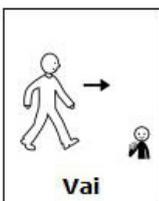
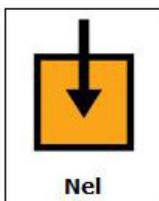
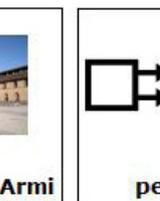
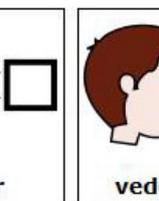
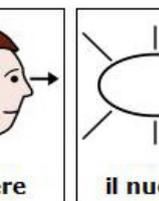
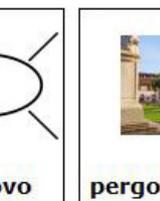
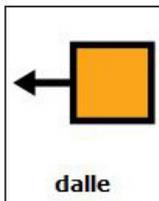
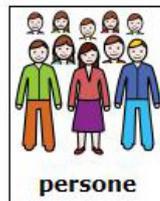
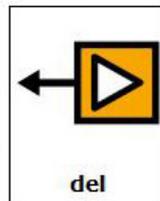
gli Sforza.





 I rami	 coprivano	 tutto	 il soffitto	 della	 sala
 e	 facevano	 un pergolato.			



 Vai	 Nel	 Cortile delle Armi	 per	 vedere	 il nuovo	 pergolato di gelso
 fatto	 dalle	 persone	 del	 Museo.		



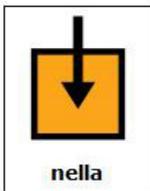
Nella



Sala dei Ducales



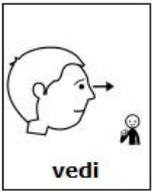
e



nella



Cappella Ducale



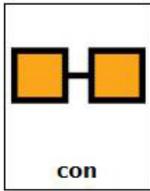
vedi



i soffitti



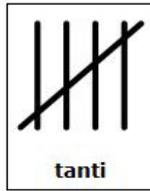
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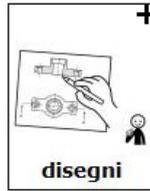
con



dipinti



tanti



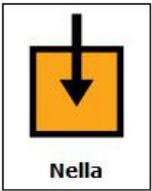
disegni



come



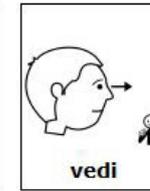
gli stemmi degli Sforza.



Nella



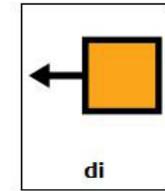
Cappella Ducale



vedi



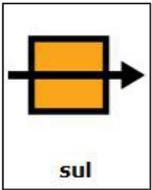
il dipinto



di



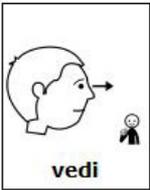
Maria,



sul



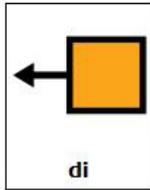
soffitto



vedi



il dipinto



di



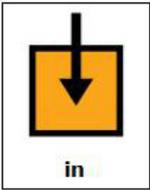
Gesù



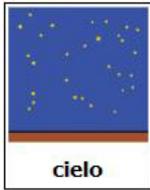
che



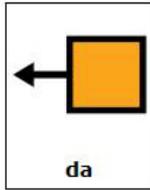
vola



in



cielo



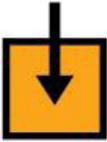
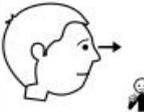
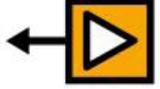
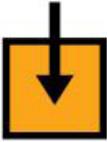
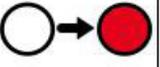
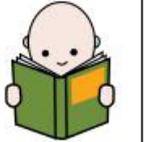
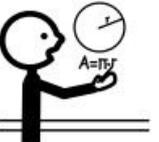
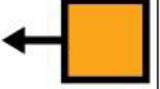
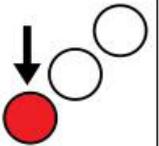
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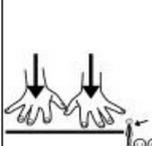
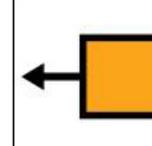
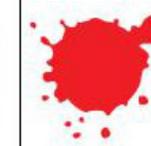
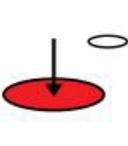
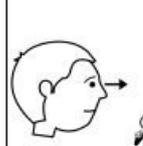
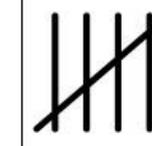
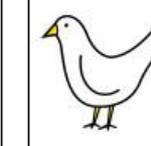
Dio.

