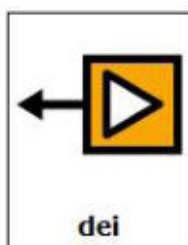




Museo per **tutti**

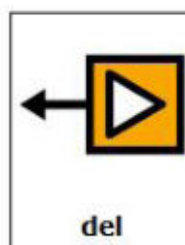
Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



dei



musei



del



Castello Sforzesco

CASTELLO  SFORZESCO



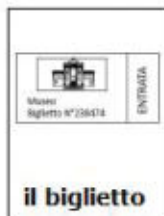
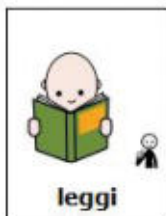
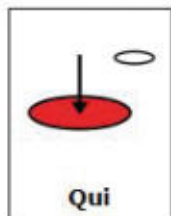
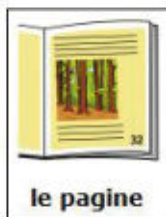
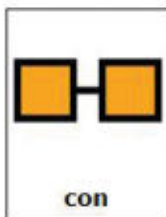
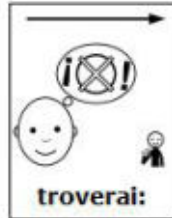
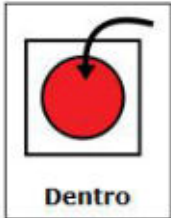
Comune di
Milano

UN PROGETTO DI:



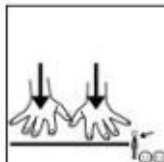
CON IL SOSTEGNO DI:







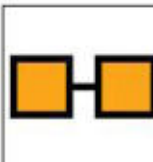
Che cosa



è



il Castello Sforzesco



con



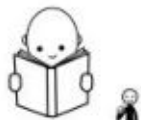
le pagine



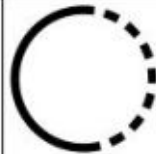
verdi.



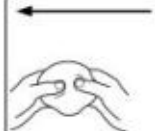
Qui



leggi



come



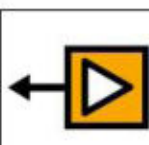
è fatto



il Castello Sforzesco.



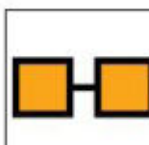
I musei



del



Castello Sforzesco



con



le pagine



blu.



Qui



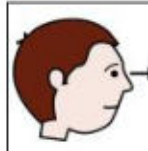
leggi



cosa



puoi



vedere



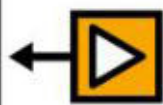
nei



musei.



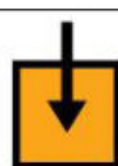
Guida sociale



del



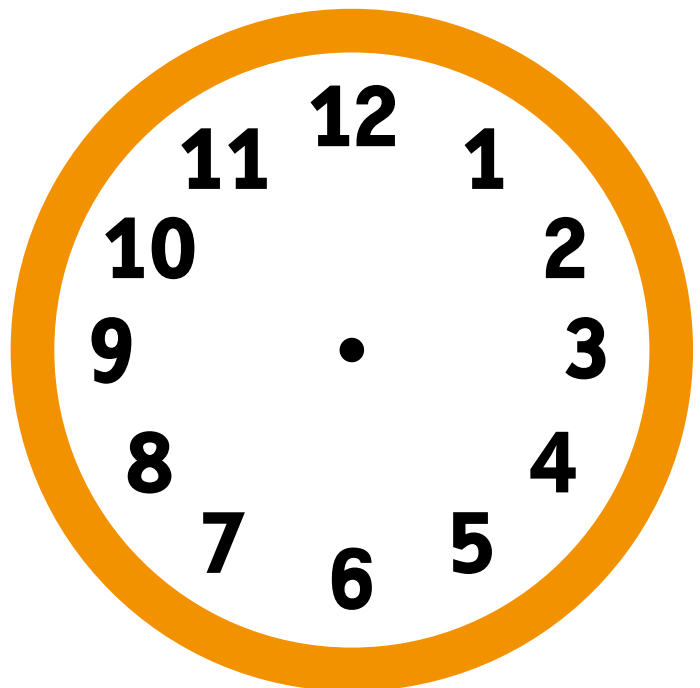
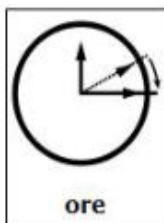
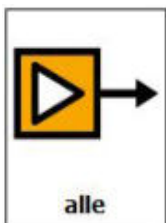
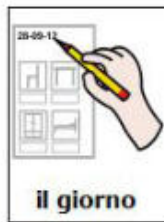
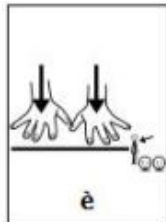
Castello Sforzesco



a



Milano





Come



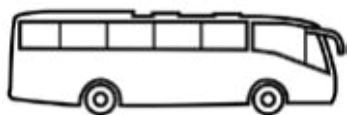
arrivo



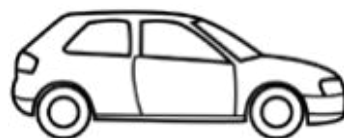
al



Castello Sforzesco



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



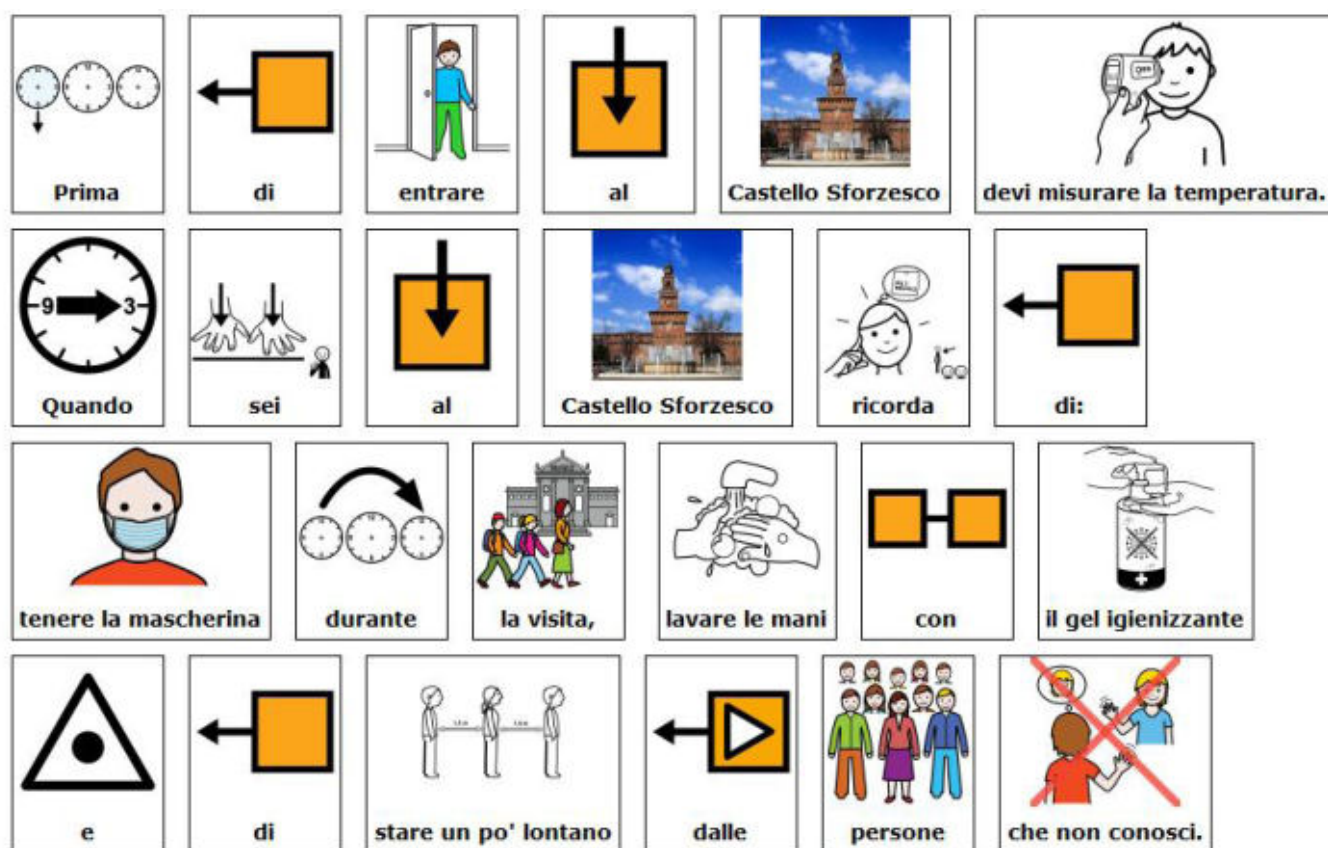
Tram

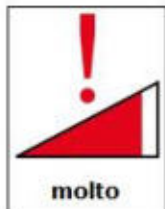
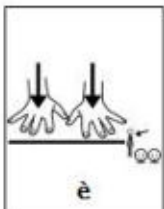
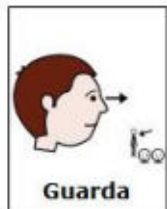
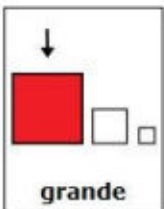
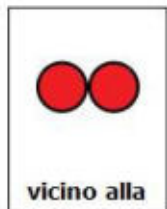
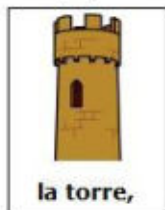
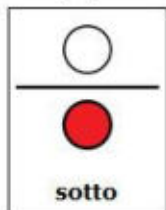
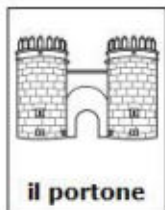
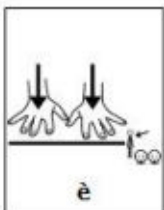
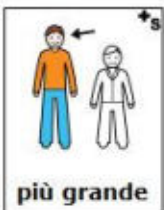
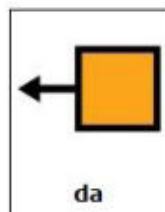
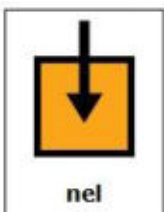
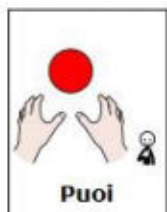
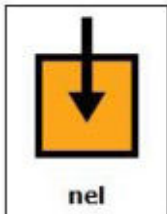


A piedi



Bicicletta







CASTELLO SFORZESCO

dal 06/11/2021 al 30/01/2022

Museo Castello Sforzesco

MILANO (MI)

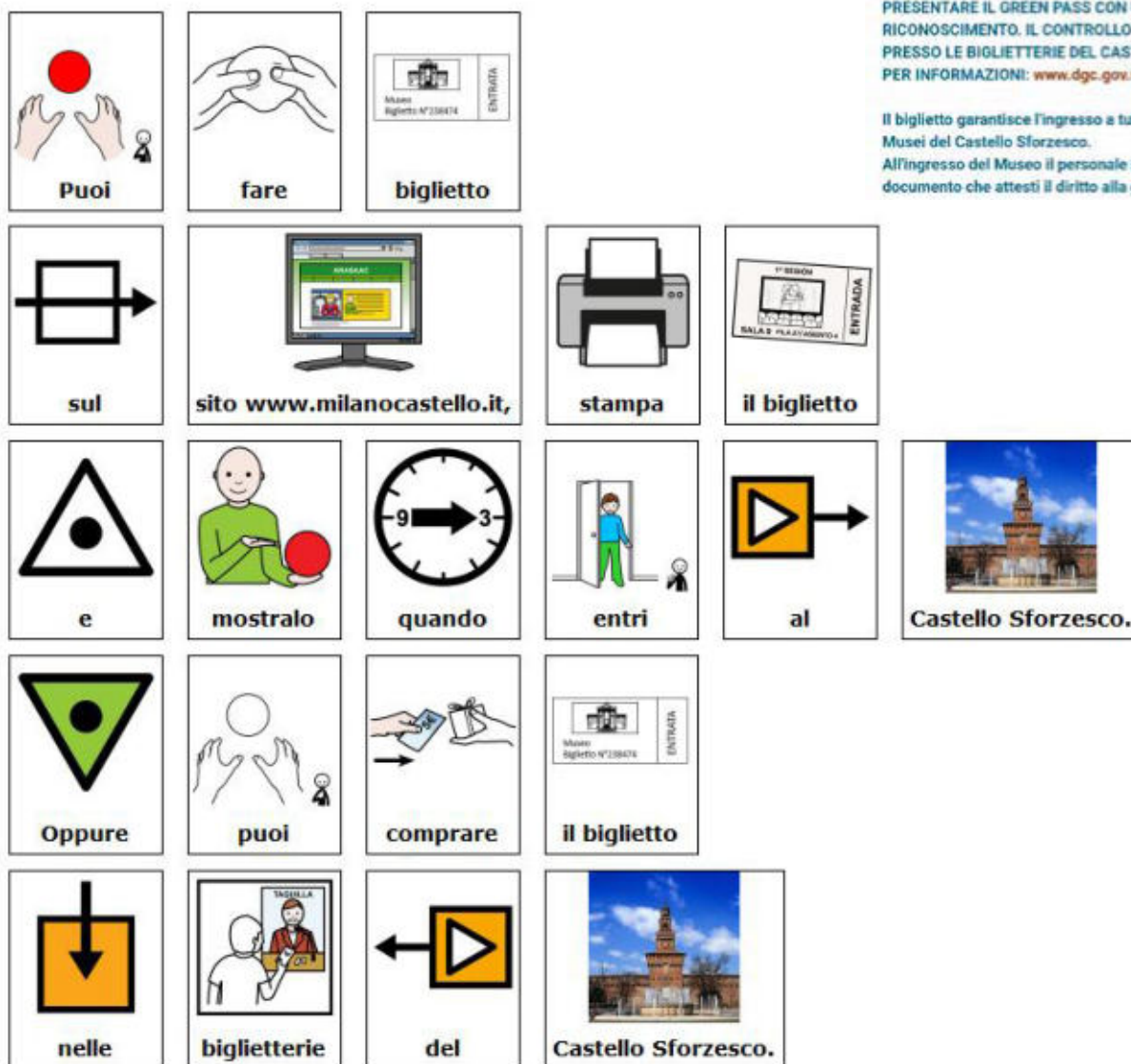
ITALIA

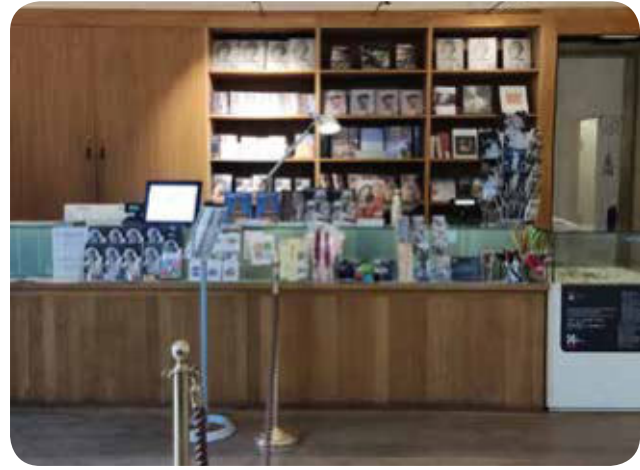


PER ACCEDERE AI MUSEI È OBBLIGATORIO PRESENTARE IL GREEN PASS CON UN DOCUMENTO DI RICONOSCIMENTO. IL CONTROLLO VERRÀ EFFETTUATO PRESSO LE BIGLIETTERIE DEL CASTELLO. PER INFORMAZIONI: www.dgc.gov.it

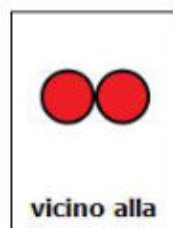
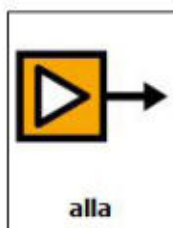
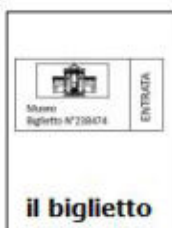
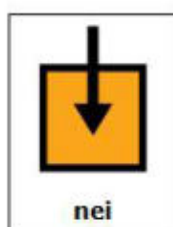
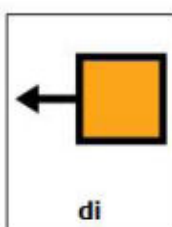
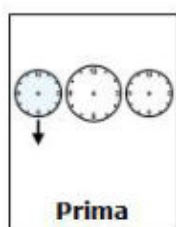
Il biglietto garantisce l'ingresso a tutte le mostre e i Musei del Castello Sforzesco.

All'ingresso del Museo il personale richiederà un documento che attesti il diritto alla gratuità/riduzione.



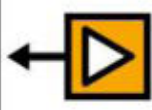


 Nel	 Castello Sforzesco	 ci sono	 due	 biglietterie:	
 una	 nella	 Corte Ducale,	 una	 in	 Piazza d'Armi.
 Quando	 sei	 in	 biglietteria	 mettiti in fila	
 e	 aspetta	 il tuo turno.			
 Chiedi	 il biglietto	 alla	 persona	 in	 biglietteria.
 Se	 ci sono	 tante	 persone	 sentirai	 rumore.





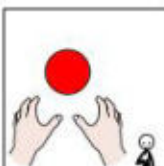
La stanza degli armadietti



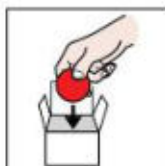
del



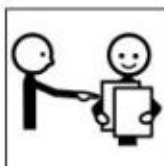
Castello Sforzesco



Puoi



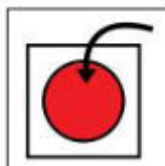
mettere



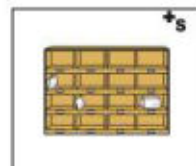
le tue



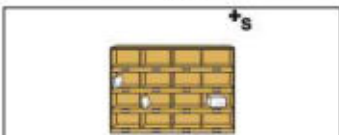
cose



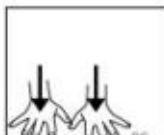
dentro



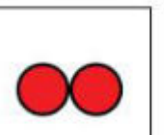
gli armadietti.



Le stanze degli armadietti



sono



vicino alle



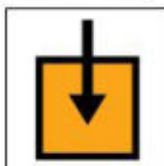
biglietterie.



Prendi



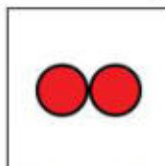
un gettone



nel



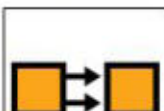
negozio



vicino alle



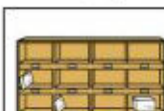
biglietterie



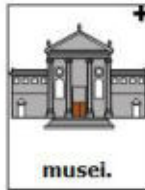
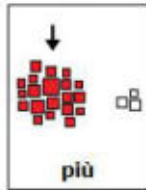
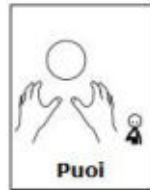
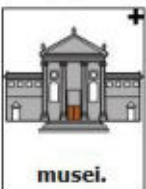
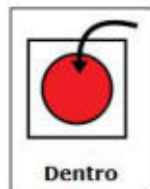
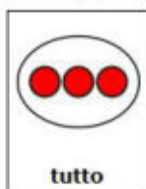
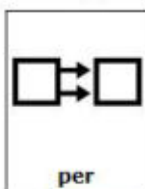
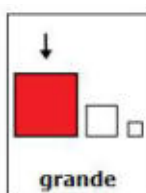
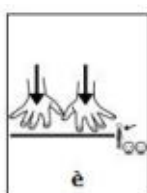
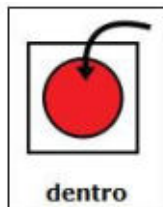
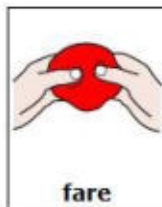
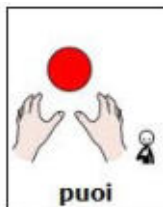
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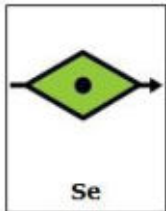


chiudere a chiave

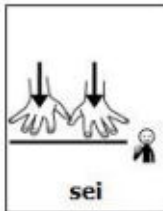


l'armadietto.

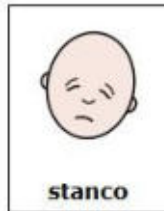




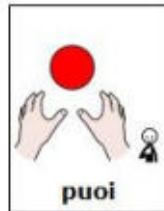
Se



sei



stanco



puoi



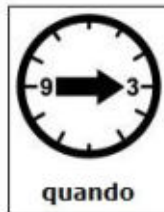
andare via



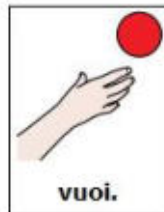
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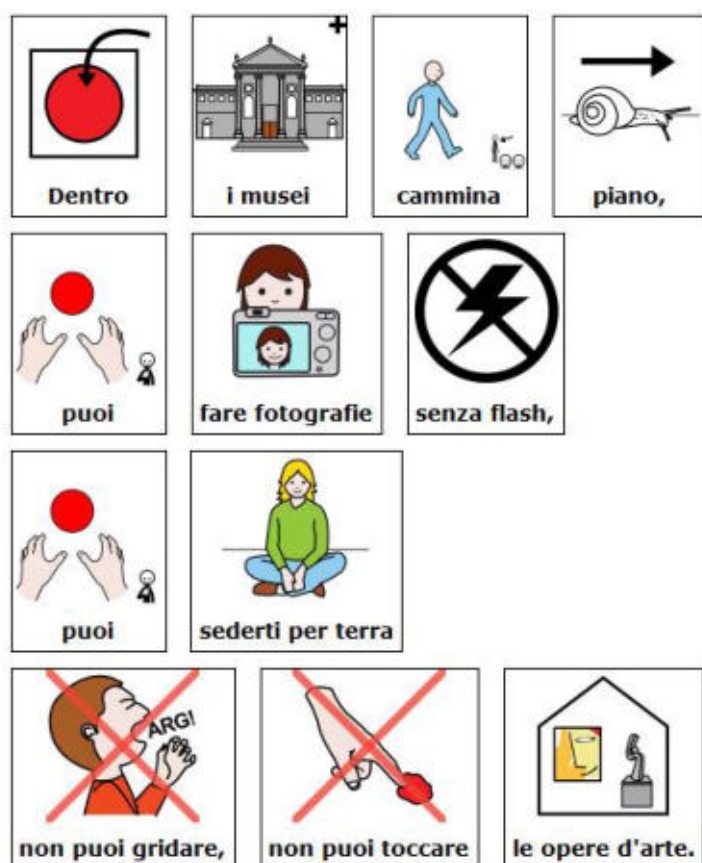
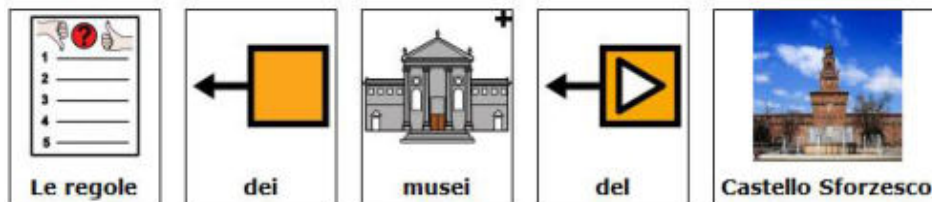
ritornare

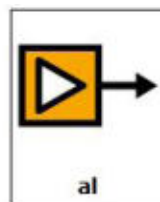
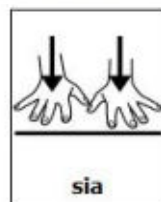
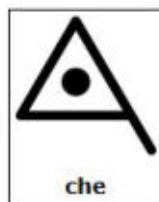
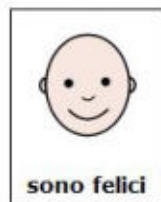
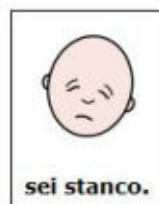
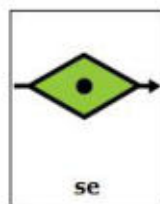
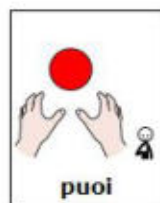
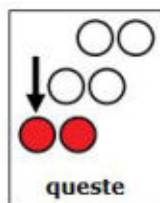
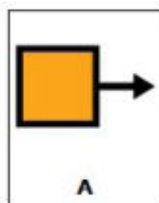


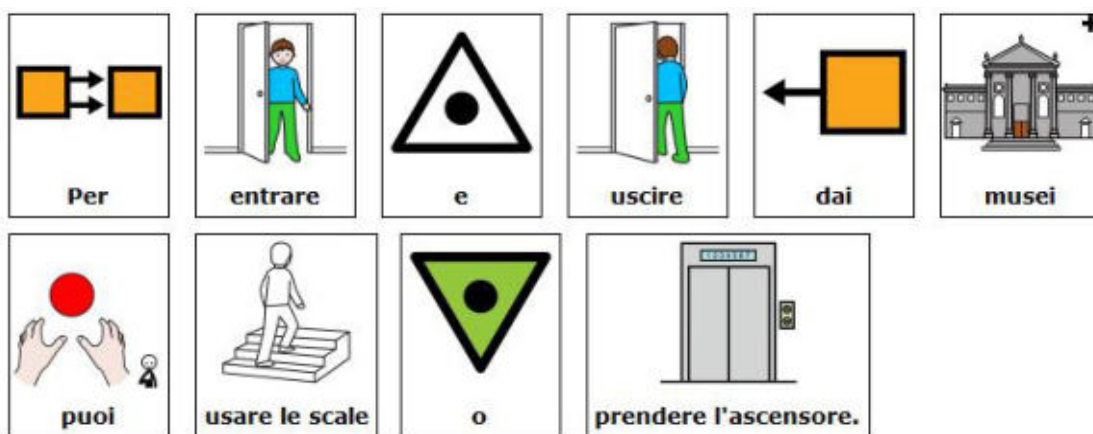
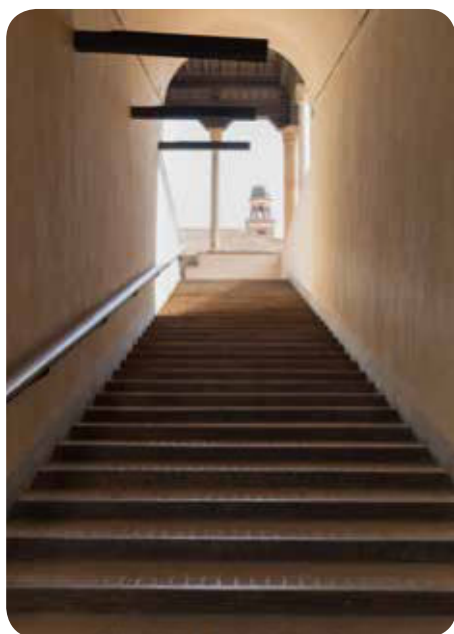
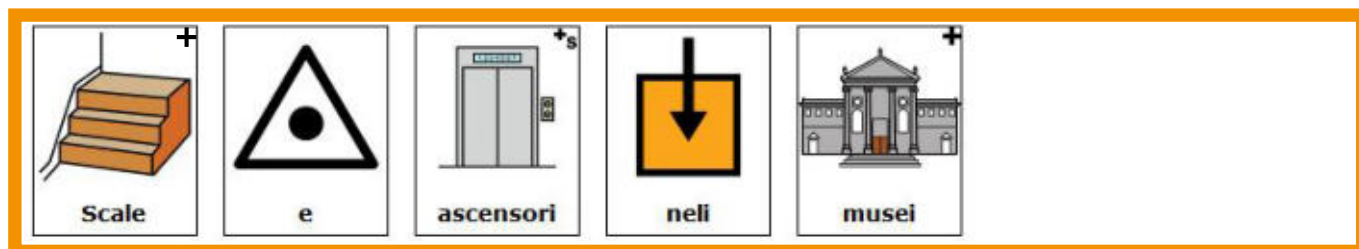
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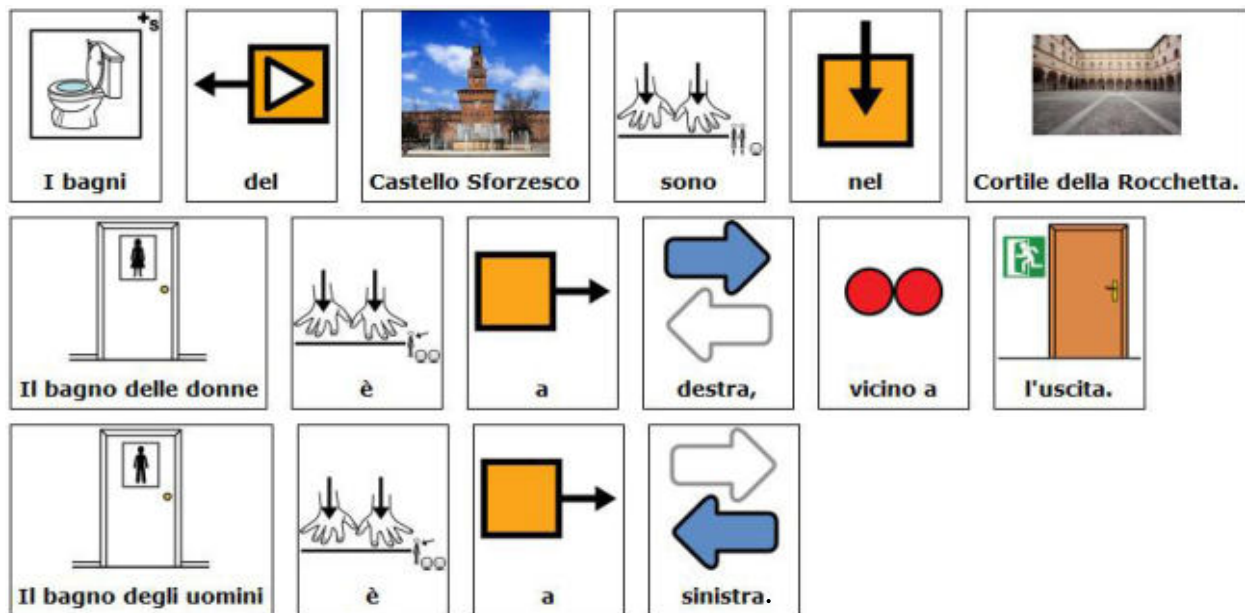
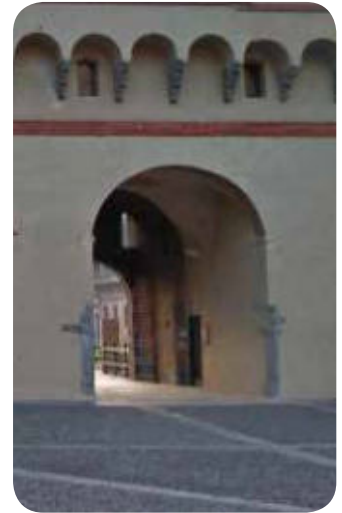


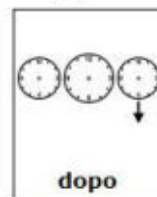
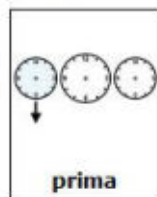
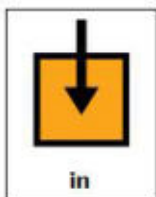
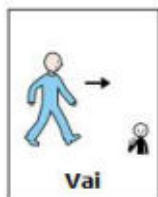
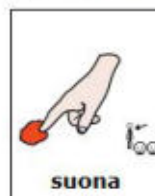
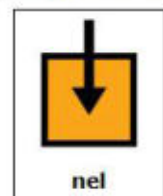
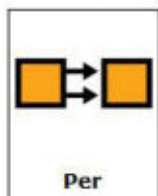
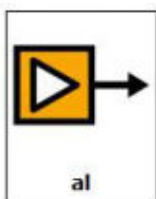
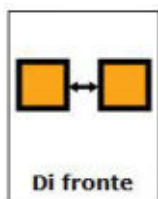
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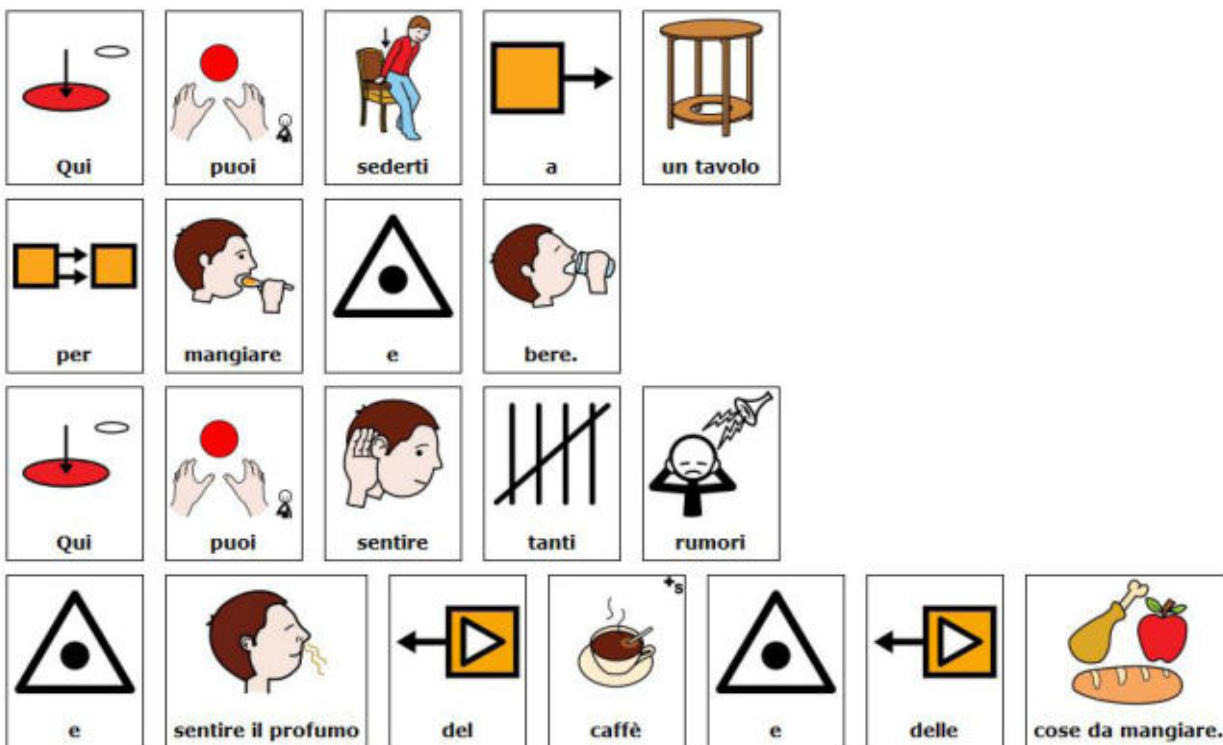
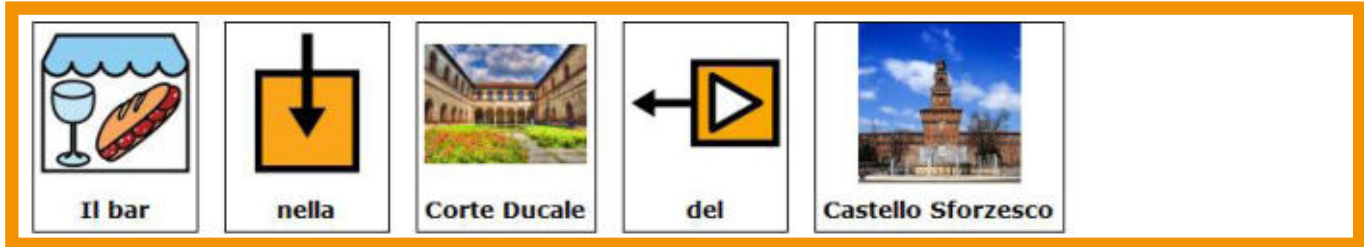






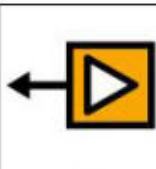








Il negozio



del



Castello Sforzesco



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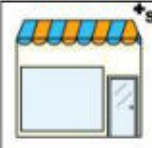
Castello Sforzesco



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Cortile delle Armi,



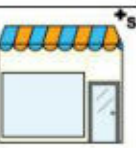
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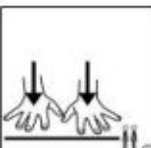
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Corte Ducale.



I negozi



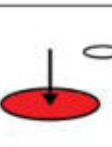
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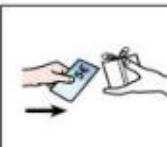
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Qui



puoi comprare



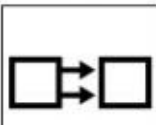
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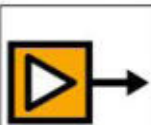
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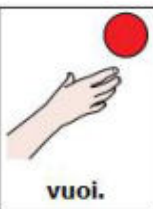
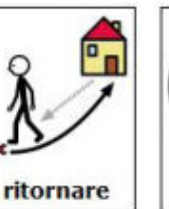
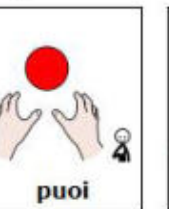
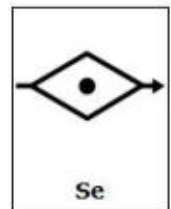
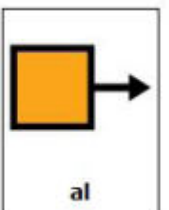
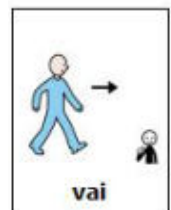
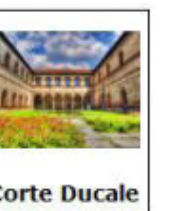
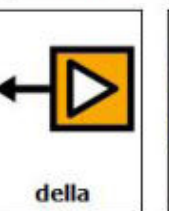
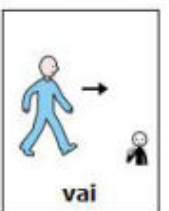
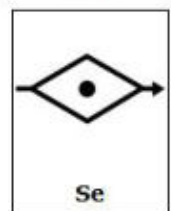
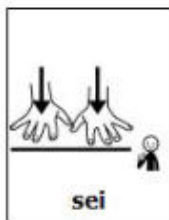
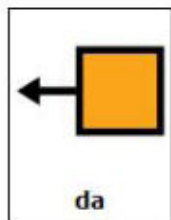
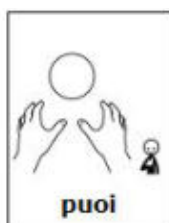
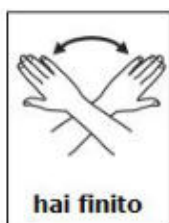
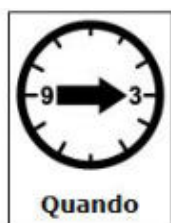
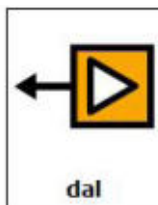
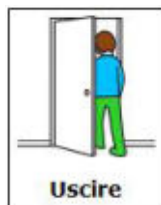
la visita



al



Castello Sforzesco.

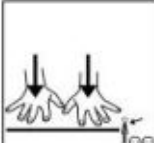




il Castello Sforzesco



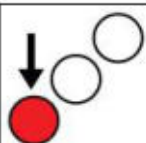
Che cosa



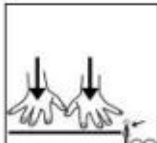
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il Castello Sforzesco



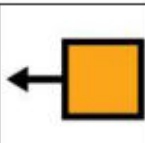
Questo



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il Castello Sforzesco



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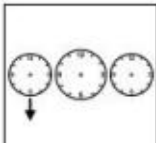
Milano



Molto



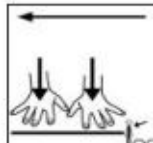
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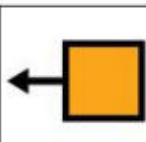
il Castello Sforzesco



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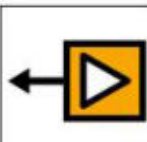
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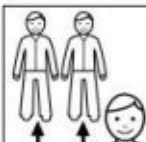
Francesco Sforza



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figli:



Galeazzo



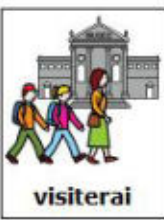
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Ludovico.



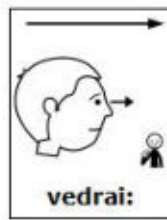
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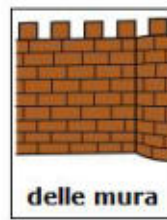
visiterai



il Castello Sforzesco



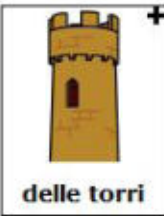
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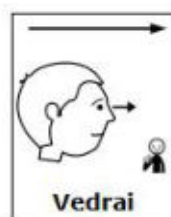
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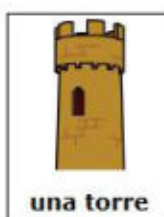
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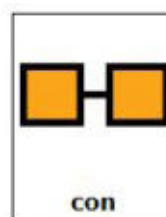
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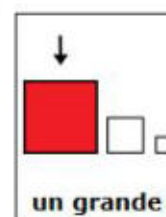
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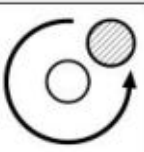
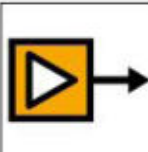
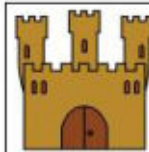
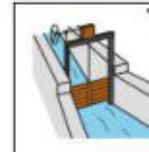
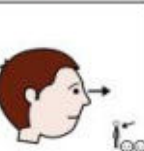
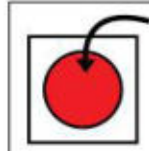
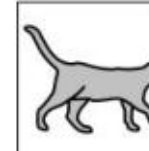
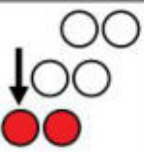
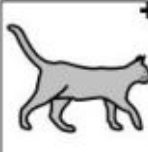
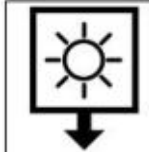
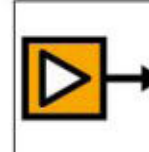


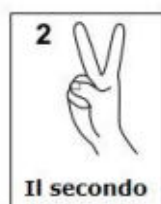
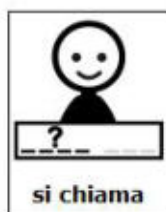
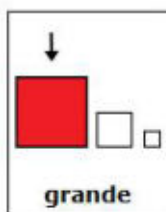
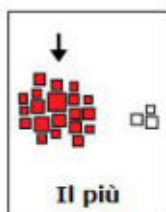
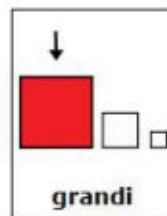
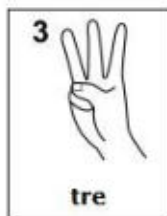
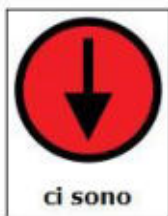
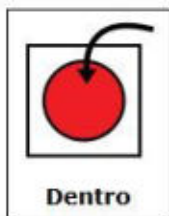
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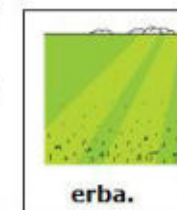
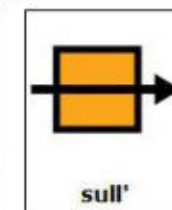
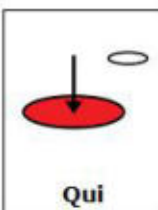
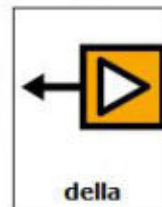
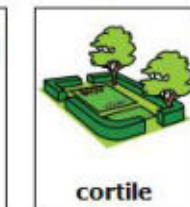
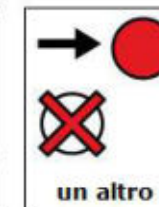
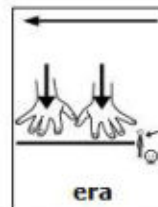
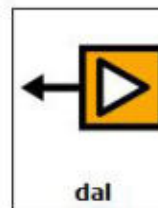
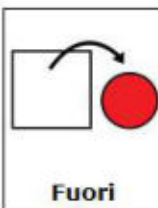


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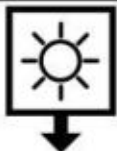
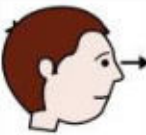
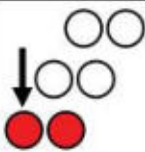
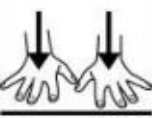
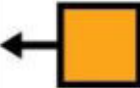
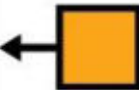
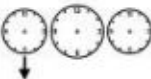


 Intorno	 al	 Castello	 ci sono	 dei fossati.	
 Guarda	 nei	 i fossati:	 dentro	 ci sono	 dei gatti.
 Questi	 gatti	 oggi	 vivono	 al	 Castello Sforzesco.



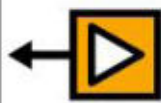




 Oggi	 dentro	 il Castello Sforzesco	 ci sono	 tanti	 musei.		
 Dentro	 un museo	 puoi	 vedere	 quadri,	 statue		
 e	 oggetti	 molto	 belli.				
 Questi	 oggetti	 possono	 essere	 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa
 o	 di	 poco	 tempo	 fa.			



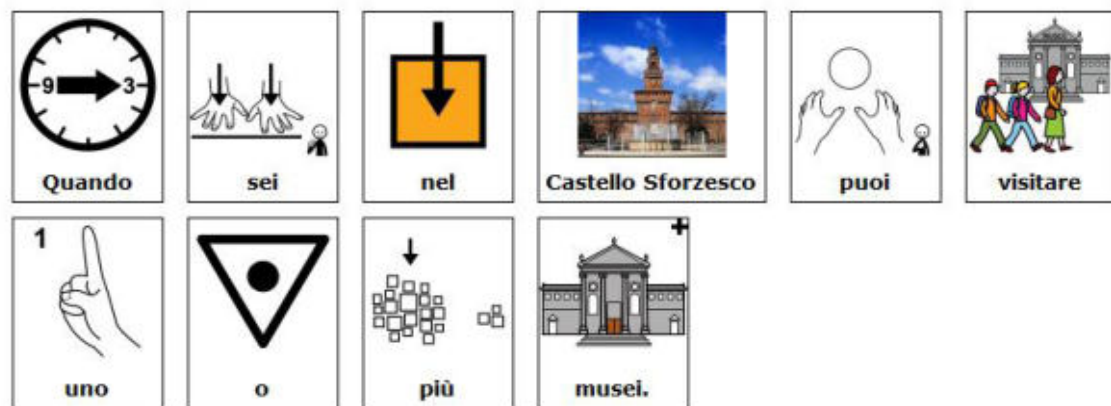
I musei



del



Castello Sforzesco



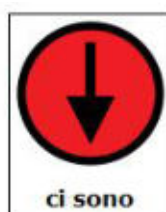
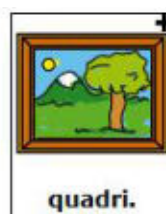


Puoi	visitare	il Museo d'Arte Antica	dove	ci sono	tante	statue.



Il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee	dove	ci sono	tanti	mobili,

delle sculture	di	legno	e	degli affreschi.





Il Museo degli Strumenti Musicali



dove



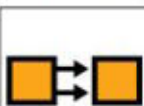
ci sono



tanti



strumenti



per



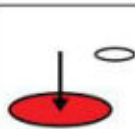
fare



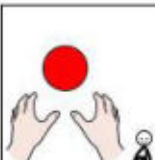
musica.



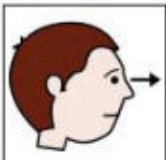
La Sala della Balla



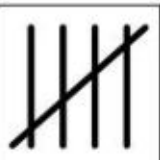
Qui



puoi



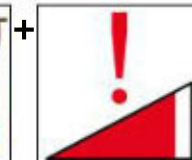
vedere



tanti



arazzi



molto



belli.



Il Museo della Pietà Rondanini



dove



c'è



una statua



molto



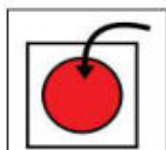
bella.



Visitare



il Museo d'Arte Antica



Dentro



il Museo d'Arte Antica



ci sono



tante



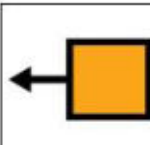
statue



e



oggetti



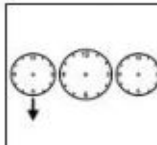
di



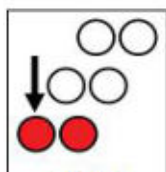
molto



tempo



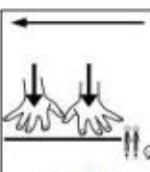
fa.



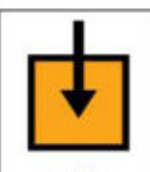
Questi



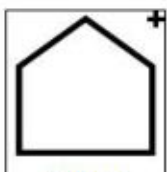
oggetti



erano



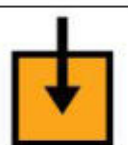
nei



palazzi



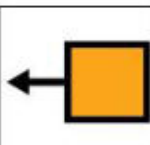
e



nelle



chiese



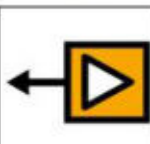
di



Milano



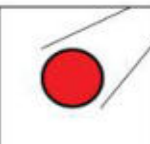
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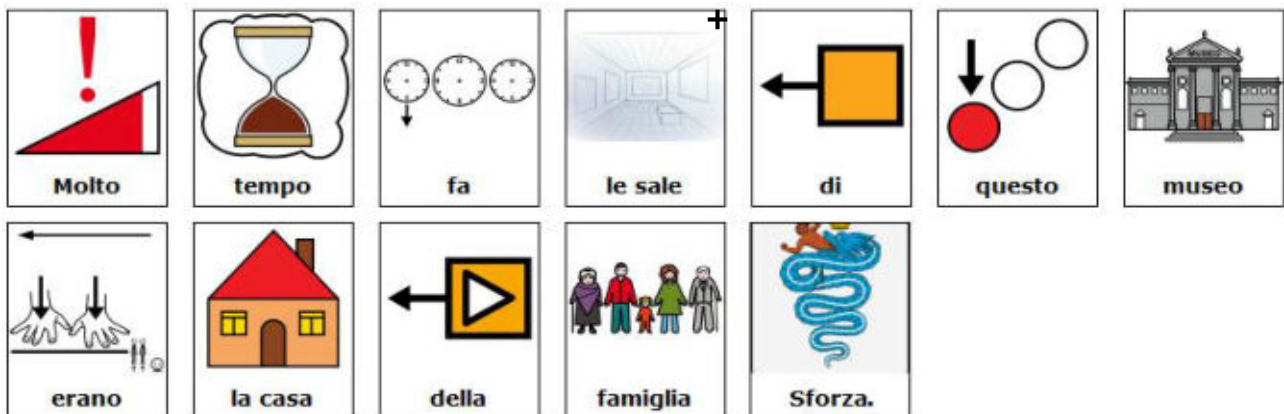
delle

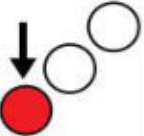


città

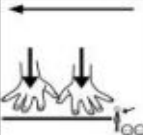
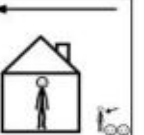
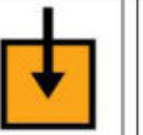


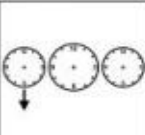
vicine.