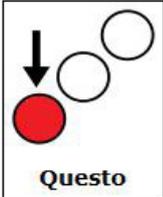




 Nella	 Cappella Ducale	 vedi	 il quadro	 della	 Madonna Lia.
 Nelle	 pagine	 seguenti	 puoi	 leggere	 la spiegazione
 di	 questo	 quadro.			



 La Sala delle Colombine	 è	 dipinta	 di	 rosso.
 Qui	 vedi	 dipinte	 tante	 colombe.



Questo



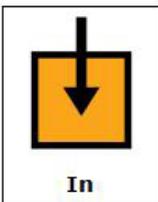
quadro



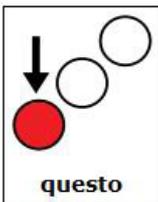
si chiama



Madonna Lia



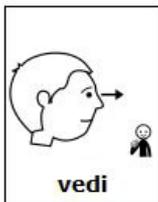
In



questo



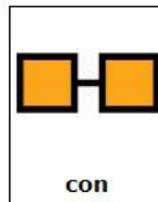
quadro



vedi



la Madonna



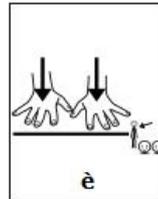
con



Gesù.



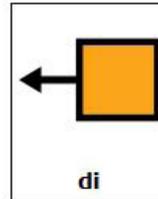
La Madonna



è



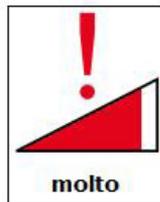
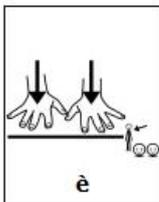
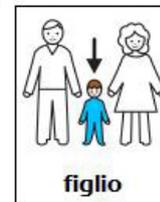
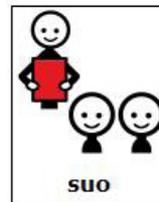
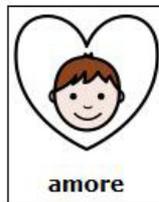
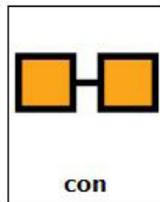
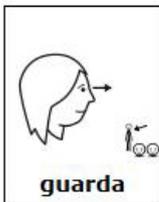
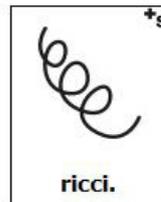
la mamma

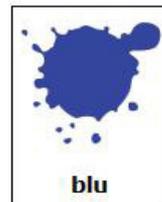
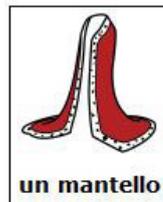
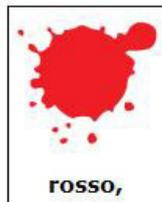


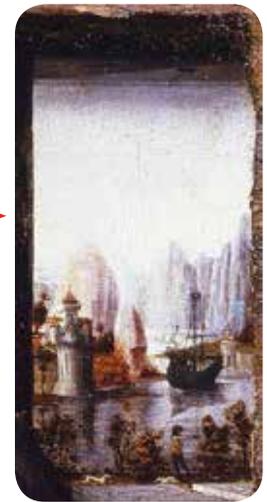
di



Gesù.







 Dietro	 la Madonna	 c'è	 un muro	 e	 due	 finestre.
 Dalla	 finestra	 a	 sinistra	 vedi	 il Castello Sforzesco	
 e	 un albero.	 Da	 a	 destra	 vedi	
 un fiume	 con	 una barca	 e	 dietro	 delle montagne.	