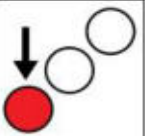
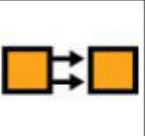
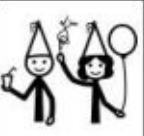


			
Questa	statua	si chiama	Arca di Bernabò Visconti



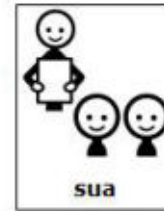
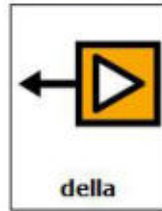
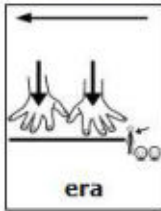
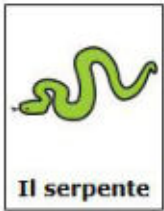
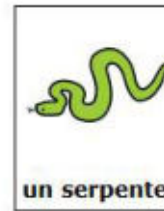
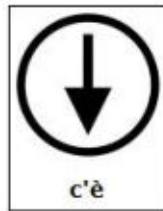
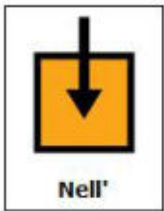
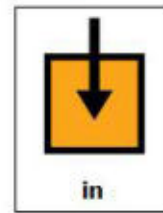
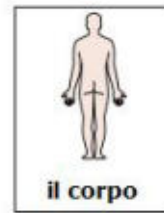
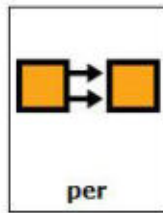
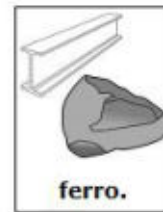
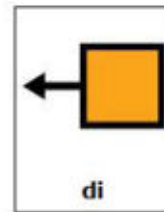
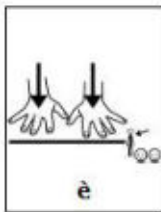
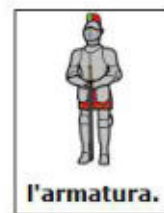
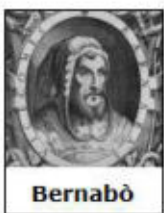
						
Bernabò Visconti	era	una persona importante	che	viveva	a	Milano

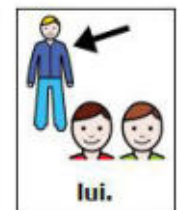
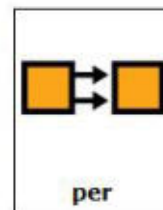
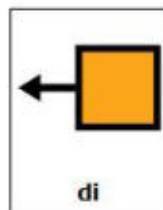
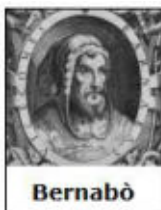
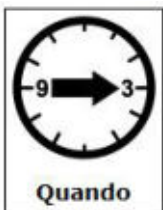
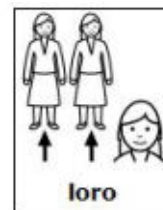
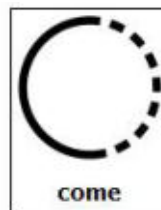
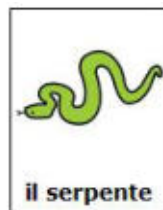
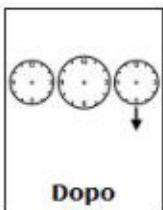
		
molto	tempo	fa.

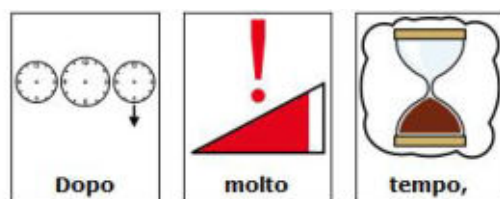
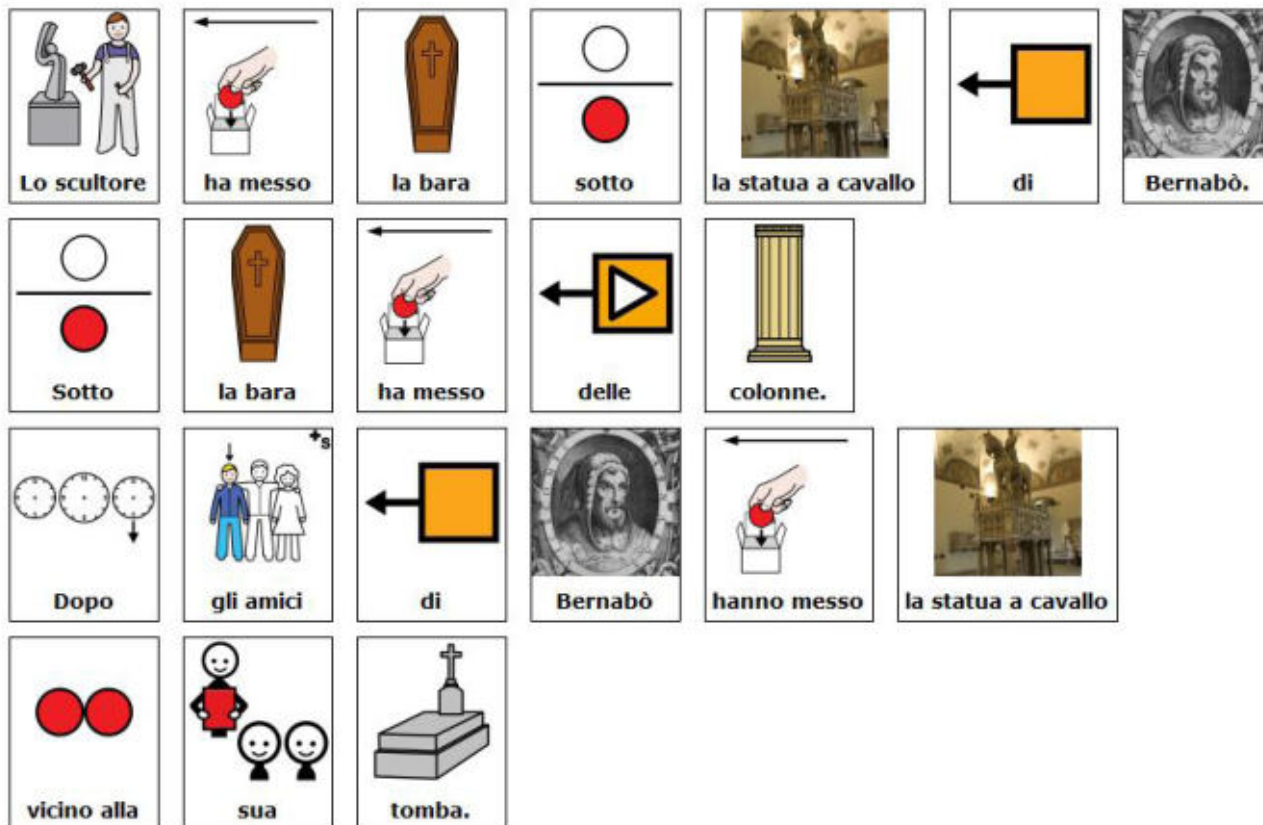
						
Uno scultore	ha fatto	questa	statua	per	festeggiare	Bernabò Visconti.

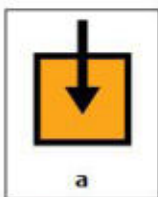
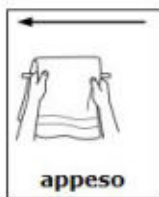
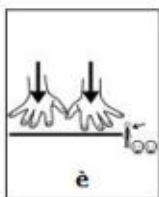
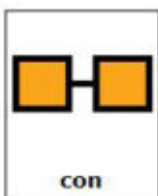
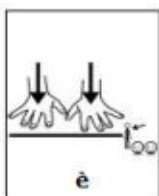
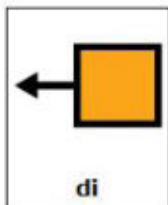
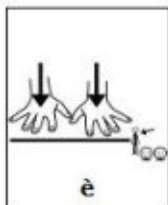
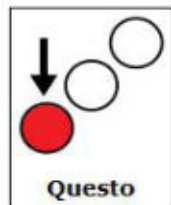


 Questa	 statua	 è	 molto	 grande.		
 questa	 statua	 è	 fatta	 di	 marmo.	
 In	 questa	 statua	 Bernabò Visconti	 è seduto	 sopra	 un cavallo.

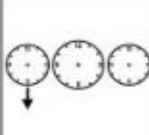
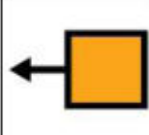
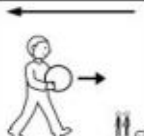
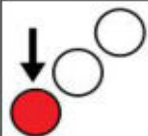
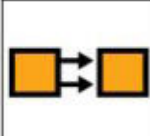
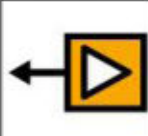
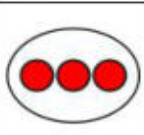
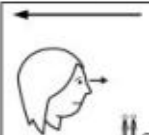
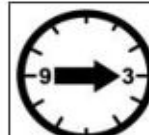








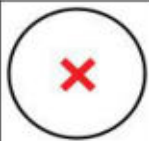
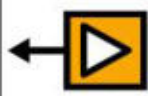
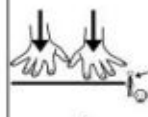
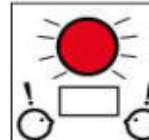
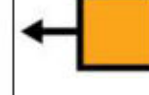
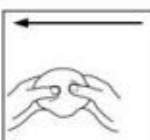
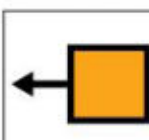
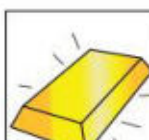


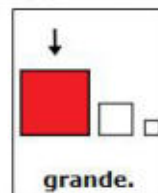
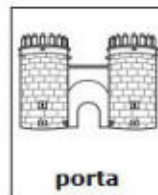
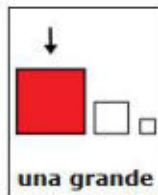
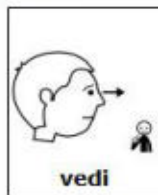
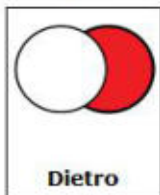
 Molto	 tempo	 fa	 le persone	 di	 Milano	
 portavano	 questo	 Gonfalone	 per	 le strade	 della	 città.
 Tutte	 le persone	 guardavano	 il Gonfalone	 quando	 passava.	



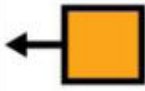
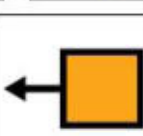
 Oggi	 questo	 Gonfalone	 è	 nel	 museo
 perché	 è	 molto	 prezioso.		

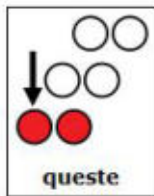
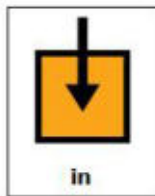
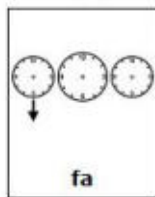
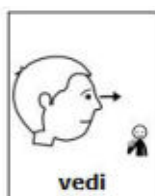
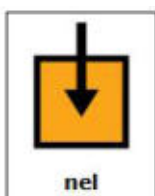
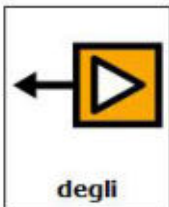


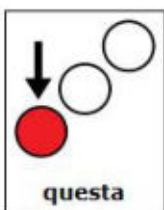
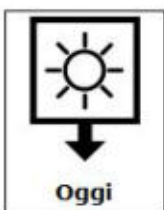
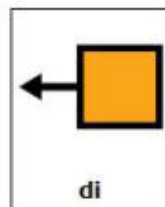
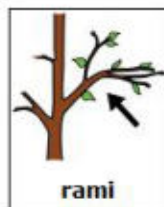
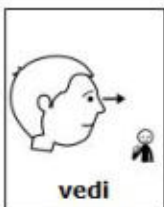
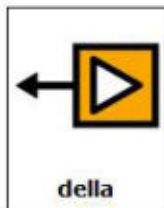
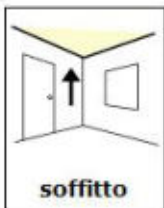
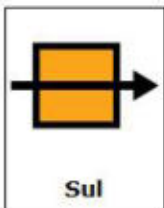
 Al centro	 del	 Gonfalone	 c'è	 Sant'Ambrogio.		
 Sant'Ambrogio	 è	 il santo	 più	 importante	 di	 Milano.
 Sant'Ambrogio	 ha	 un vestito	 e	 una tiara	 molto	 belli.
 Il vestito	 e	 la tiara	 sono fatti	 di	 fili	 d'oro,
 argento	 e	 pietre preziose.				

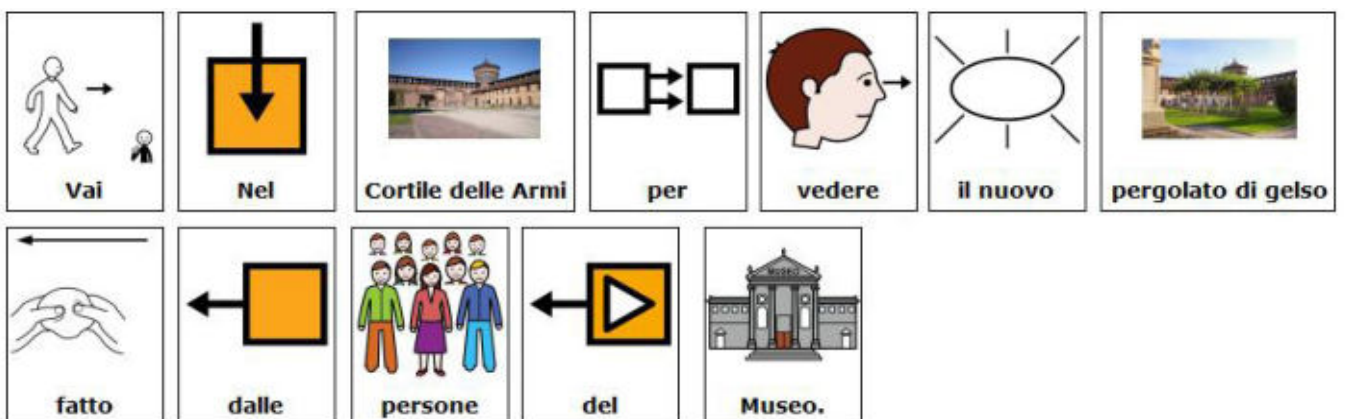
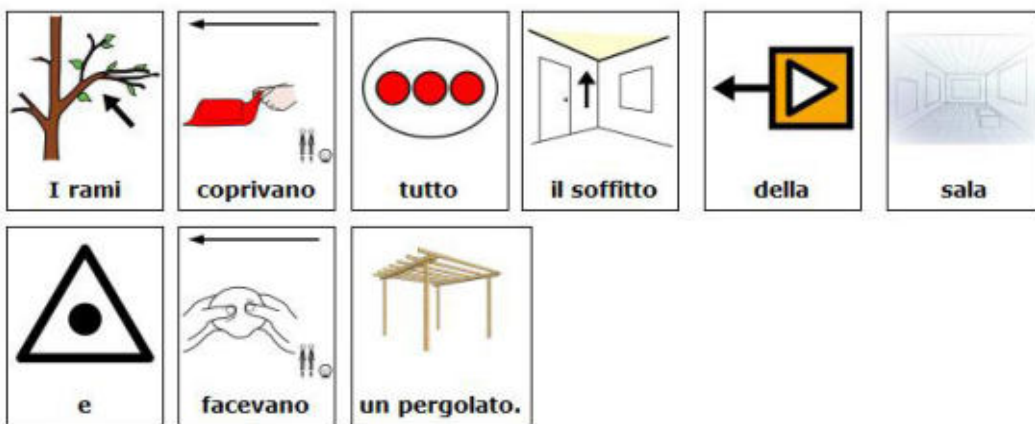




 Vicino ai	 piedi	 di	 Sant' Ambrogio	 ci sono	 dei soldati.
 Sant' Ambrogio	 non fa entrare	 i soldati	 a	 Milano.	
 Sant' Ambrogio	 protegge	 Milano	 dai	 soldati.	





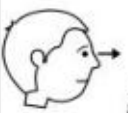
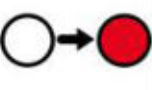
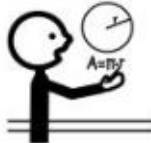
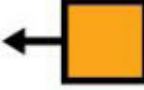
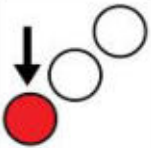




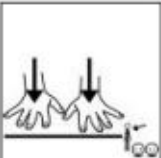
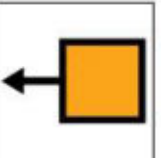
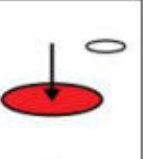
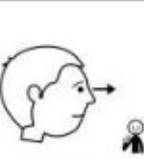
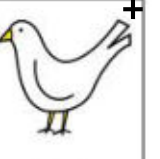
 Nella	 Sala dei Ducali	 e	 nella	 Cappella Ducale		
 vedi	 i soffitti	 blu	 con	 dipinti	 tanti	 disegni
 come	 gli stemmi degli Sforza.					
 Nella	 Cappella Ducale	 vedi	 il dipinto	 di	 Maria,	
 sul	 soffitto	 vedi	 il dipinto	 di	 Gesù	
 che	 vola	 in	 cielo	 da	 Dio.	

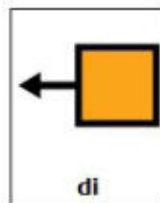
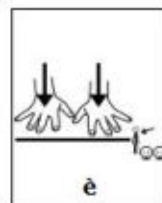
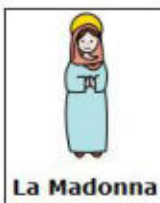
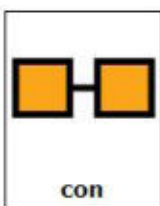
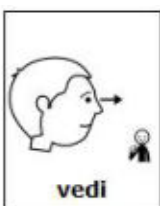
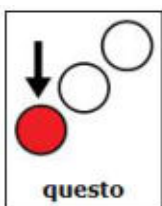
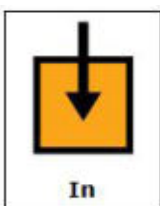
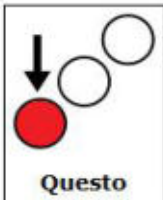


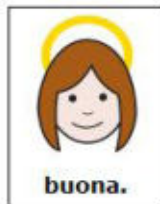
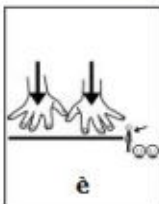
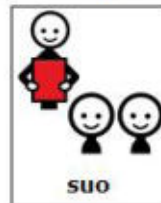
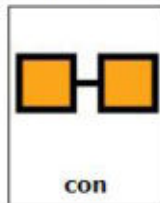
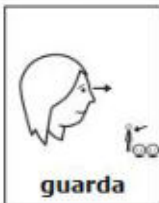


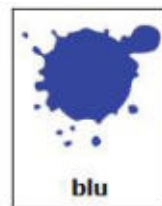
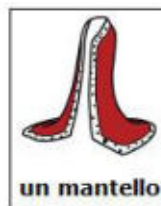
 Nella	 Cappella Ducale	 vedi	 il quadro	 della	 Madonna Lia.
 Nelle	 pagine	 seguenti	 puoi	 leggere	 la spiegazione
 di	 questo	 quadro.			

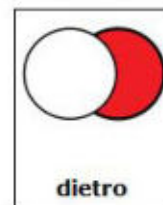
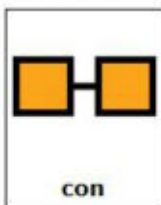
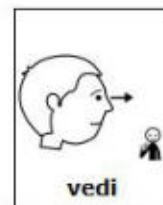
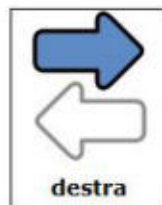
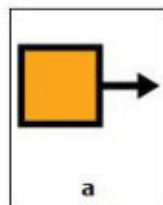
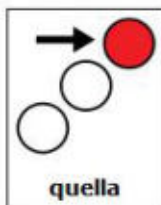
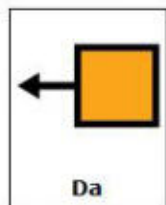
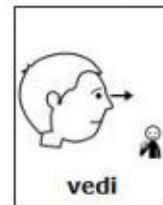
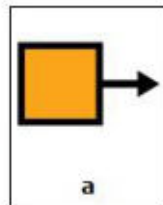
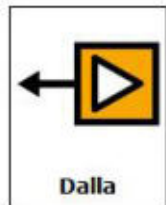
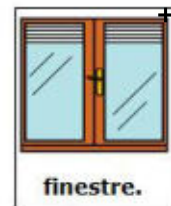
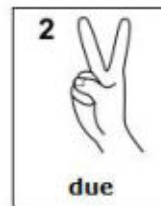
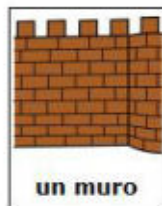
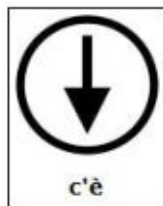
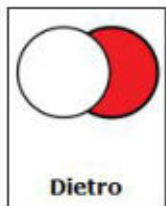
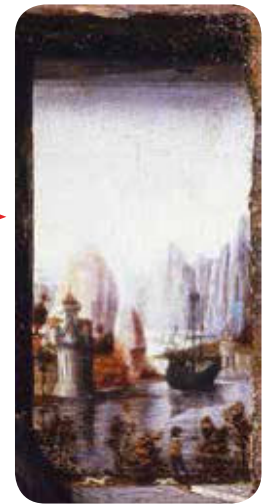


 La Sala delle Colombine	 è	 dipinta	 di	 rosso.
 Qui	 vedi	 dipinte	 tante	 colombe.







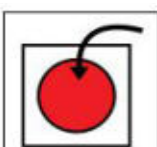




Visitare



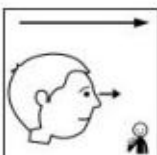
il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee



Dentro



il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee



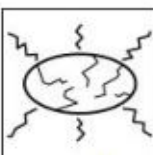
vedrai



tanti



mobili



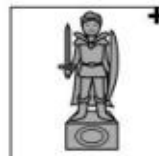
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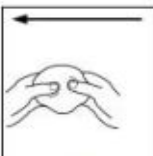
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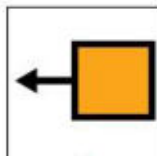
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statue



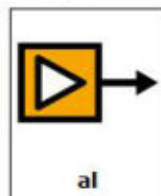
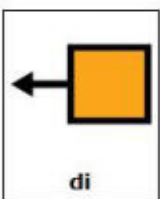
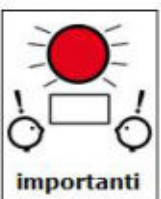
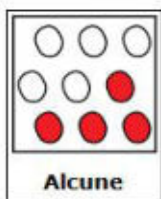
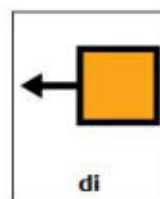
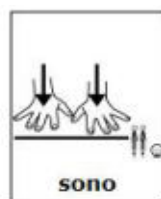
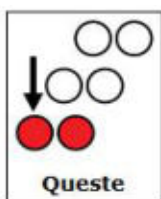
fatte



di



legno.

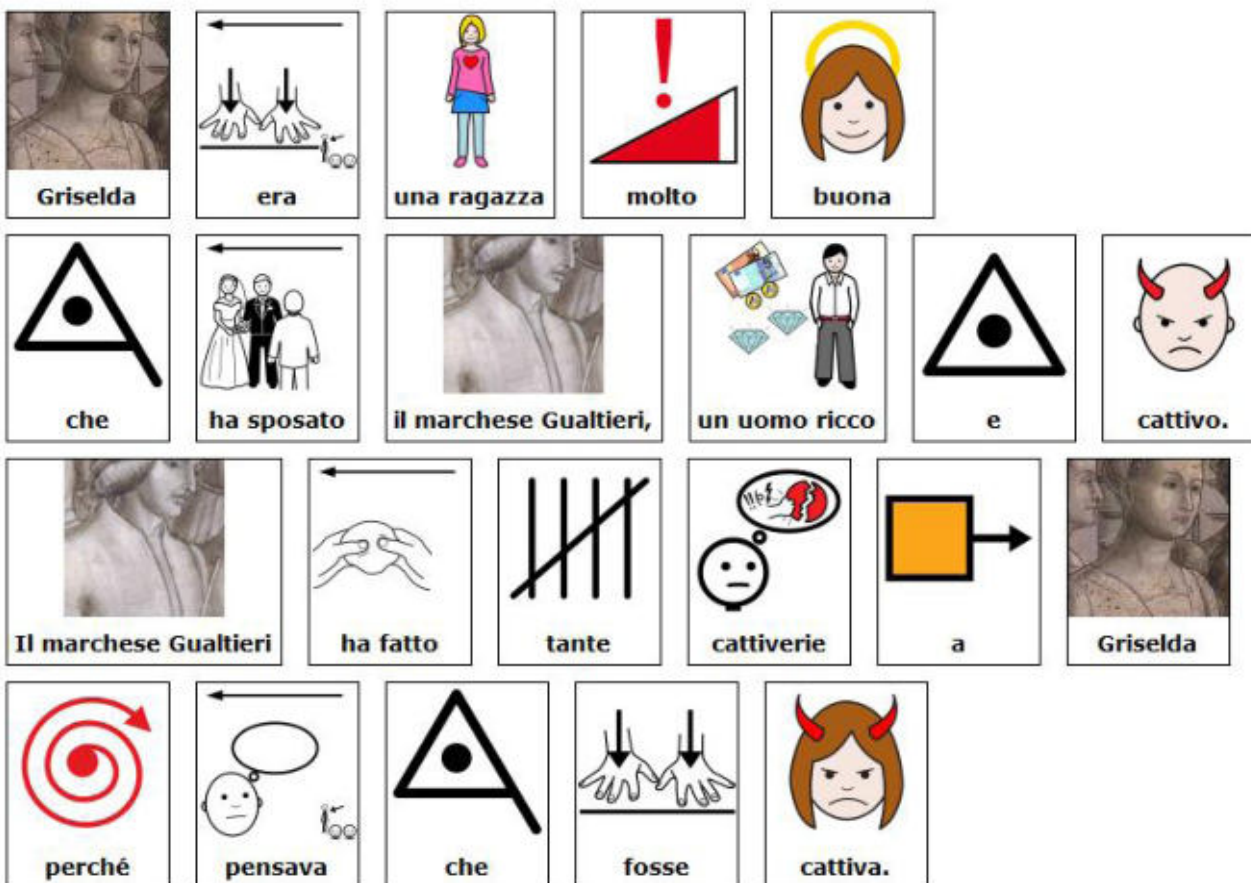
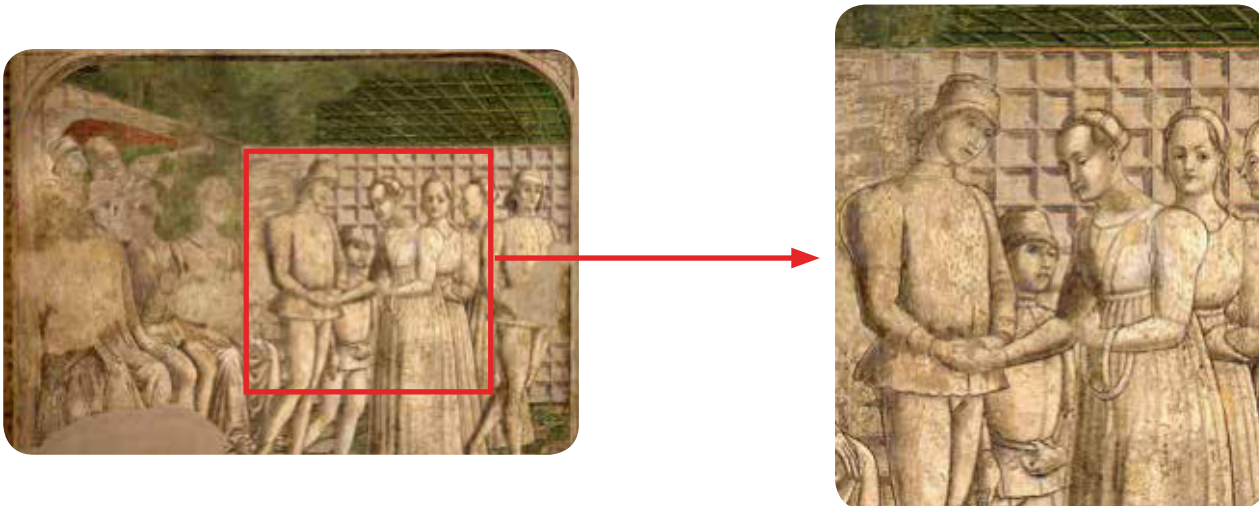
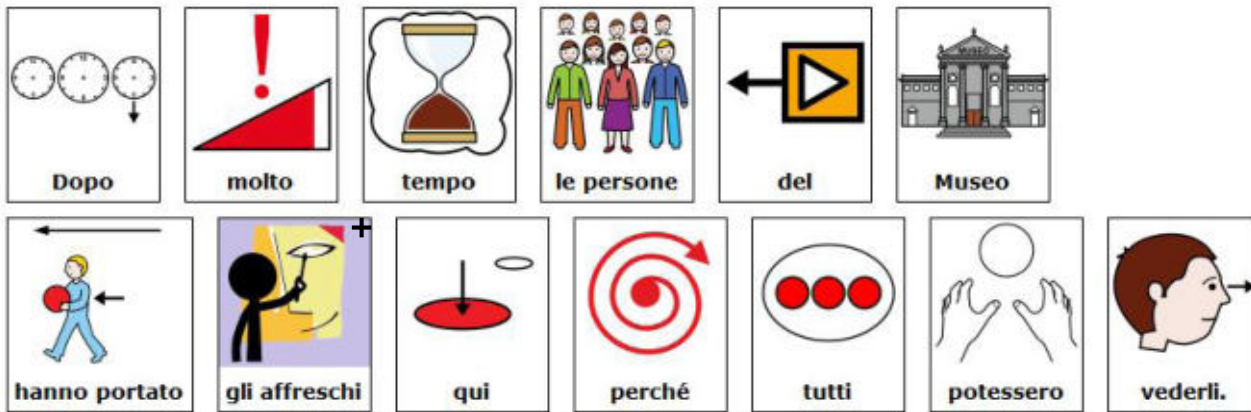


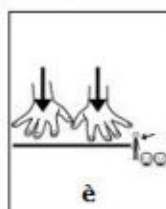
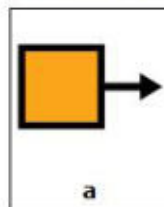
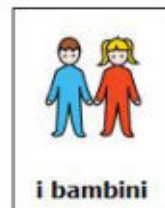
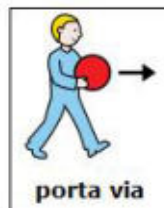
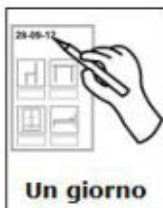
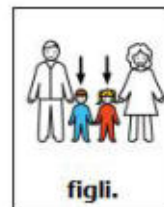
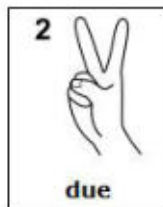


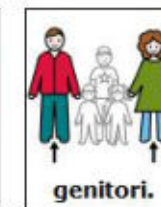
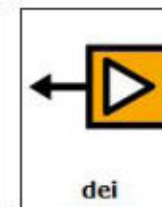
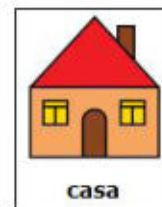
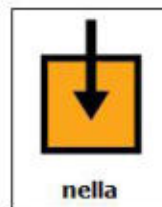
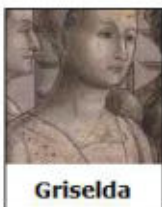
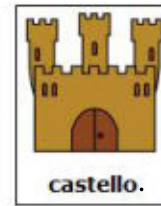
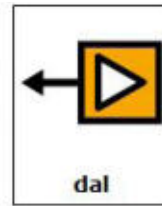
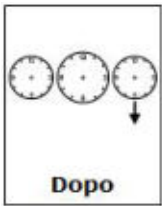
La Sala di Griselda

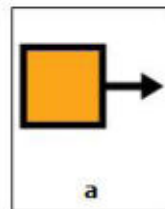
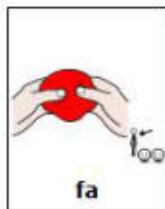
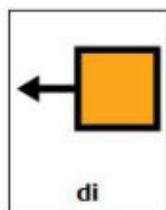
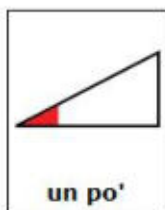
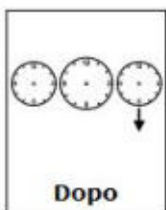
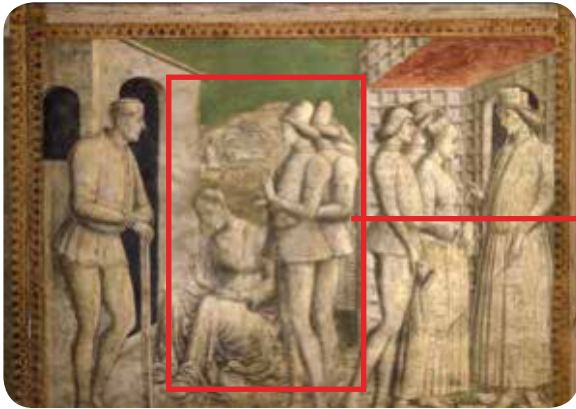


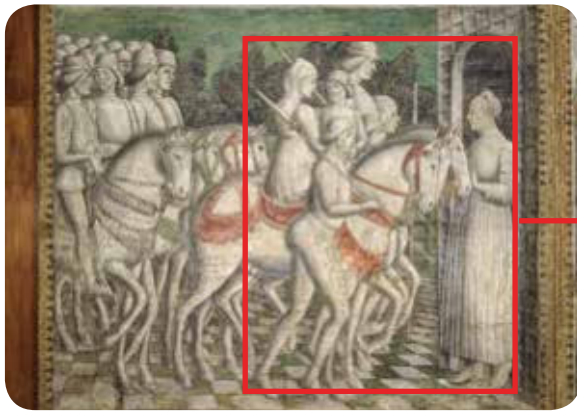
 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 degli affreschi	
 che	 molto	 tempo	 fa	 erano	 dentro
 Un affresco	 è	 un dipinto	 fatto	 su	 un muro.
 Questi	 affreschi	 ti	 raccontano	 la vita	 di
					 Griselda.











Il Marchese



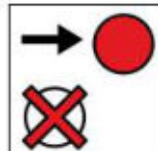
dice



che



sposerà



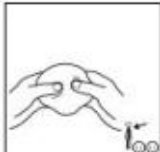
un'altra



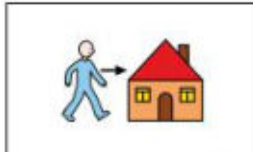
donna



e



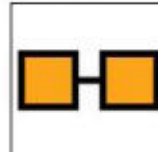
fa



arrivare nel castello



la donna



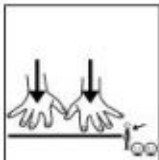
con



un ragazzo.



Griselda



è



molto



triste



ma



non si arrabbia



mai



con



il Marchese.



Il Marchese



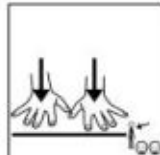
capisce



che



Griselda



è



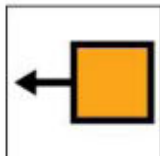
buona



e



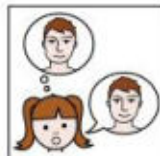
decide



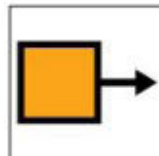
di



dire



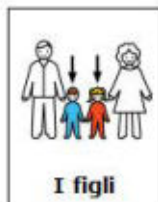
la verità



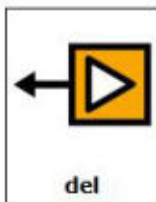
a



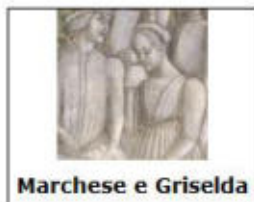
Griselda.



I figli



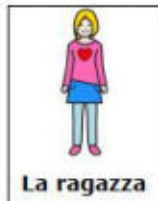
del



Marchese e Griselda



non erano morti.



La ragazza



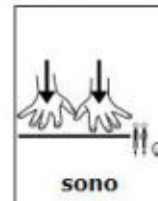
e



il ragazzo



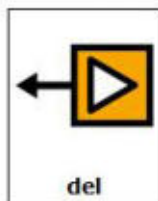
arrivati al castello



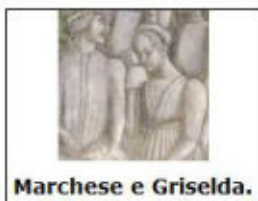
sono



i figli



del



Marchese e Griselda.



Griselda



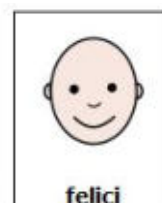
e



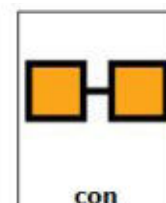
il Marchese



vivono



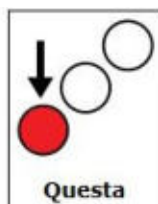
felici



con



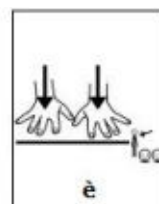
i loro figli.



Questa



storia



è



molto



triste.



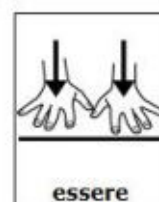
Ti



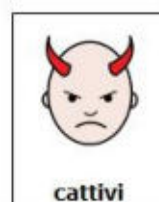
fa pensare



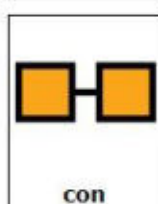
che



essere



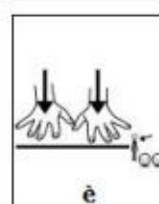
cattivi



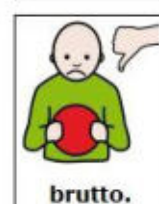
con



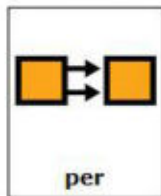
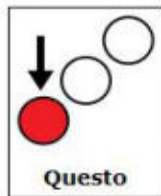
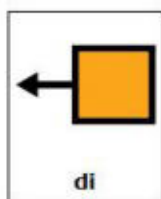
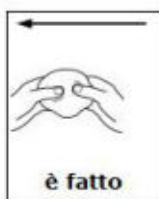
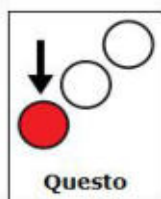
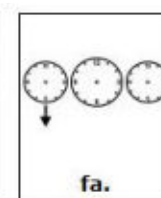
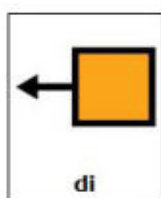
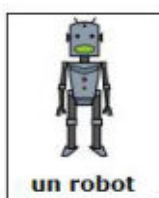
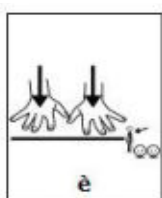
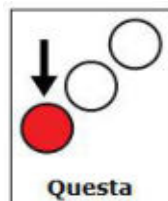
le persone

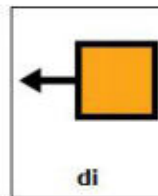
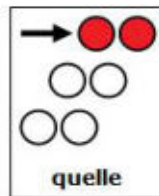
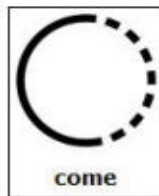
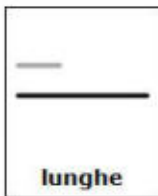
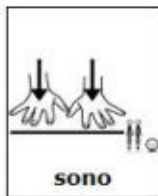
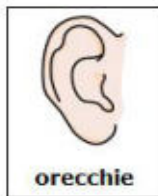
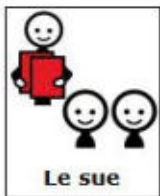
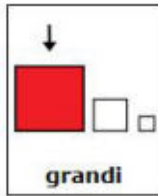
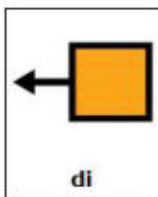
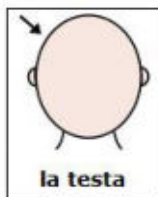


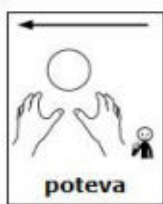
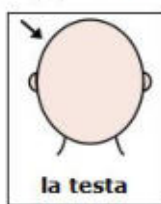
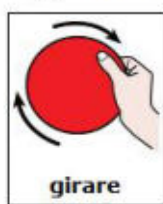
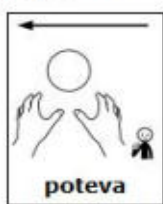
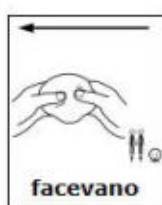
è



brutto.









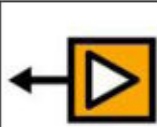
 Questo	 Automa	 era	 di	 Manfredo Settala.	
 Manfredo Settala	 era	 un uomo	 importante	 e	 ricco
 vissuto	 molto	 tempo	 fa.		
 Manfredo Settala	 faceva vedere	 l'Automa	 ai	 suoi	 amici
 per	 stupirli	 e	 spaventarli.		
 Oggi	 l'automa	 non si muove più.			



Visitare



la Pinacoteca



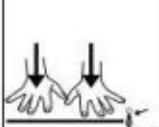
del



Castello Sforzesco



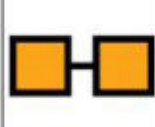
La Pinacoteca



è



un museo



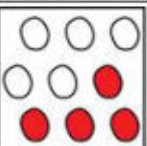
con



tanti



quadri.



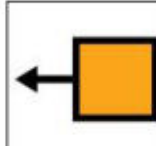
Alcune



famiglie



importanti



di



Milano



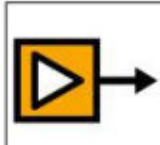
hanno regalato



tanti



quadri



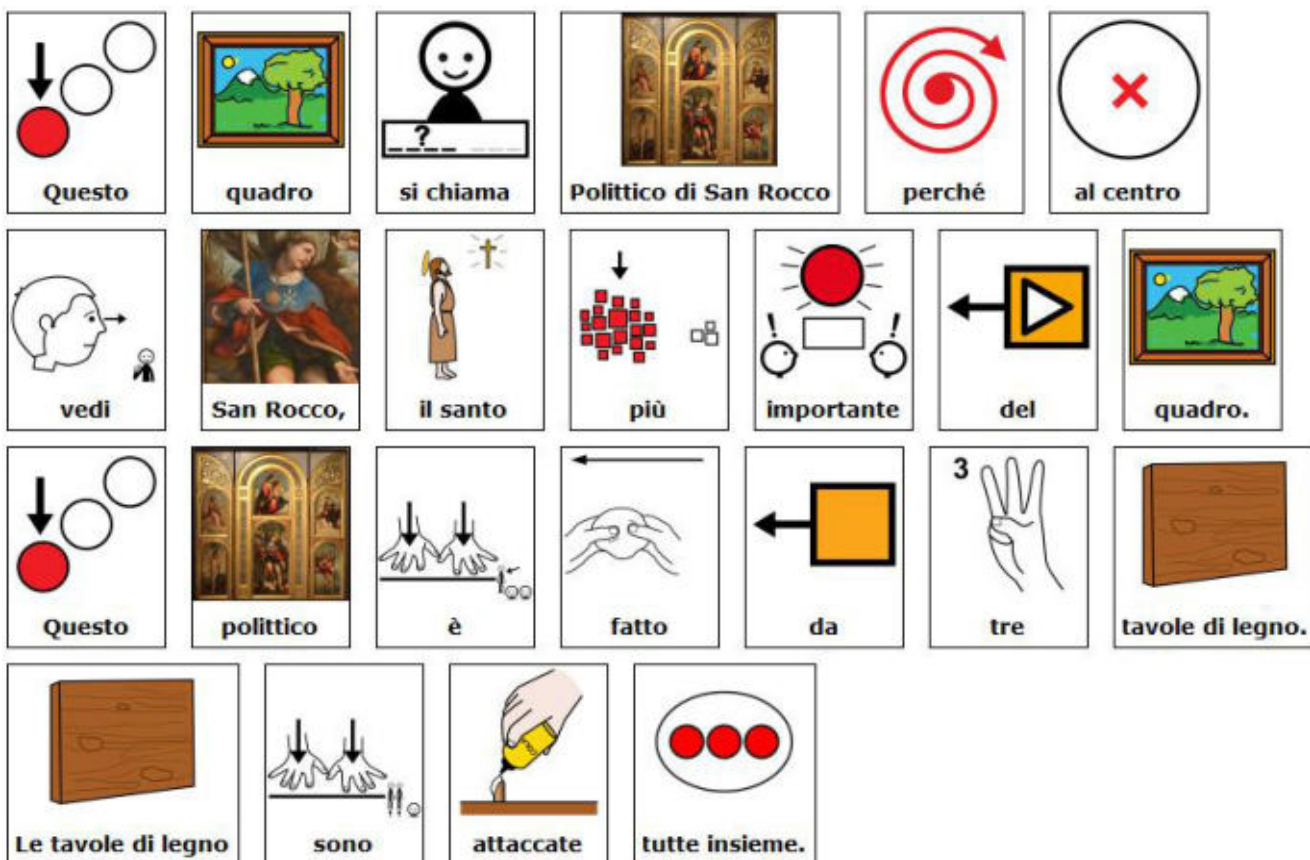
alla

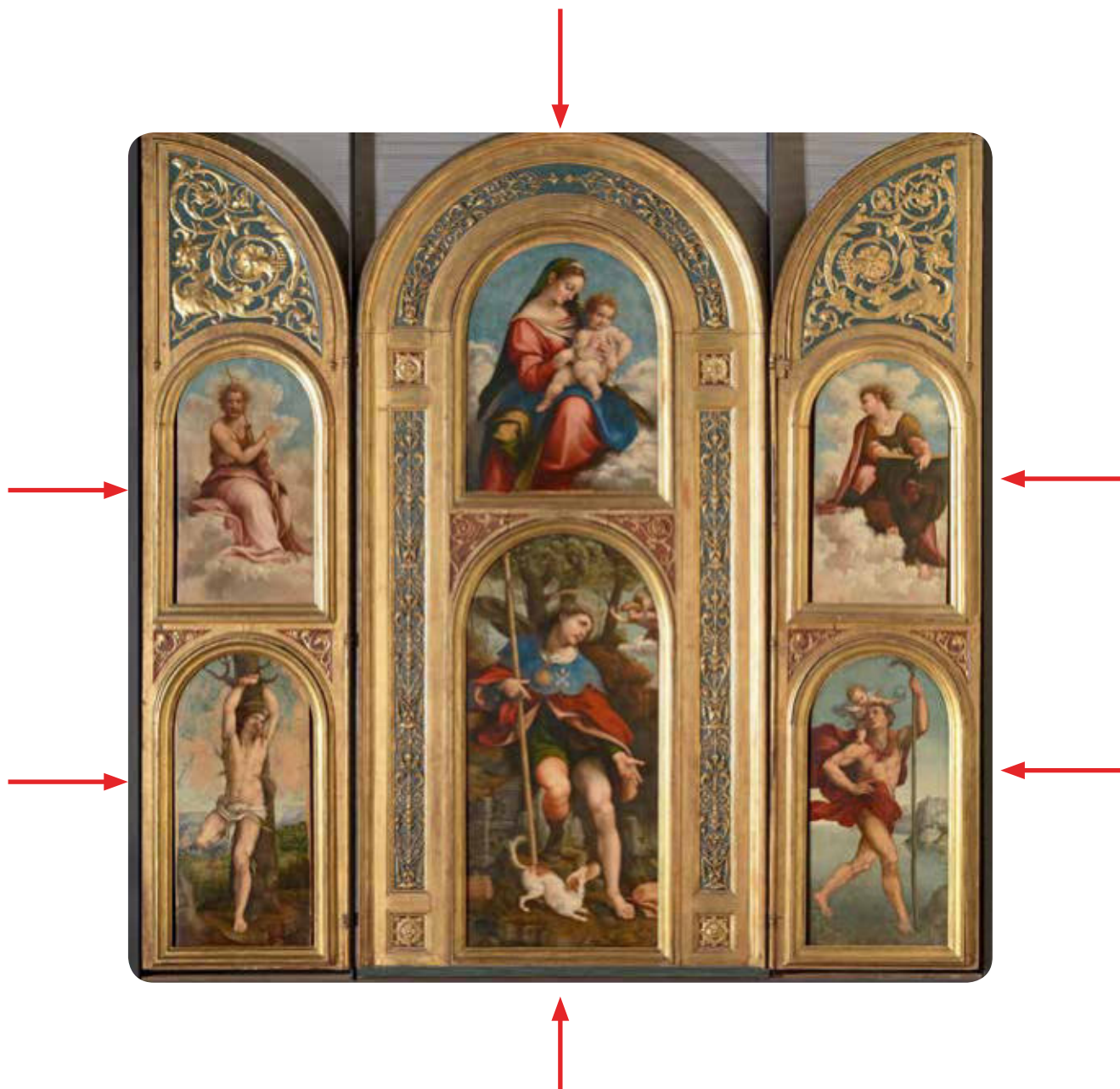


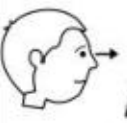
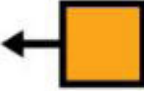
Pinacoteca.

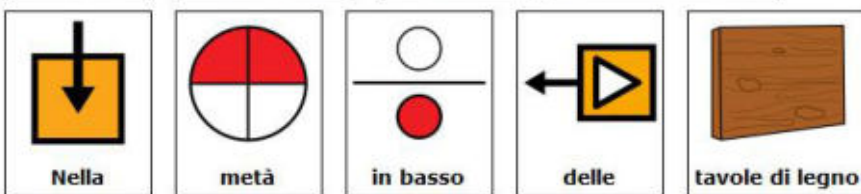
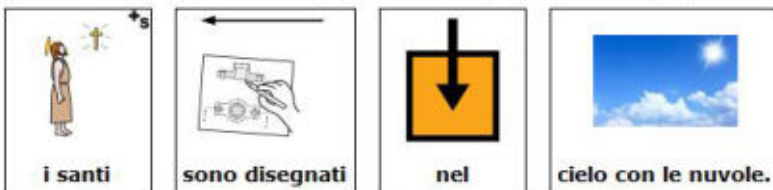
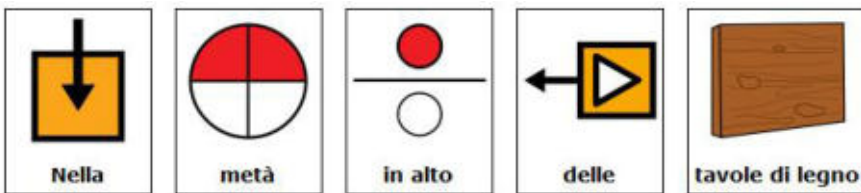
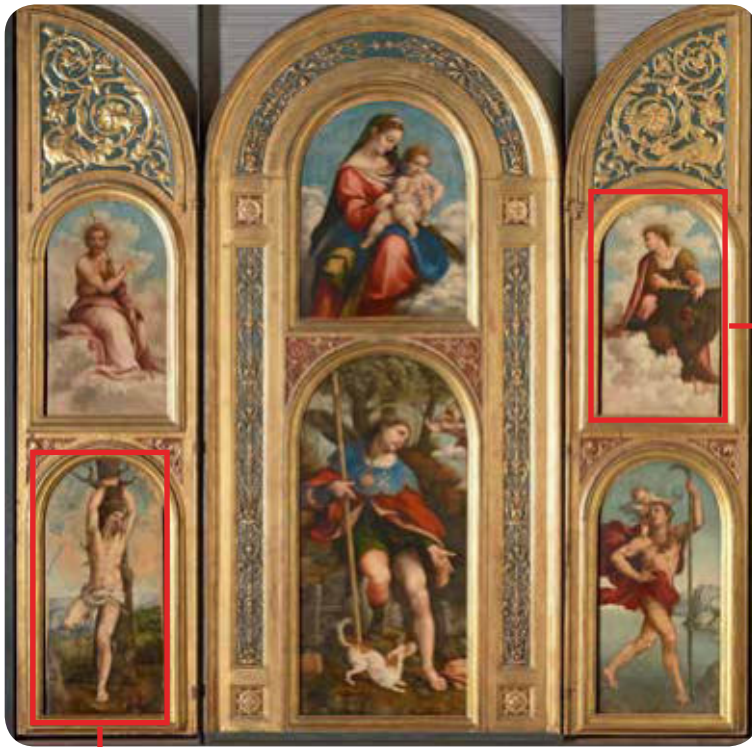


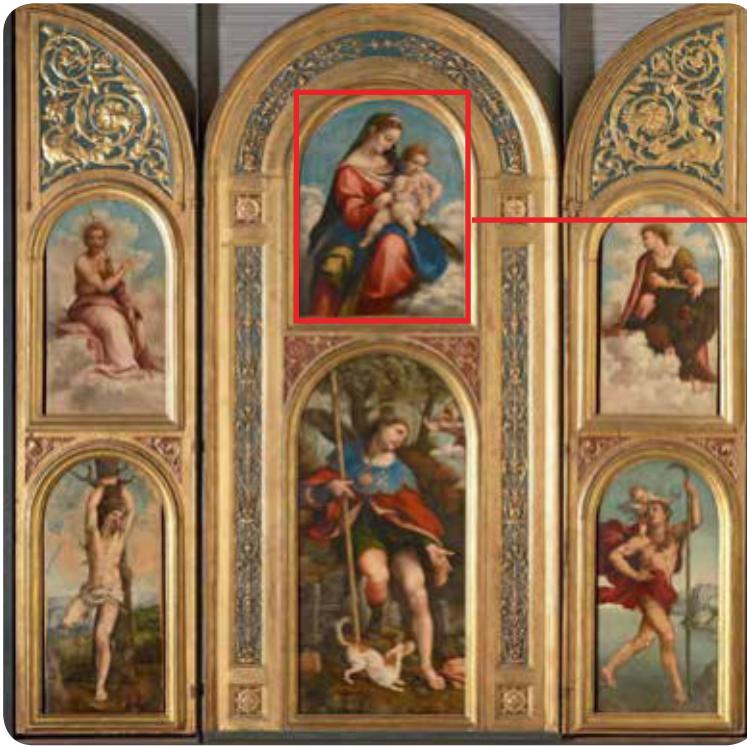
Dopo	le persone	che	lavoravano	alla	Pinacoteca
hanno comprato	altri	quadri			
per	fare	diventare	grande	la Pinacoteca.	



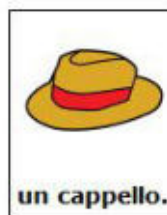
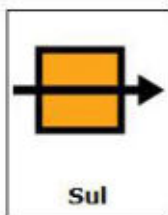
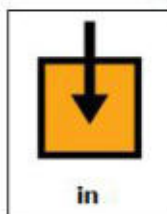
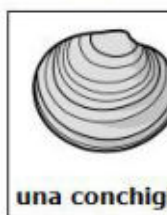
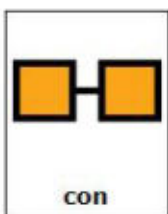
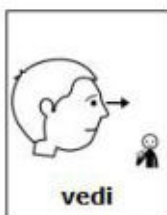
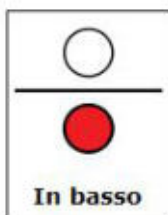
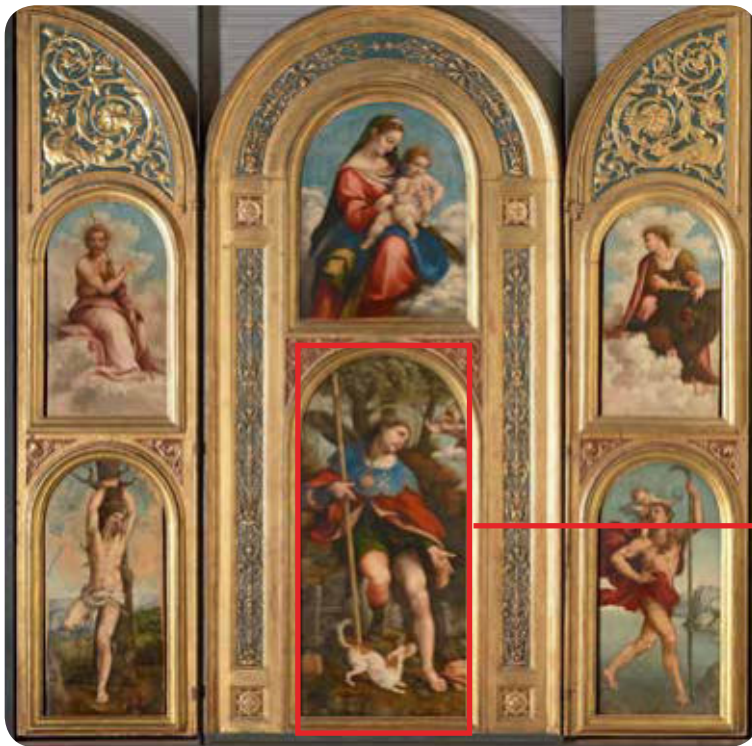


 Nel	 Polittico di San Rocco	 vedi	 sei	 i disegni
 di	 sei	 santi.		

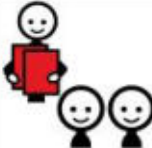
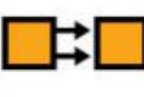
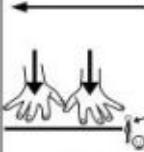
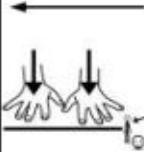
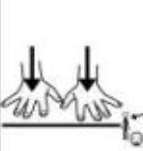
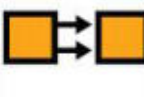
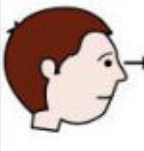




 In alto	 vedi	 Maria	 con	 suo	 figlio	 Gesù.
 Maria	 ha	 un vestito	 rosso			
 ed	 è seduta	 nelle	 nuvole.			

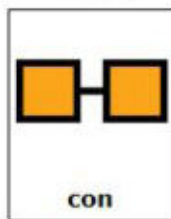
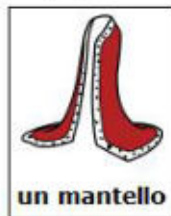
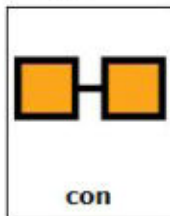
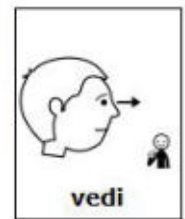
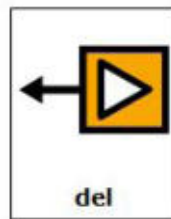
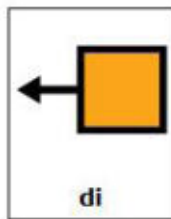
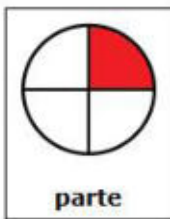


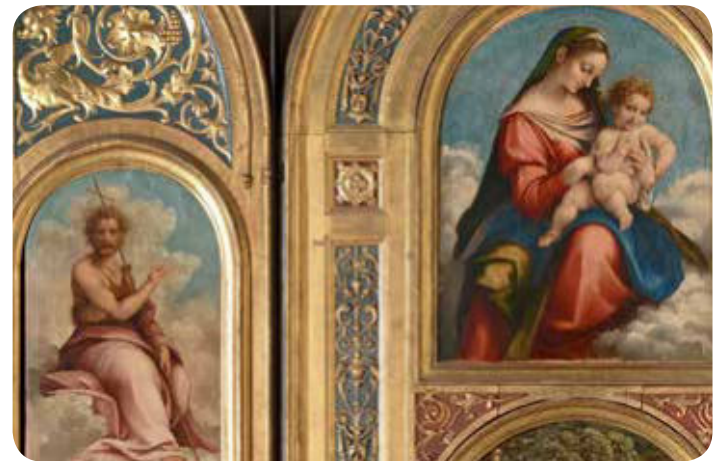
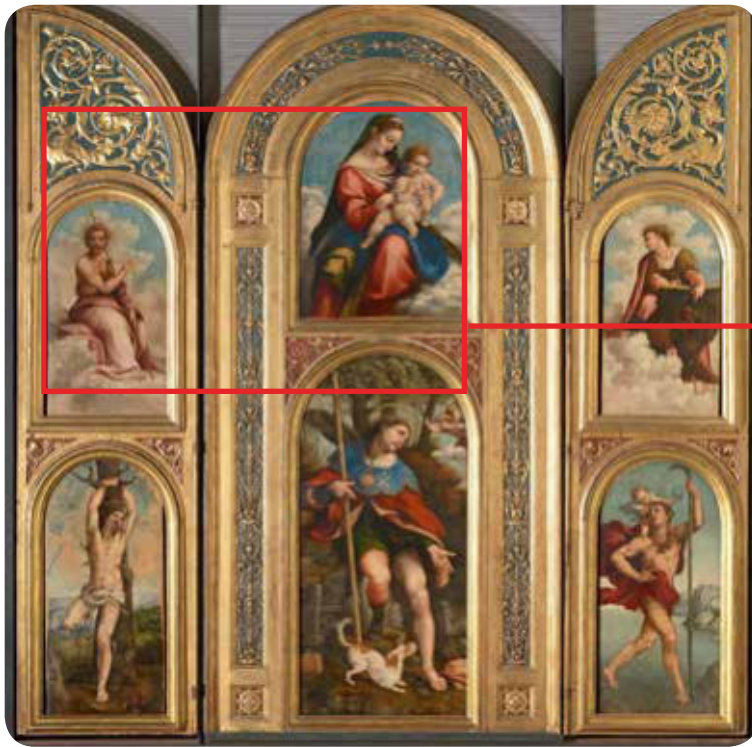


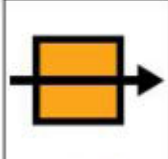
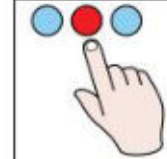
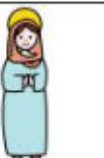
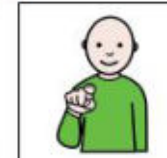
 Vicino ai	 suoi	 piedi	 ci sono	 un cane	 e	 una borraccia.
 Cesare da Sesto	 ha dipinto	 questi	 oggetti	 per	 farti capire	
 che	 San Rocco	 quando	 era	 giovane	 era	 un pellegrino.
 Un pellegrino	 è	 una persona	 che	 viaggia	 per	 vedere
 le case	 e	 le chiese	 dove	 vivevano	 i Santi.	

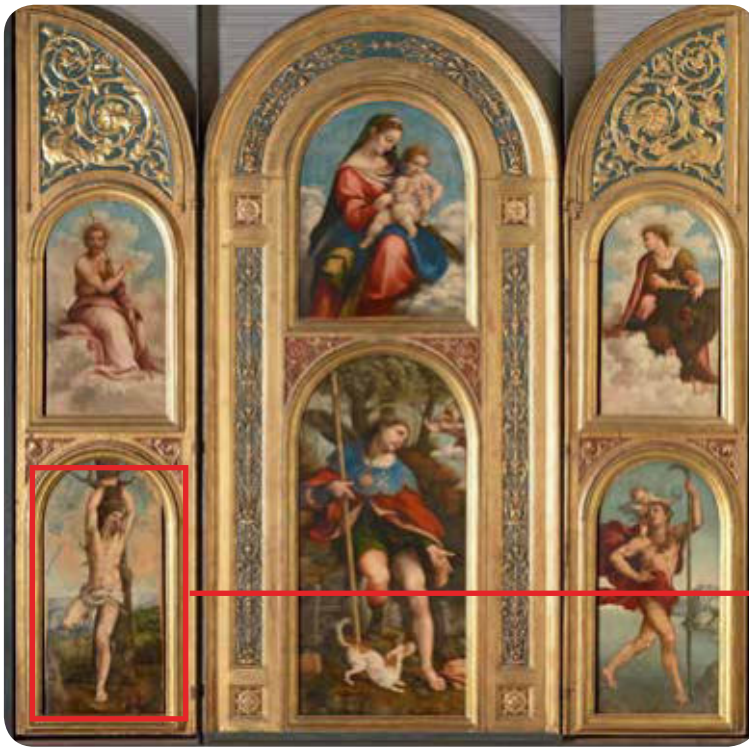


 Un piede	 di	 San Rocco	 è	 senza scarpa		
 e	 ha	 un taglio.				
 San Rocco	 ha	 il taglio	 perché	 aveva	 una malattia.	
 San Rocco	 era diventato	 santo	 dopo	 aver curato	 tante	 persone
 da	 quella	 malattia.				





 San Giovanni Battista	 è seduto	 sulle	 nuvole	 e	 indica	
 Maria	 perché	 vuole	 che	 tu	 la	 guardi.
 San Giovanni Battista	 ti	 fa capire	 che	 è nato	 Gesù.	



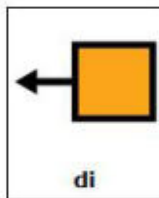
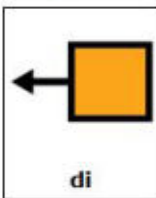
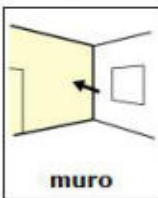
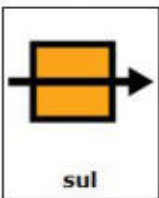
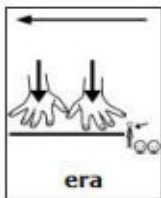
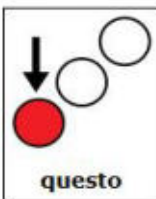
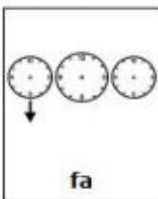
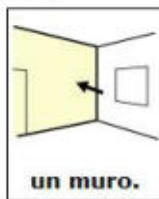
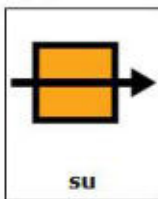
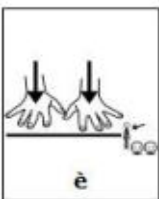
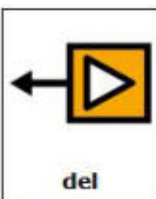
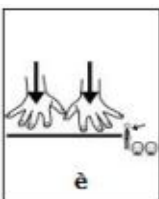
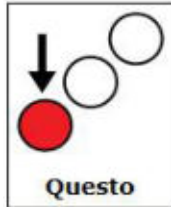
In basso	vedi	San Sebastiano	legato	ad	un albero.
Sul	corpo	di	San Sebastiano	ci sono	delle frecce.
I soldati romani	avevano ucciso	San Sebastiano	con	le frecce.	

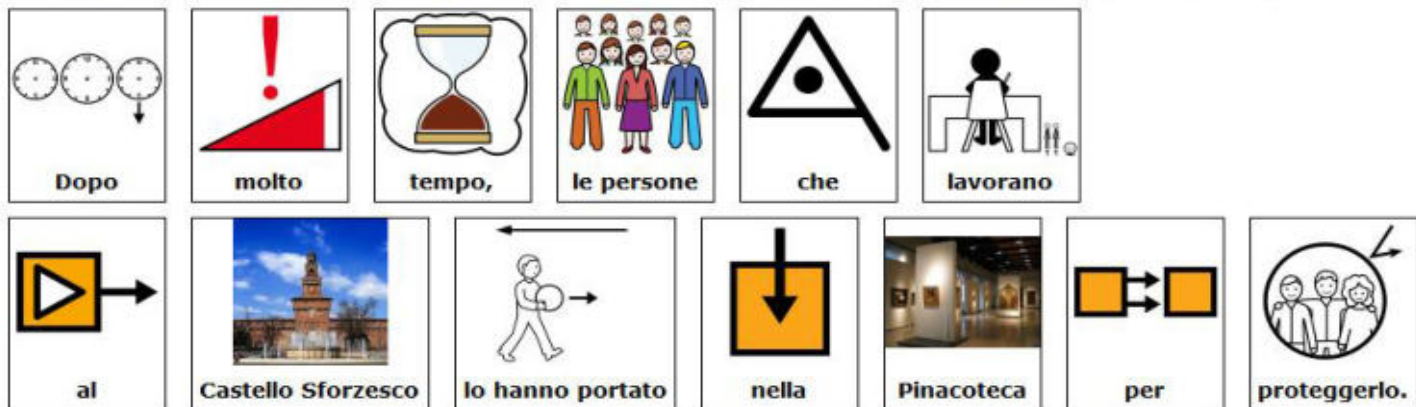


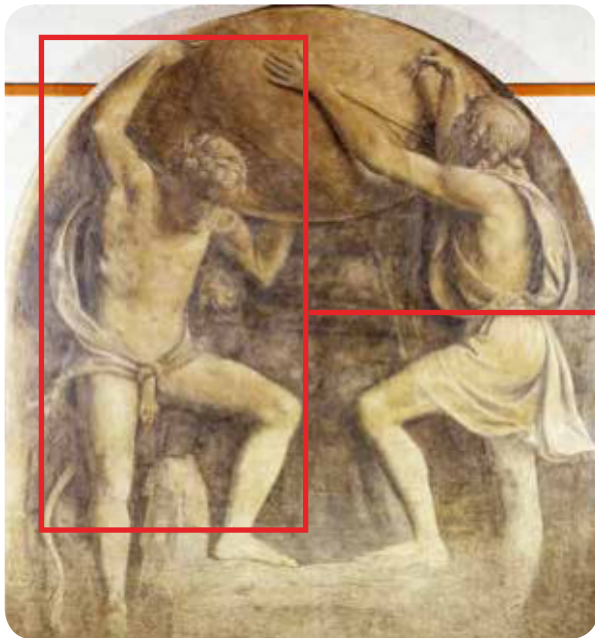
 Nella	 parte	 a	 destra,	 in alto	 vedi
 San Giovanni Evangelista	 con	 un mantello	 rosa.		
 San Giovanni Evangelista	 sta scrivendo	 il vangelo.			
 Il vangelo	 è	 sopra	 un'aquila,	 l'animale	 di
					 San Giovanni Evangelista.

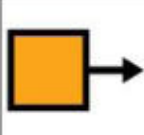
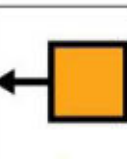
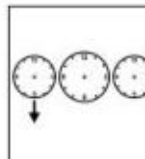
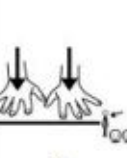
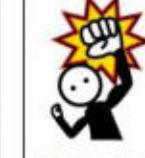
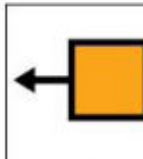
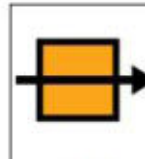
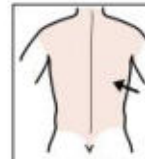
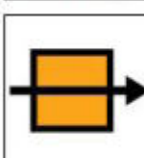
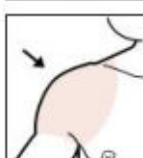
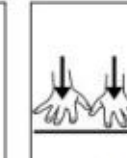
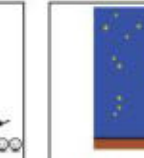
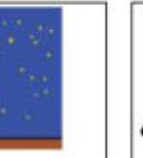


In basso	vedi	San Cristoforo	con	un mantello	rosso.	
San Cristoforo	ha	un bastone	perché	è	un pellegrino.	
San Cristoforo	sta attraversando	un fiume	con	Gesù	sulle	spalle.

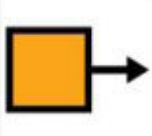
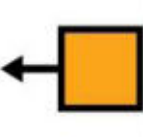
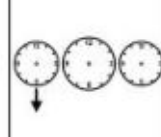
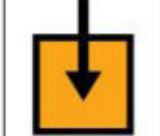
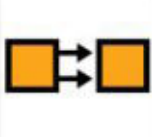
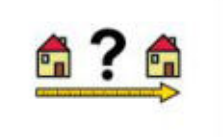
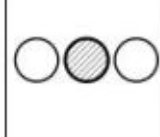
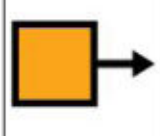


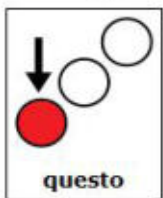
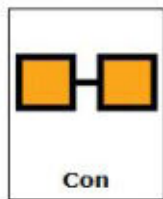
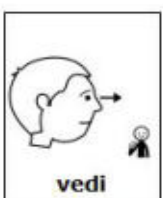
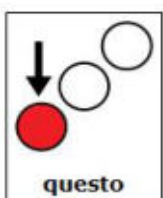
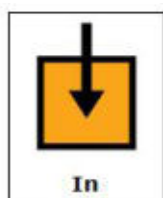
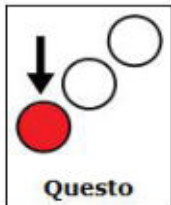


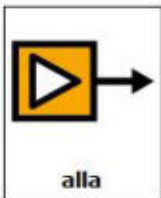
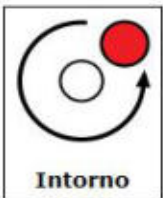
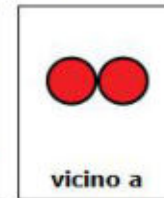
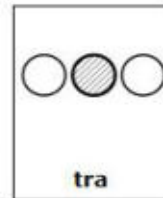
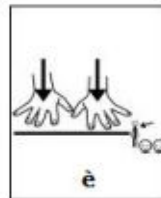
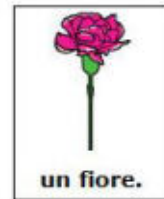
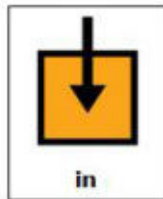
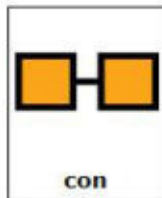
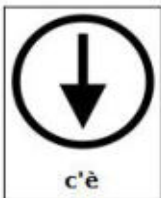


 A	 sinistra	 c'è	 Ercole			
 un eroe	 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa.		
 Un eroe	 è	 una persona	 molto	 forte	 e	 coraggiosa.
 Ercole	 ha	 una pelle	 di	 leone	 sulla	 schiena
 Ercole	 ha	 sulle	 spalle	 la sfera celeste.		
 La sfera celeste	 è	 il cielo con le stelle	 e	 tutti	 i pianeti.	



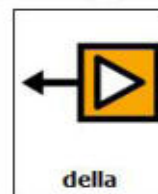
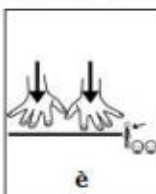
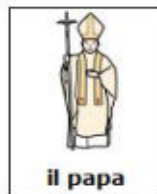
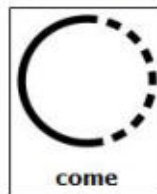
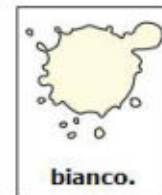
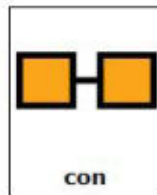
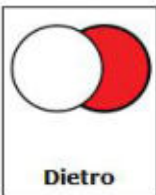
 A	 destra	 c'è	 Atlante,		
 un dio	 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa.	
 Atlante	 ha	 in	 mano	 un compasso	
 per	 misurare distanza	 tra	 i pianeti.		
 Atlante	 insegna	 ad	 Ercole	 come	 studiare
 le stelle	 e	 i pianeti.			



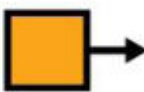
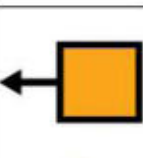
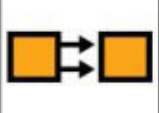
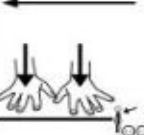


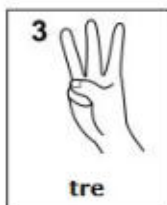
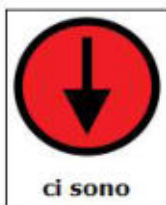
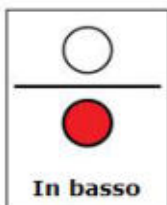
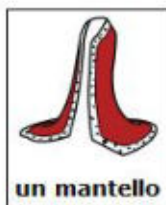
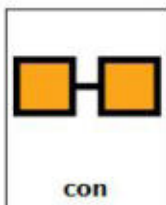
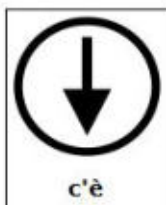
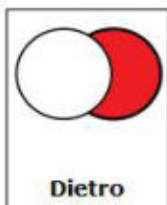
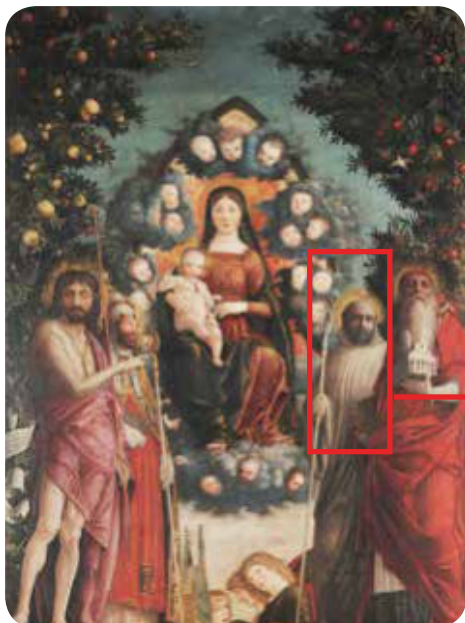


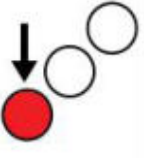
 In basso	 ci sono	 quattro	 santi.			
 A	 sinistra	 c'è	 San Giovanni Battista	 con	 un vestito	 rosa.
 San Giovanni Battista	 indica	 la Madonna	 per	 farci capire		
 che	 è nato	 Gesù.				



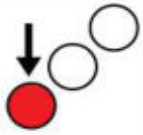
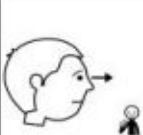
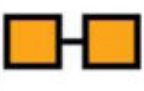
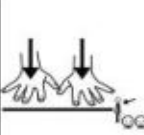


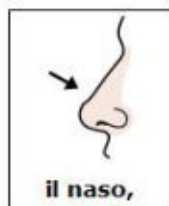
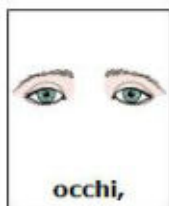
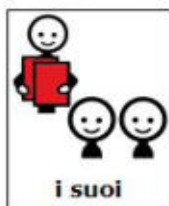
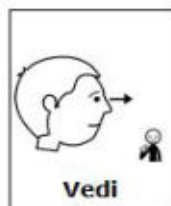
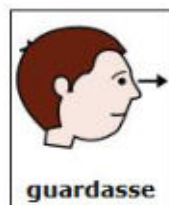
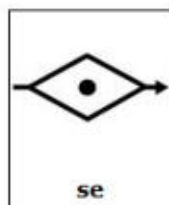
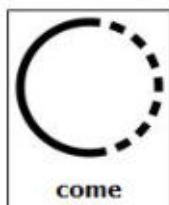
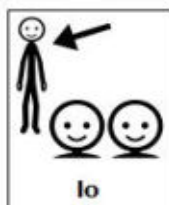
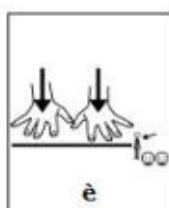
 A	 destra	 c'è	 San Girolamo	 con	 un mantello	 rosso.
 San Girolamo	 ha	 in	 mano	 il modellino	 di	 una chiesa
 e	 un libro.					
 Andrea Mantegna	 ha dipinto	 il modellino	 della	 chiesa	 per	 farci capire
 che	 San Girolamo	 era	 un santo	 importante.		

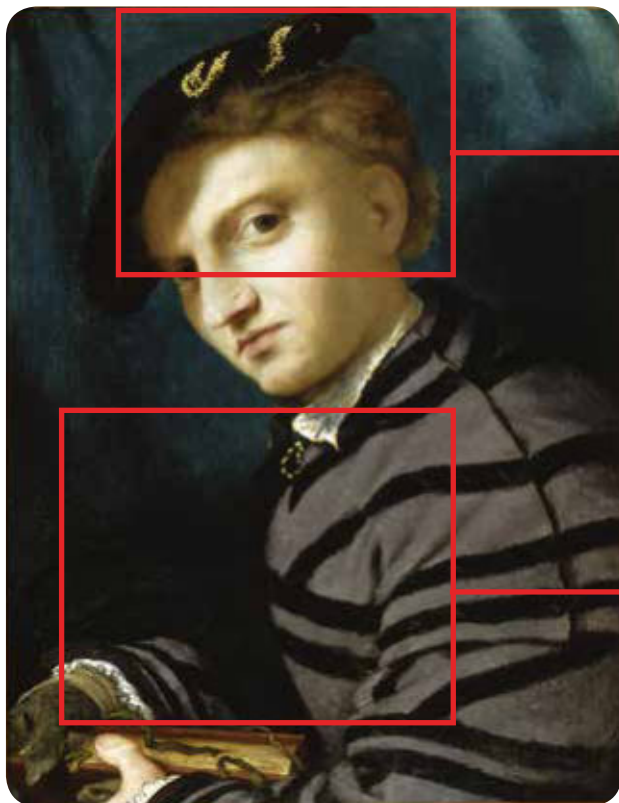


 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Ritratto di giovane con petrarchino
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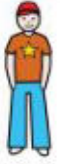
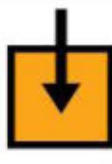
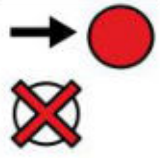
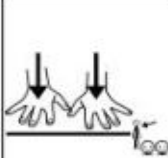
 In	 questo	 quadro	 vedi	 un ragazzo		
 con	 un libro	 in	 mano.			
 Il quadro	 si chiama	 Ritratto di giovane con petrarchino				
 perché	 il libro	 è	 un libro di poesie	 scritte	 da	 Francesco Petrarca.

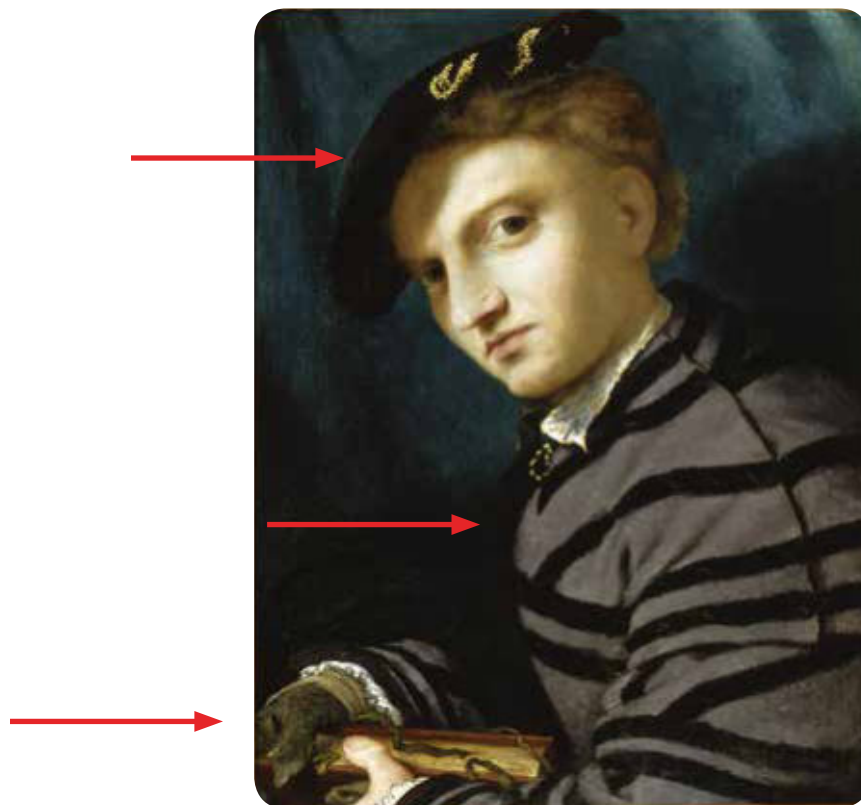


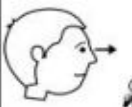
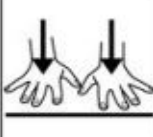
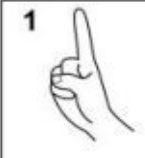
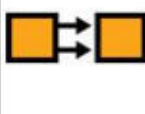
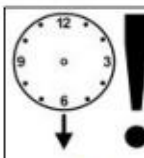
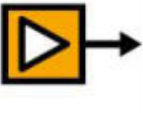
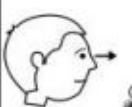
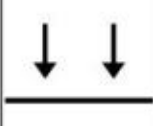


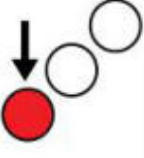
 Il giovane	 ha	 un cappello	 nero	 in	 testa
 e	 dei vestiti	 molto	 belli:		
 ha	 una giacca	 grigia	 e	 nera	 con
 Sulla	 spalla	 ha	 un mantello	 nero.	 una camicia bianca.



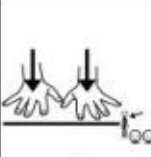
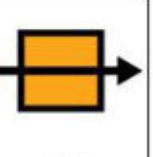
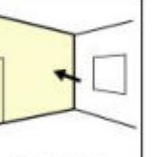
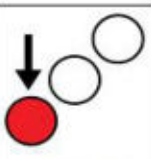
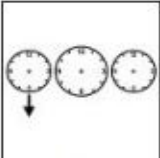
 Il giovane	 ha	 un	 guanto	 in	 una mano,
 l'altra	 mano	 è	 senza guanto.		



 Nel	 quadro	 vedi	 il giovane	 come	 se fosse	 ritornato a casa:
 ha	 ancora	 il mantello,	 il cappello	 e	 un	 guanto.
 Il giovane	 non si toglie i vestiti	 per	 leggere	 subito	 il libro di poesie.	
 Al	 giovane	 piace	 molto	 il libro di poesie	 e	 non vuole aspettare.
 Nel	 quadro	 vedi	 il giovane	 che	 sta	 aprendo il libro.

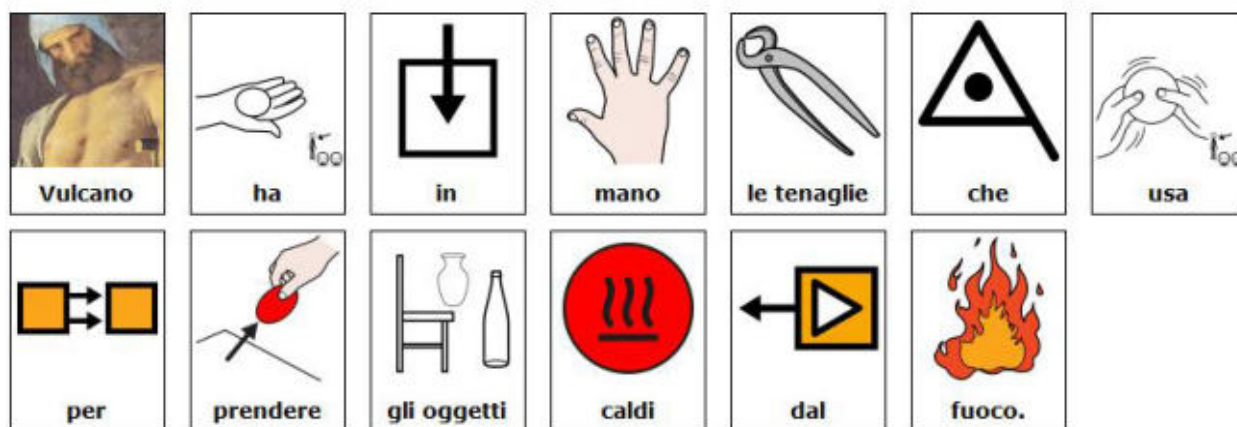
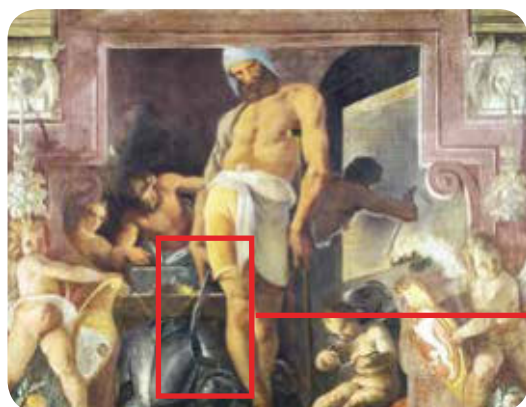
 Questo	 affresco	 si chiama	 Fucina di Vulcano
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 Un affresco	 è	 dipinto	 fatto	 su	 un muro.
 Pier Francesco Mazzucchelli	 ha dipinto	 questo	 affresco		
 molto	 tempo	 fa.			



 Al centro	 dell'	 affresco	 c'è	 Vulcano.	
 Vulcano	 era	 il dio	 del	 fuoco	
 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa.		
 Vulcano	 usava	 una stampella	 perché	 aveva	 una gamba malata.
 Vulcano	 era	 un fabbro	 molto bravo.		
 Nell'	 affresco	 vedi	 la sua	 la stanza di lavoro.	

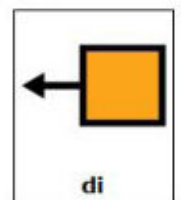
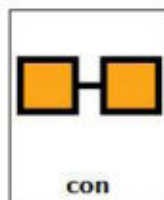
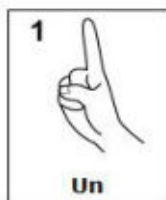
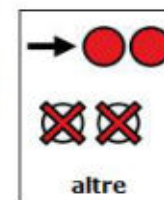
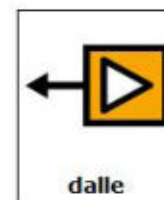
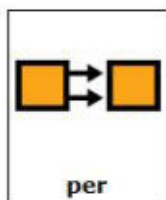
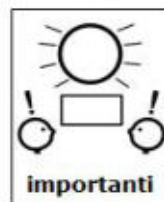
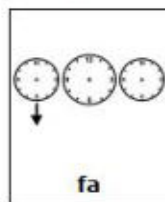
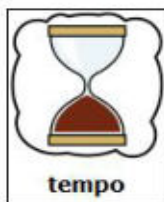
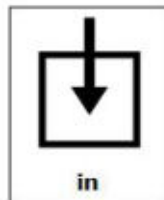
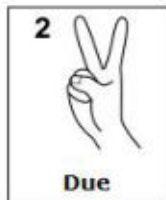
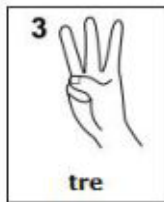
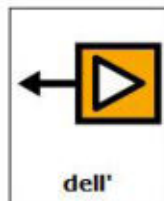
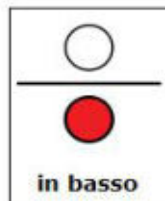
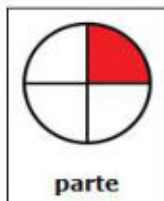
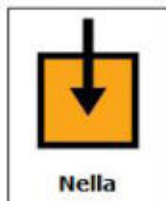


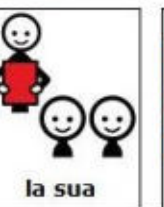
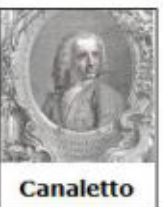
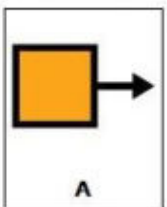
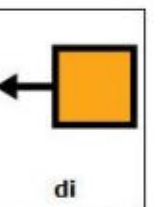
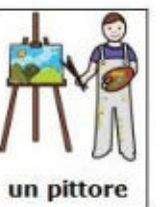
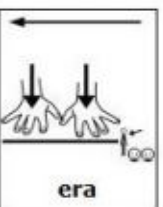
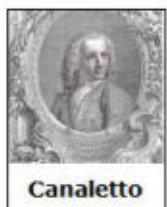
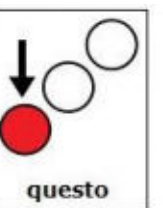
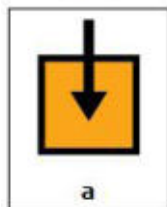
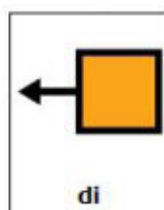
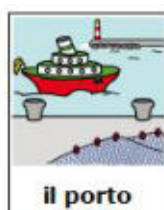
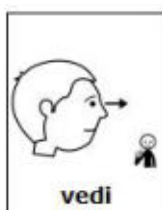
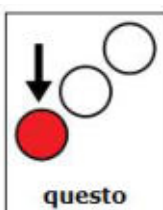
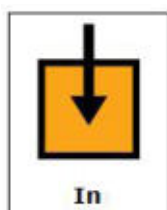
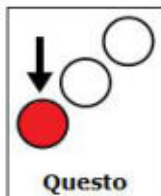


 sotto	 il tavolo	 c'è	 un'armatura.	
 Un'armatura	 è	 un vestito	 fatto	 di
 che	 protegge	 il corpo	 durante	 la guerra.
 Vicino all'	 armatura	 c'è	 un elmo,	 cappello
 che	 protegge	 la testa	 durante	 la guerra.
				 di
				 ferro

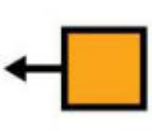
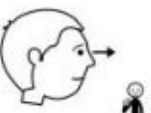
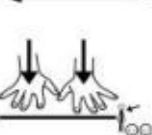
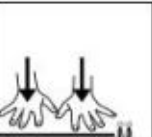
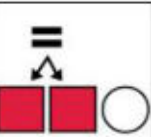


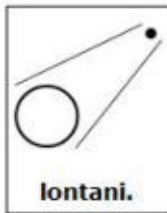
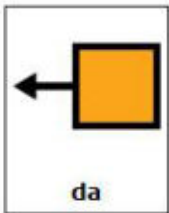
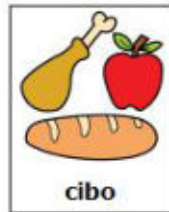
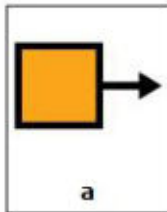
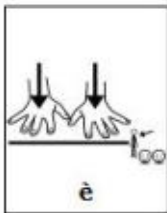
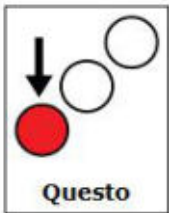
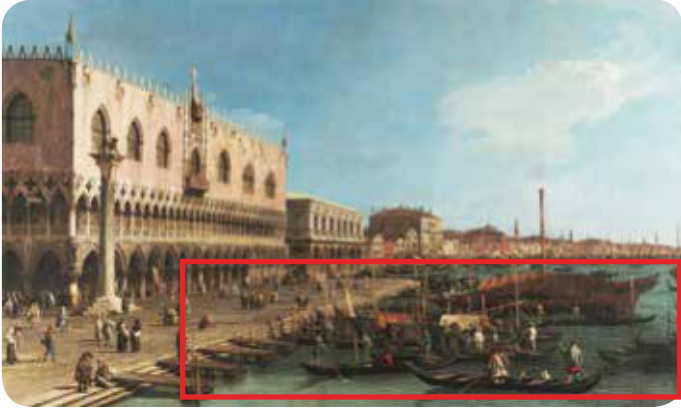
Con	Vulcano	ci sono	altre	tre	persone
che	lo	aiutano.			
Una persona	guarda	il fuoco,	le altre	due	lavorano il ferro.

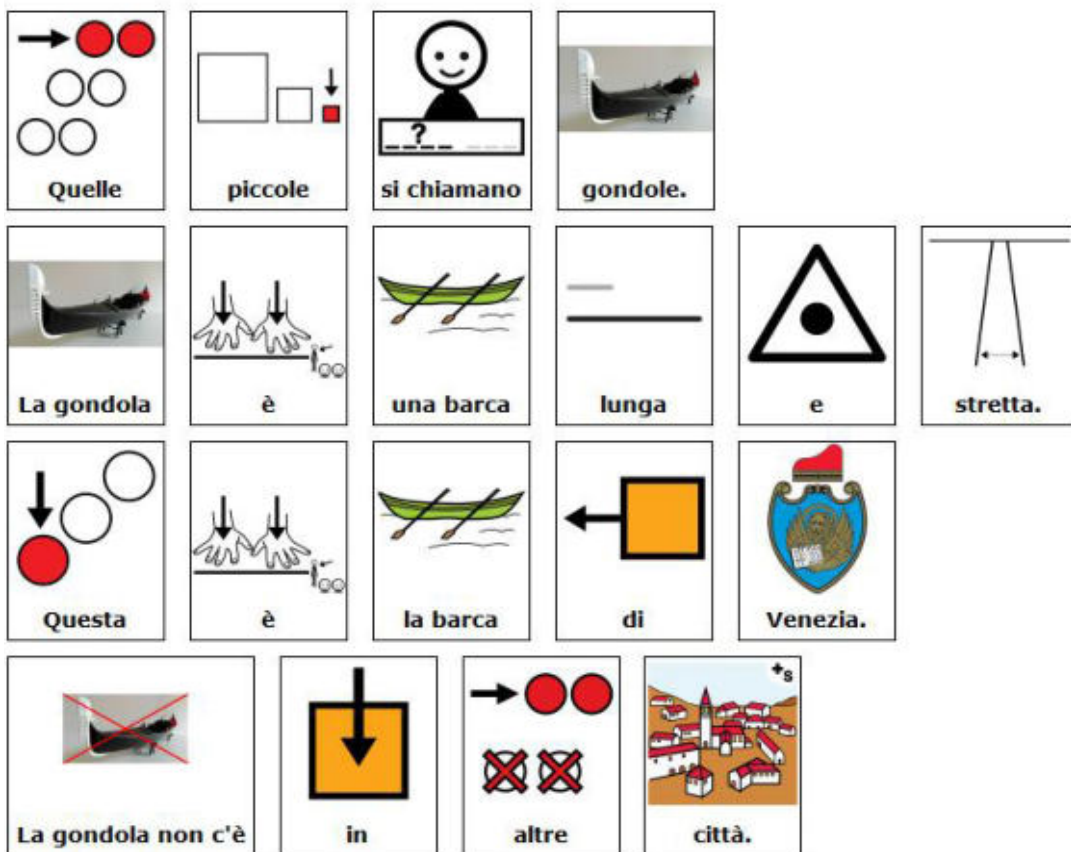
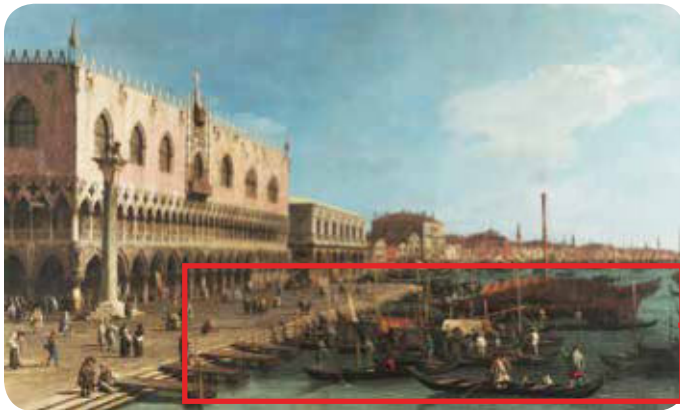
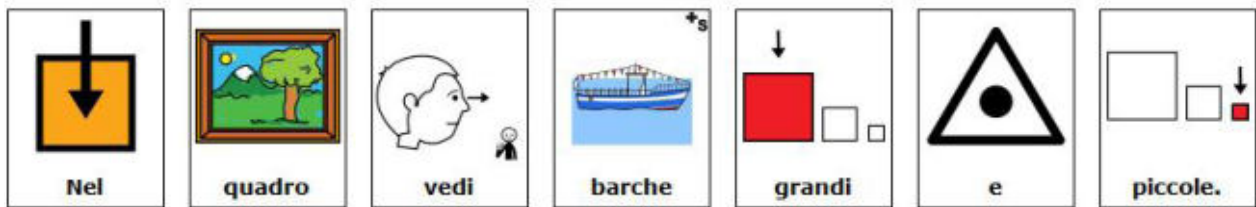


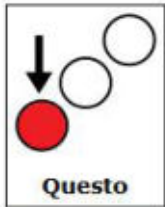




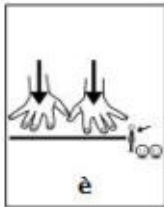
						
Nei	quadri	di	Canaletto			
						
vedi	come	era	Venezia.			
						
Oggi	Piazza San Marco	e	tanti	palazzi	sono	uguali
						
a	quando	Canaletto	li ha dipinti.			







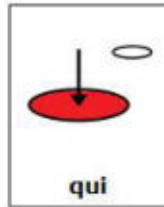
Questo



è



il Palazzo Ducale,



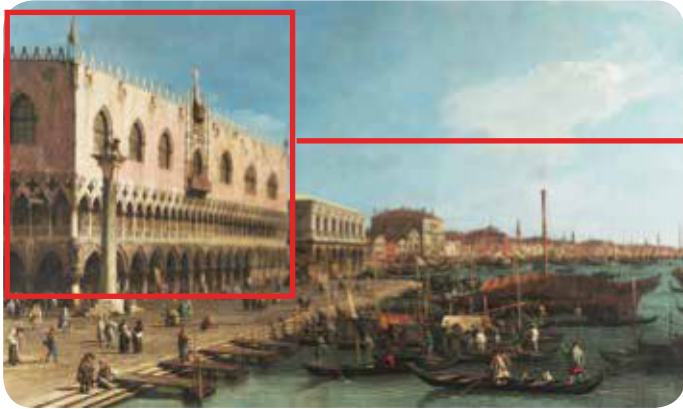
qui



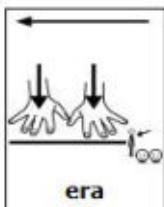
viveva



il Doge.



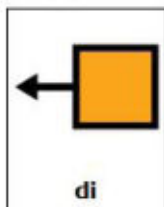
Il doge



era



il capo



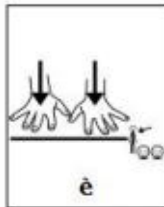
di



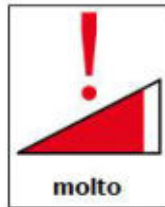
Venezia.



Il Palazzo Ducale



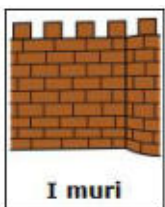
è



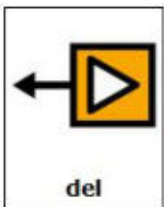
molto



bello.



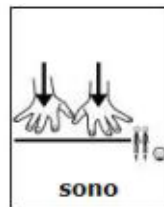
I muri



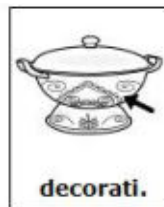
del



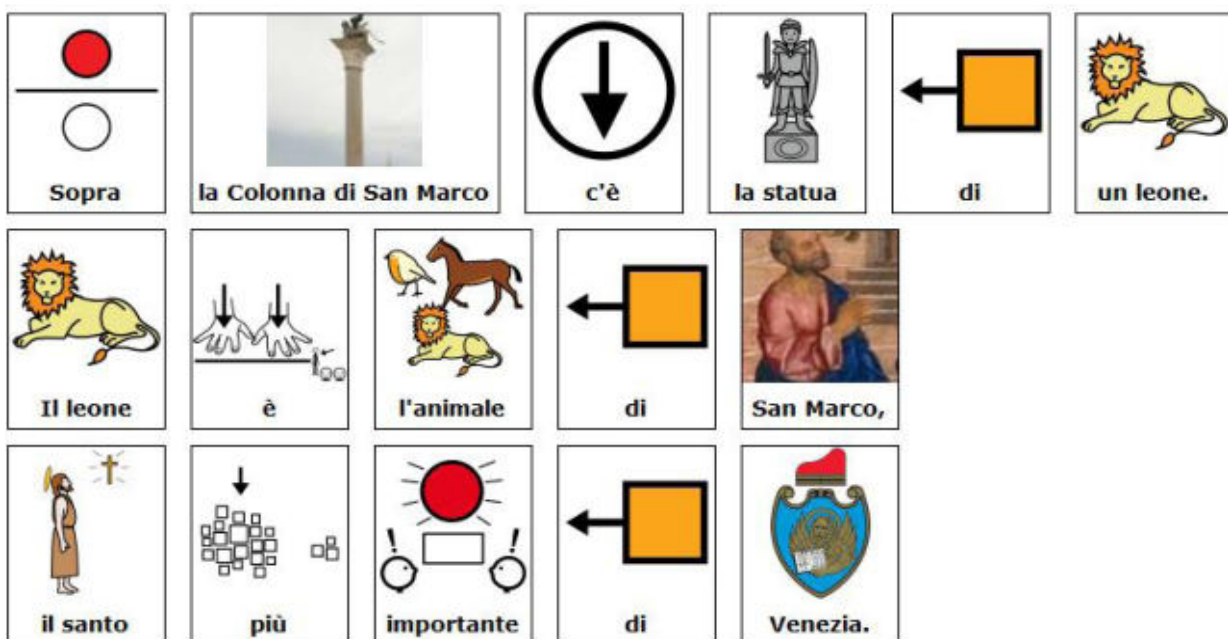
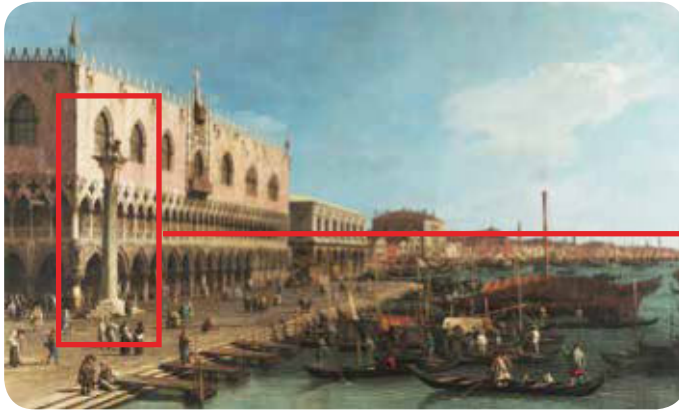
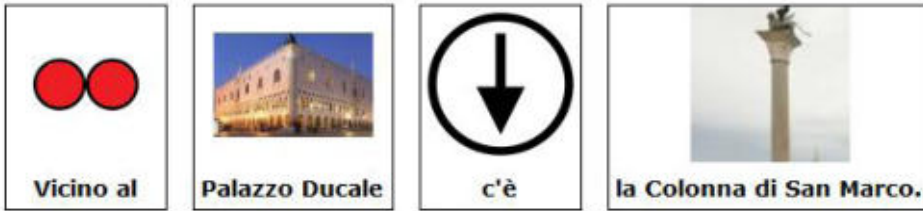
Palazzo Ducale

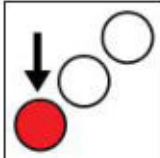


sono

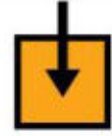
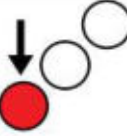
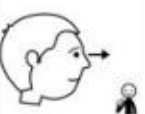
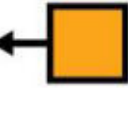
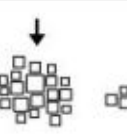
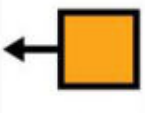
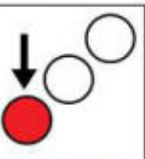
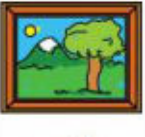
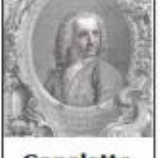
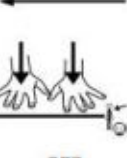
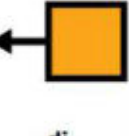
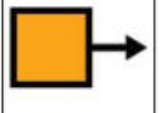
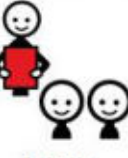


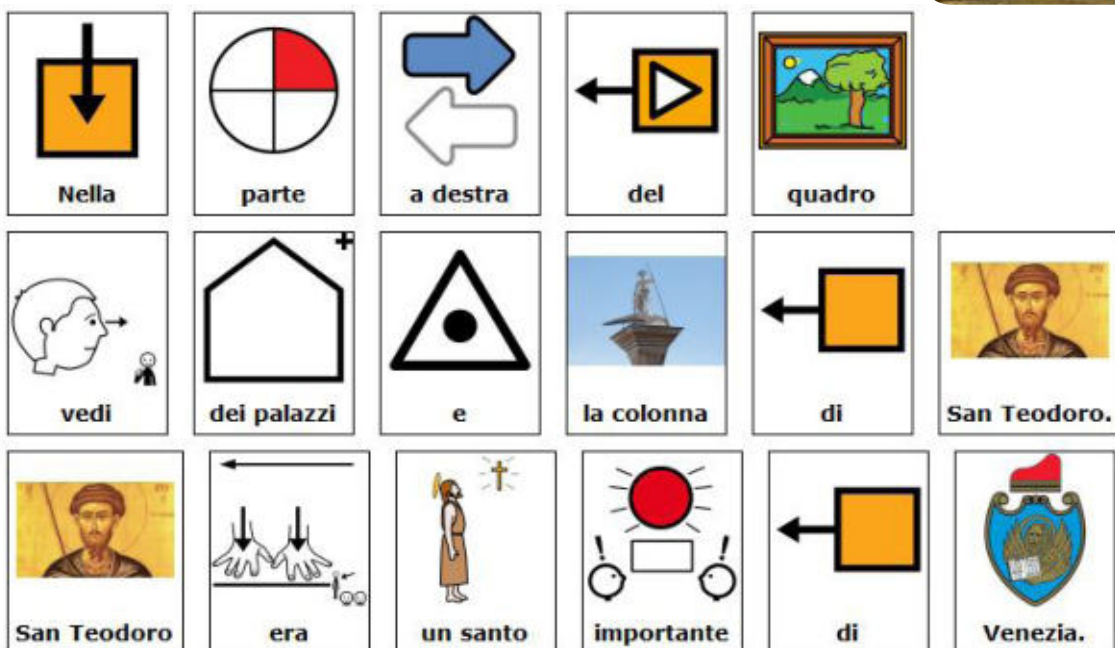
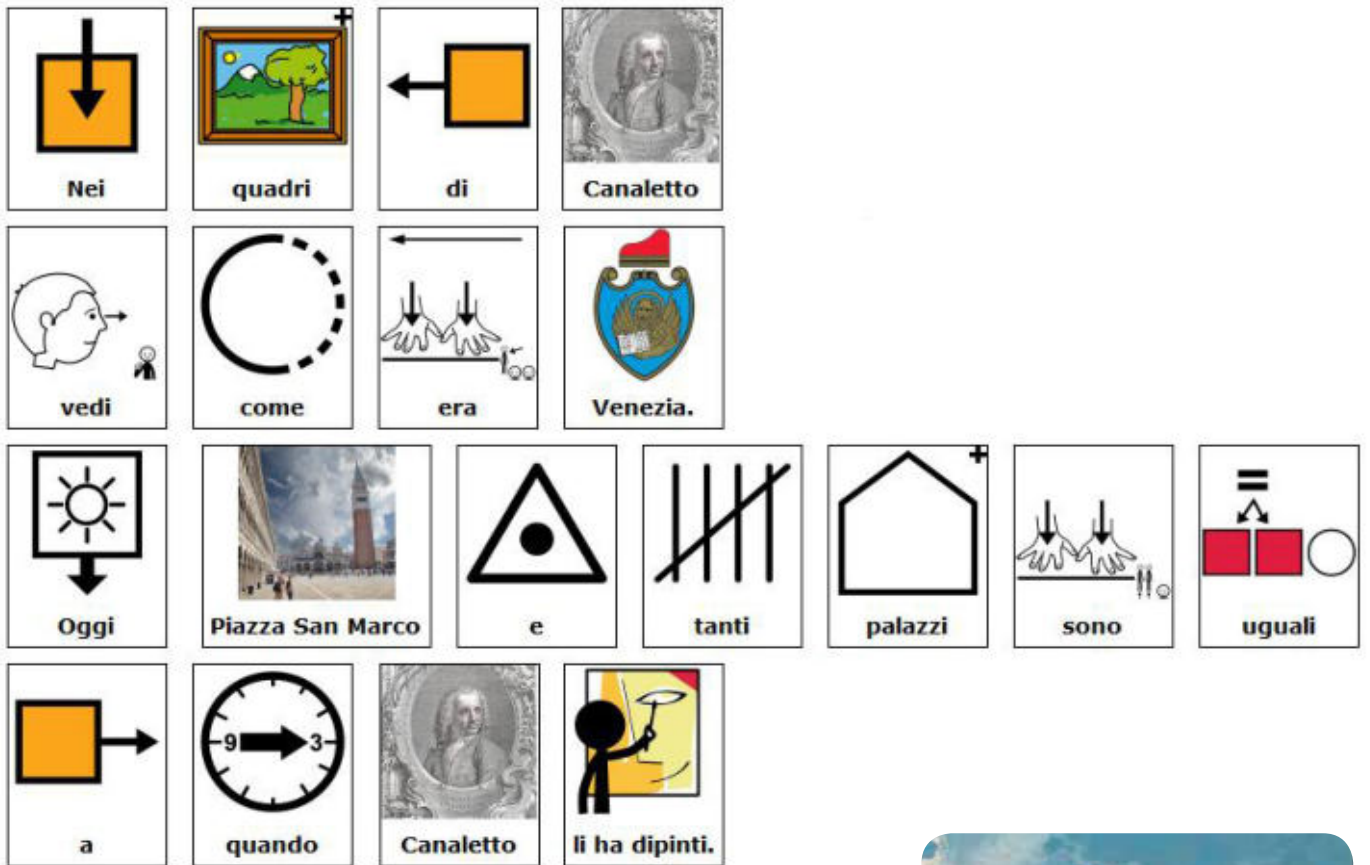
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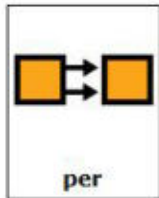
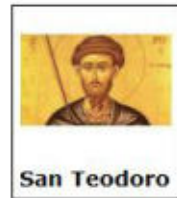
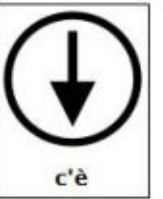
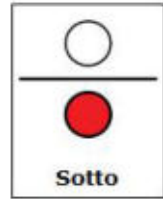
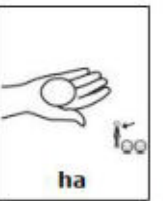
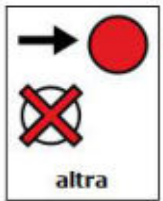
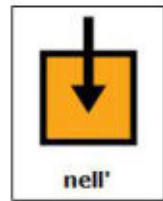
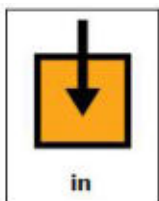
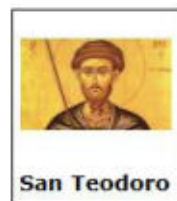
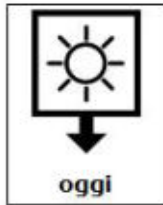
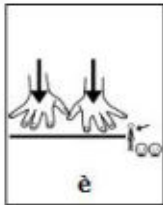
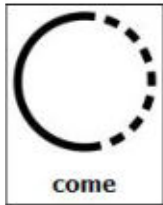
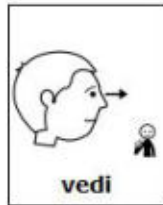
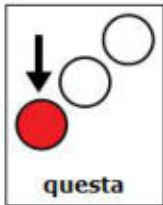
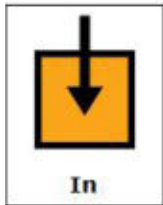


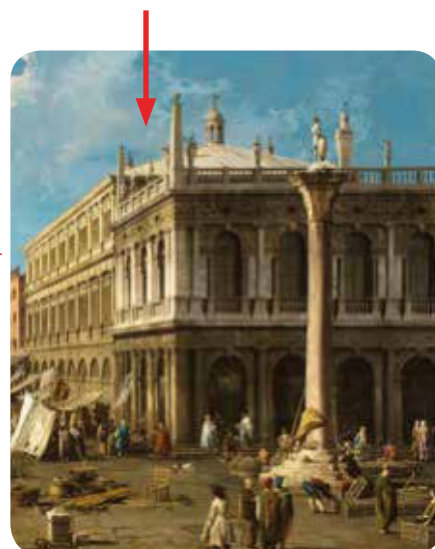
			
Questo	quadro	si chiama	Molo verso la Zecca con la statua di San Teodoro



						
In	questo	quadro	vedi	una parte	di	Piazza San Marco,
						
la piazza	più	importante	di	Venezia.		
						
Canaletto	ha dipinto	questo	quadro.			
						
Canaletto	era	un pittore	famoso	di	Venezia.	
						
A	Canaletto	piaceva	molto	dipingere	la sua	città.



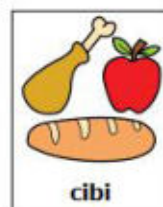
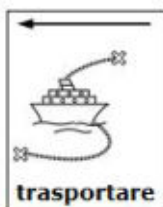
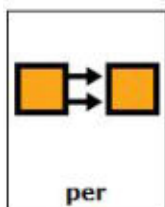
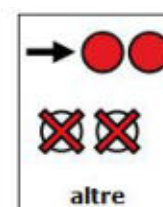
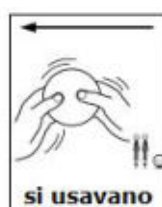
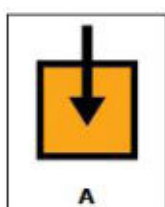
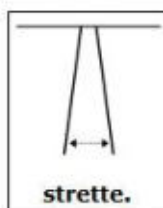
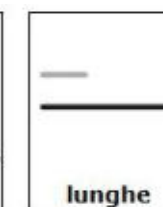
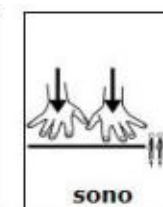
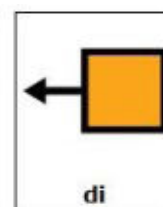
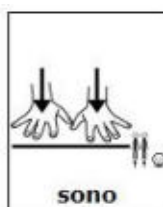
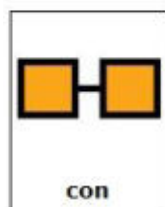
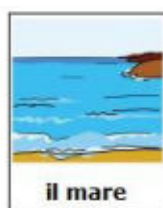
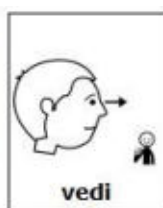
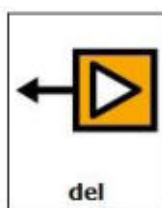
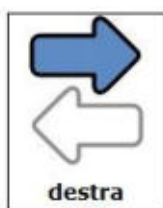
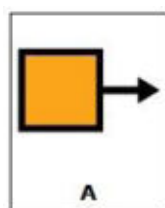


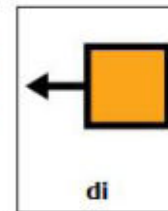
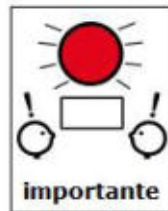
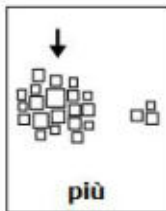
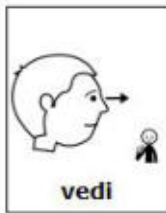
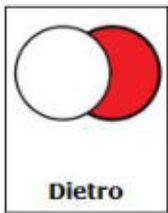


Dietro	la Colonna di San Teodoro	vedi	un palazzo	bianco.	
Questa	è	la Biblioteca Marciana.			
La Biblioteca Marciana	ha	questo	nome	per	ricordare
il santo	più	importante	di	Venezia.	
La biblioteca	è	un palazzo			
dove	puoi	leggere	tanti	libri.	



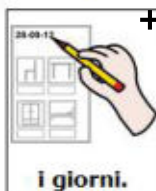
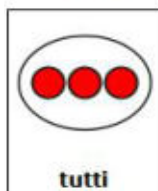
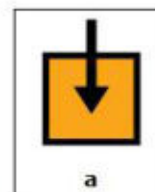
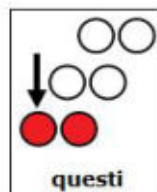
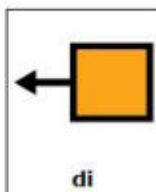
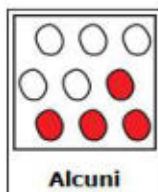
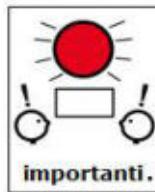
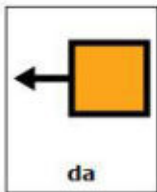
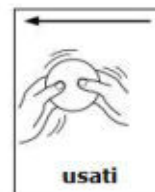
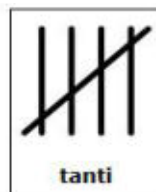
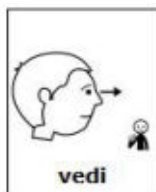
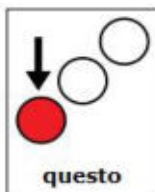
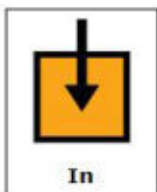
Di fronte	ai	palazzi	ci sono	tante	bancarelle.	
Nelle	bancarelle	si vendevano	tanti	cibi	e	oggetti.
I cibi	e	gli oggetti	erano portati	a	Venezia	
con	le barche	da	paesi	lontani.		

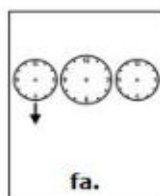
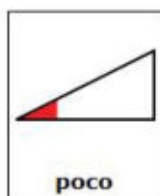
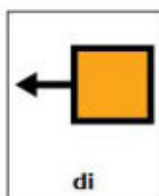
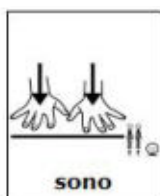
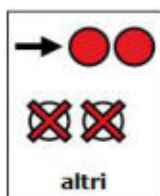
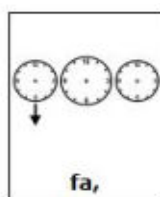
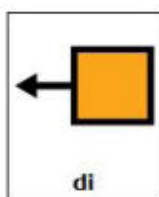
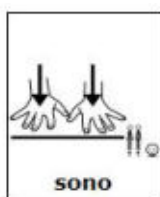
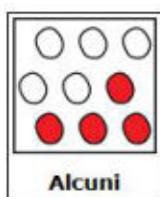


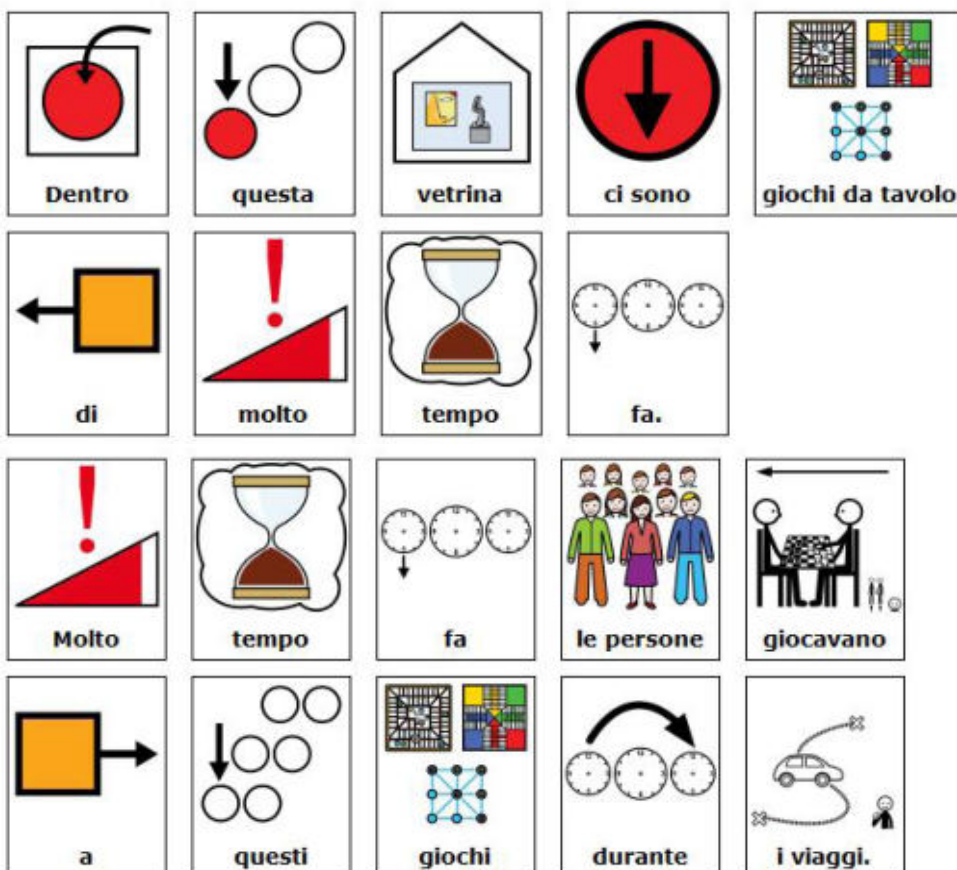


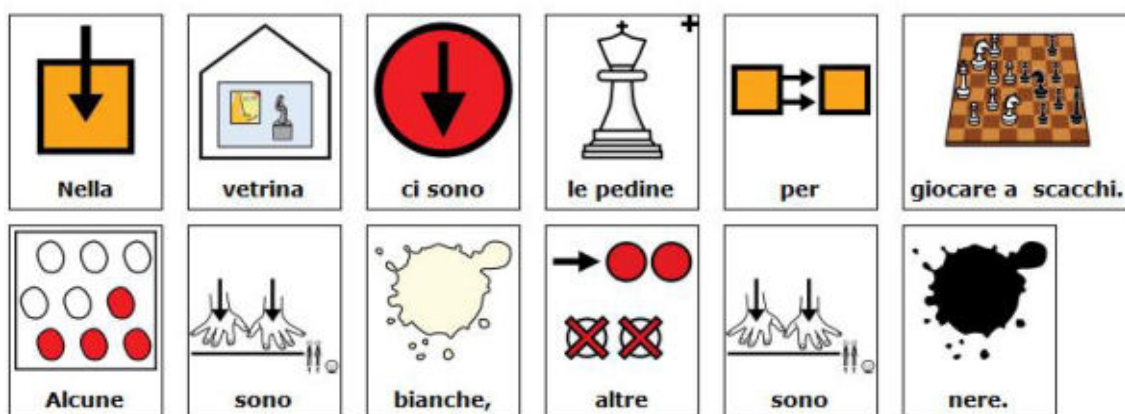
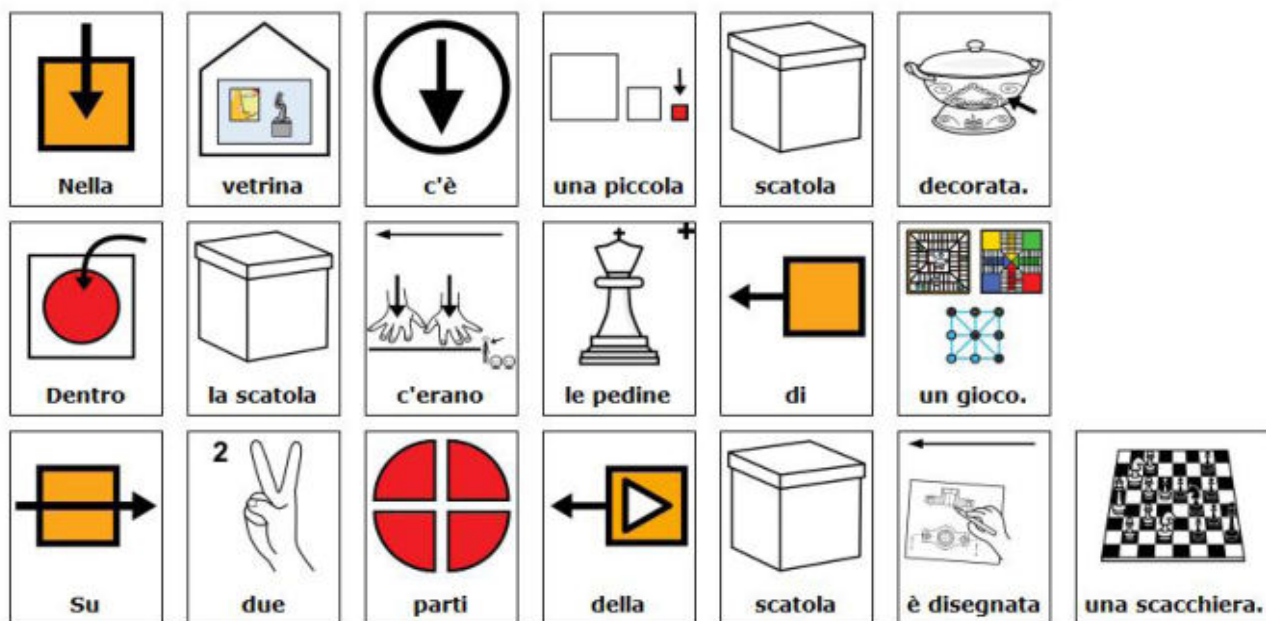


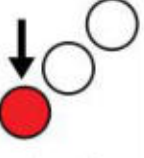
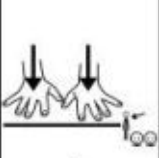
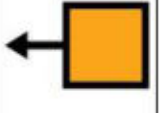
 Dentro	 il Museo delle Arti Decorative	 non ci sono quadri e statue	 grandi.			
 In	 questo	 museo	 puoi	 vedere	 tanti	 oggetti decorati
 Gli artisti	 decorano	 gli oggetti	 per	 farli	 più	 belli
 e	 preziosi.					



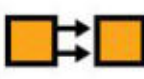
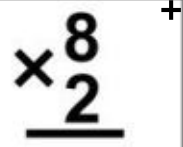
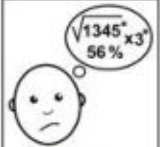
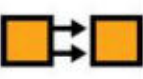
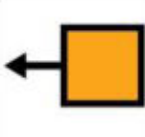
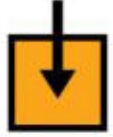




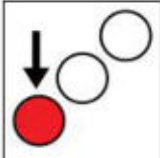
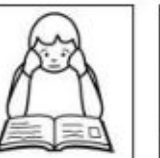
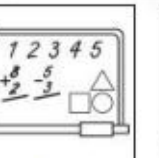
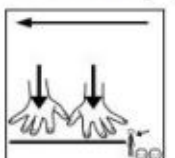
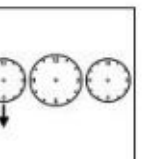


				
Questo	è	il Compasso geometrico militare	di	Galileo Galilei



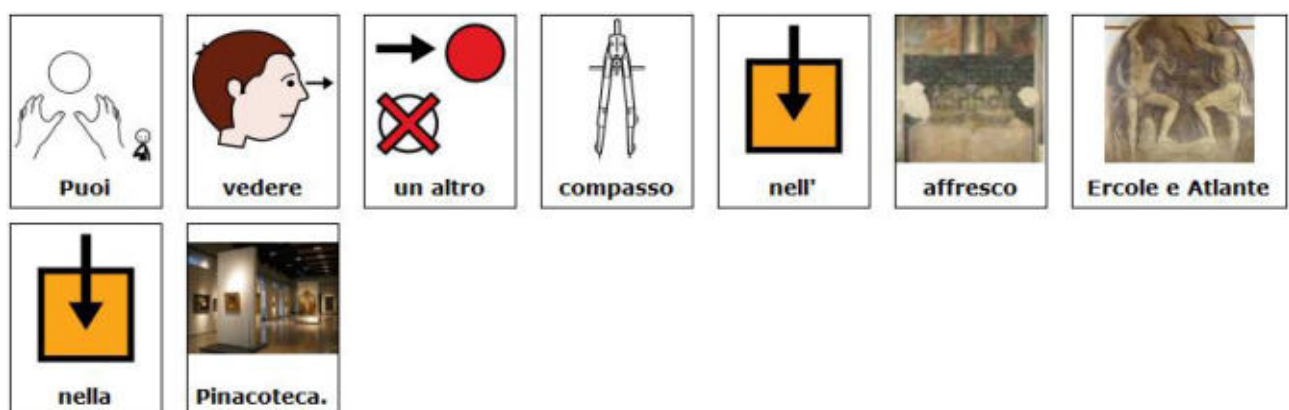
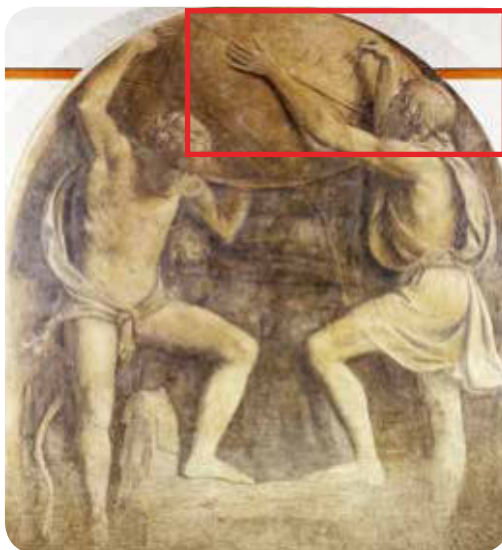
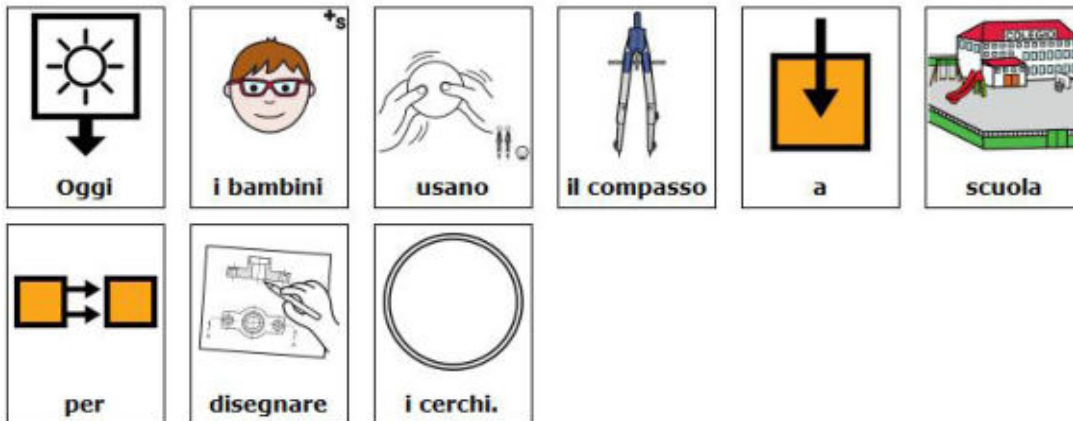
			
Si chiama	Compasso geometrico militare	perché	era usato
			
per	fare le operazioni	difficili,	per
			
misurare la distanza tra due posti			
			
e	perché	era usato	dai
			
soldati			
			
in	guerra.		

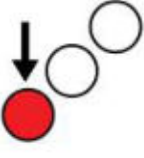
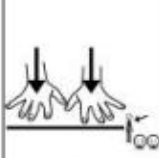


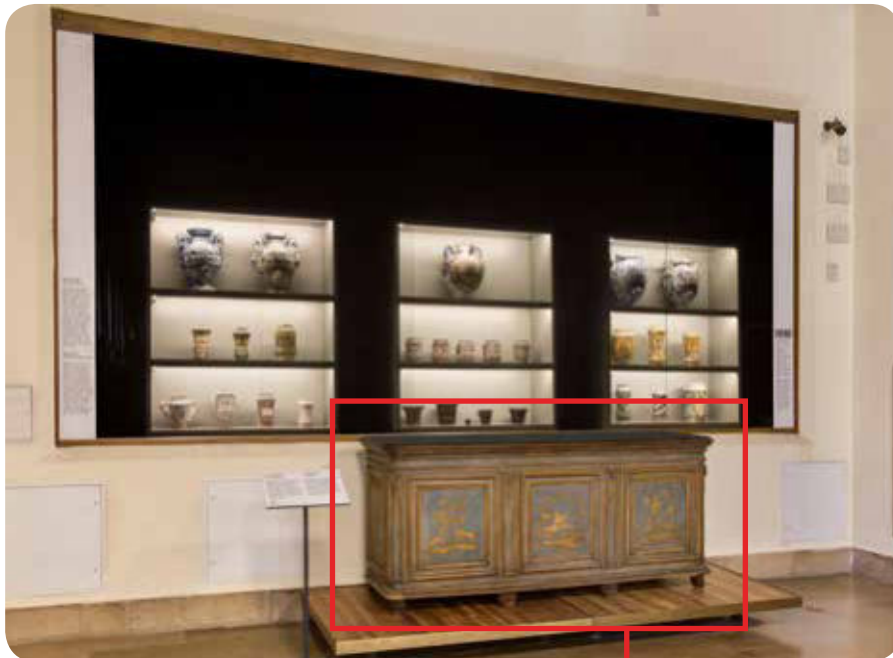
 Galileo Galilei	 ha inventato	 questo	 compasso geometrico militare		
 perché	 gli piaceva	 studiare	 matematica	 e	 le stelle.
 Galileo Galilei	 era	 una persona	 molto	 intelligente	
 vissuta	 molto	 tempo	 fa.		

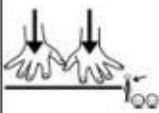
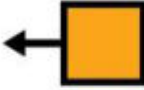
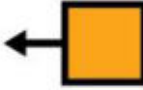


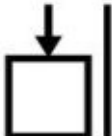
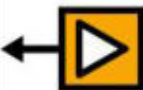
 Sul	 Compasso geometrico militare	 ci sono	 tante	 piccole	 linee
 e	1 2 3 dei numeri.				
 Questo	 compasso	 era usato	 per	 segnare un posto	 su
 o	 per	 misurare	 la grandezza	 di	 un pezzo di terra.



		
Questo	è	un bancone da farmacia.



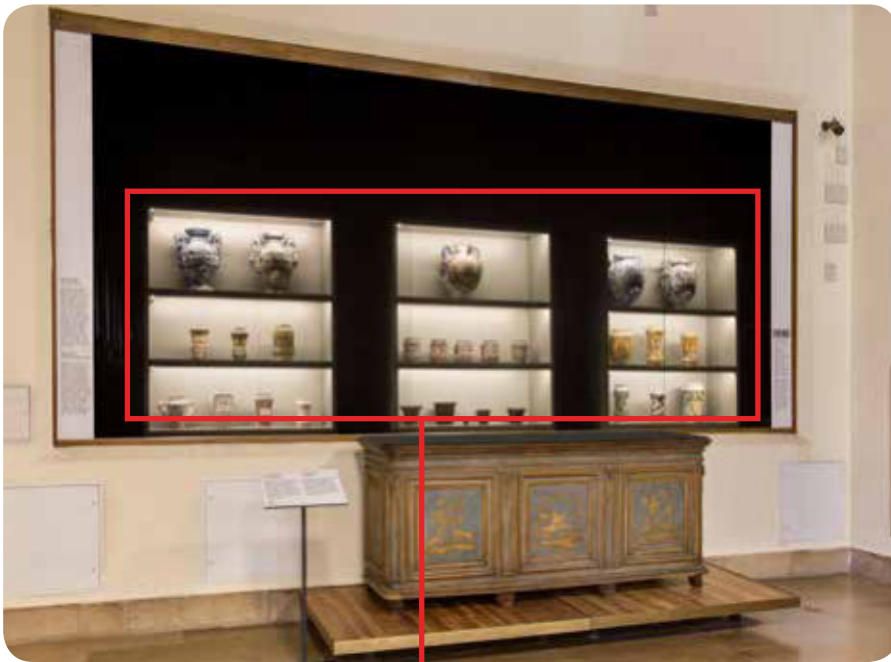
						
Il bancone da farmacia	è	di	legno	dipinto	di	azzurro.

						
La parte davanti	del	bancone da farmacia	è divisa	in	tre	quadrati.

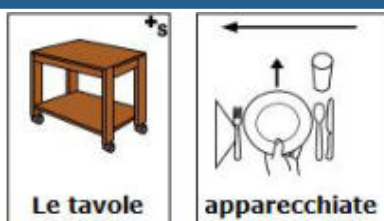


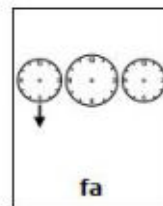
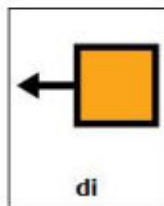
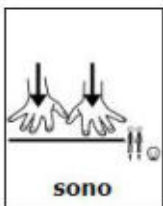
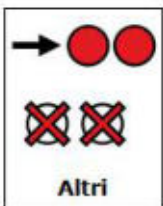
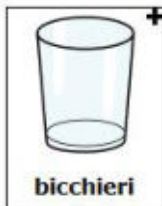
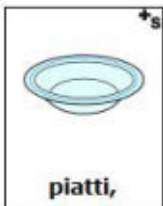
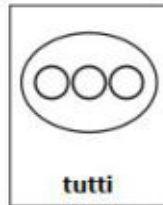
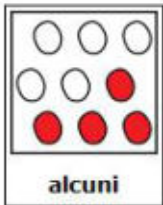
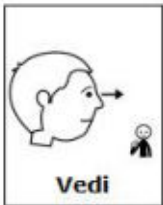
 Nel	 quadrato	 al centro	 c'è	 dipinto	 un uomo
 vicino a	 un cavallo	 e	 un cane.		
 Negli	 altri	 quadrati	 sono dipinti	 degli alberi	 con
 e	 una capra.			 un cervo	

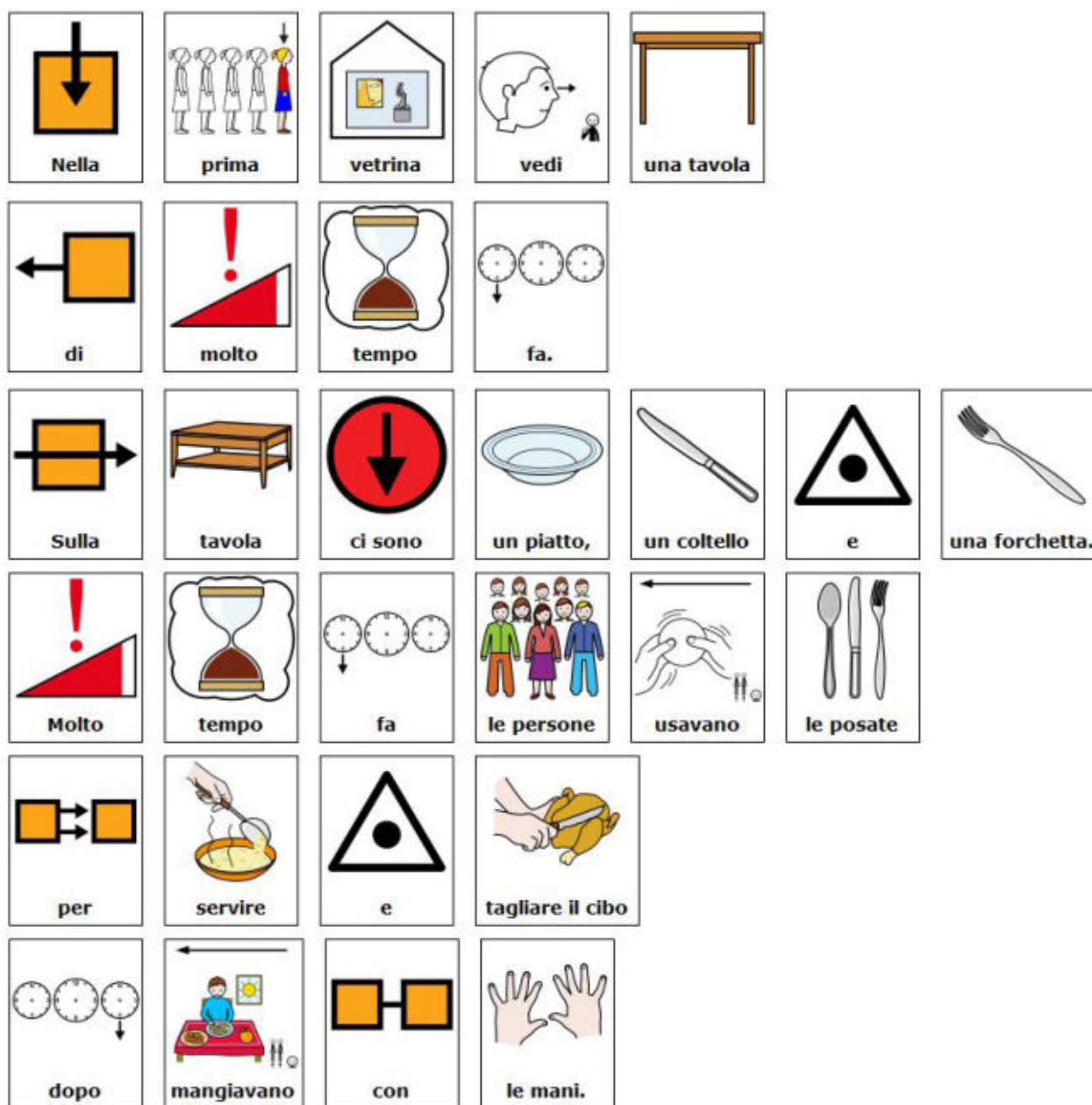


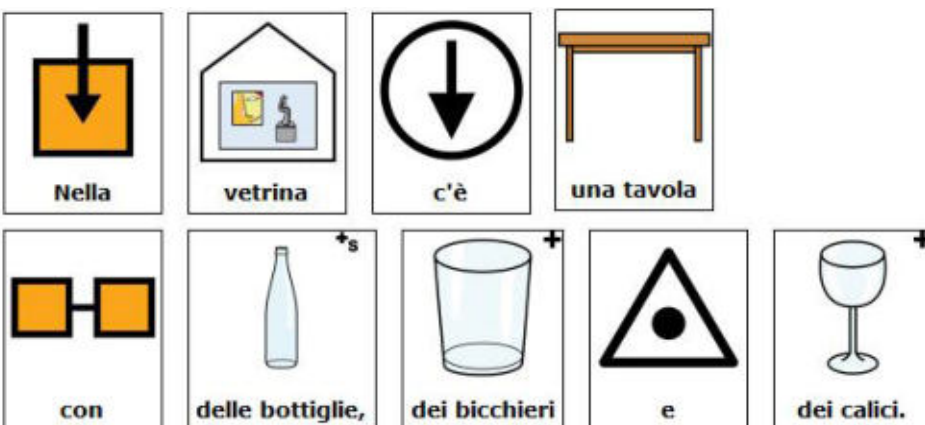


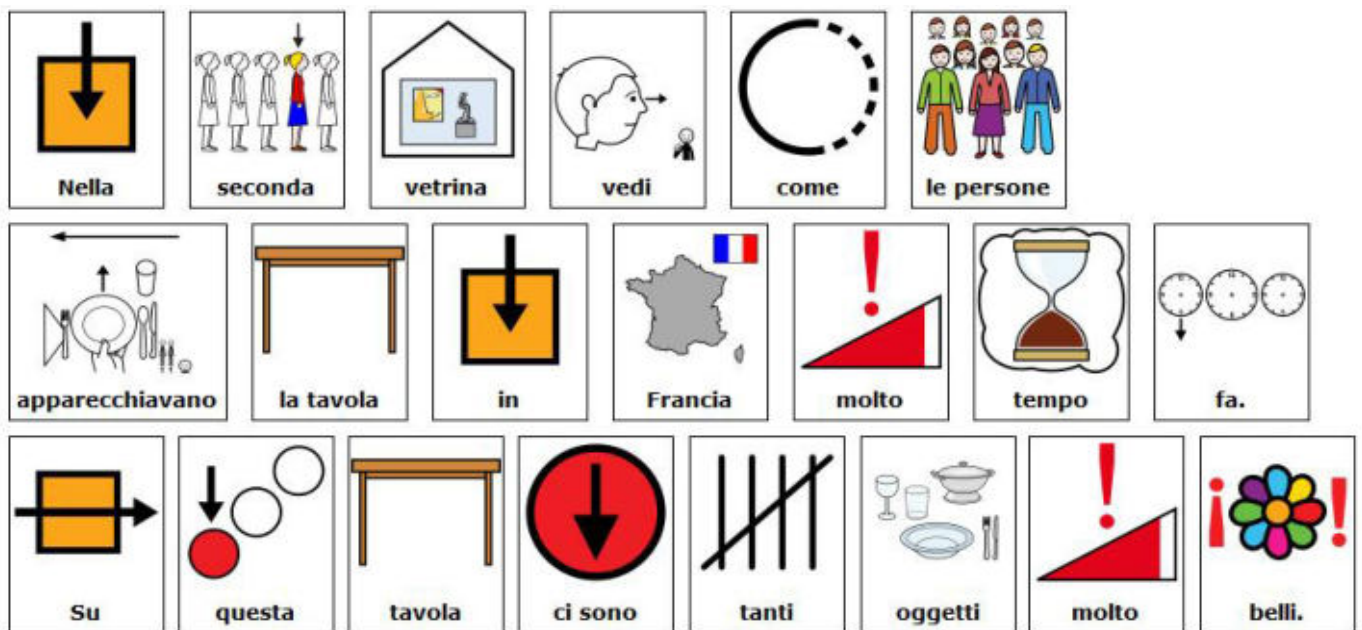
Dietro	il bancone da farmacia	c'è	una vetrina	con	tanti	vasi.
Molto	tempo	fa				
dentro	questi	vasi	c'erano	delle medicine.		

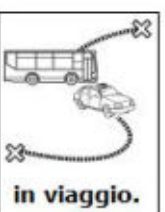
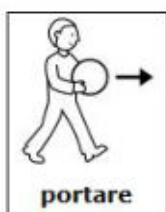
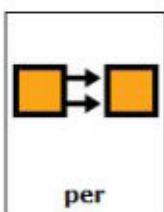
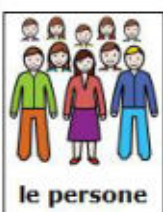
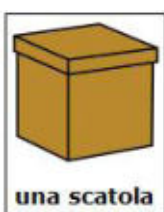
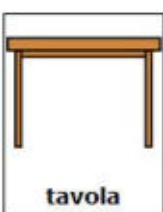
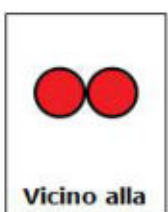
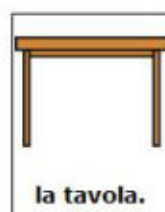
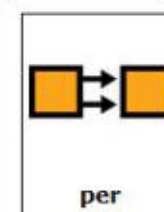
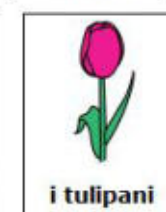
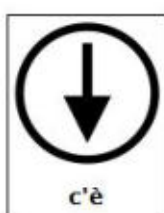
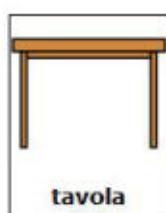
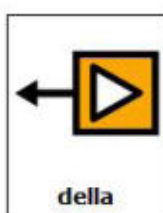


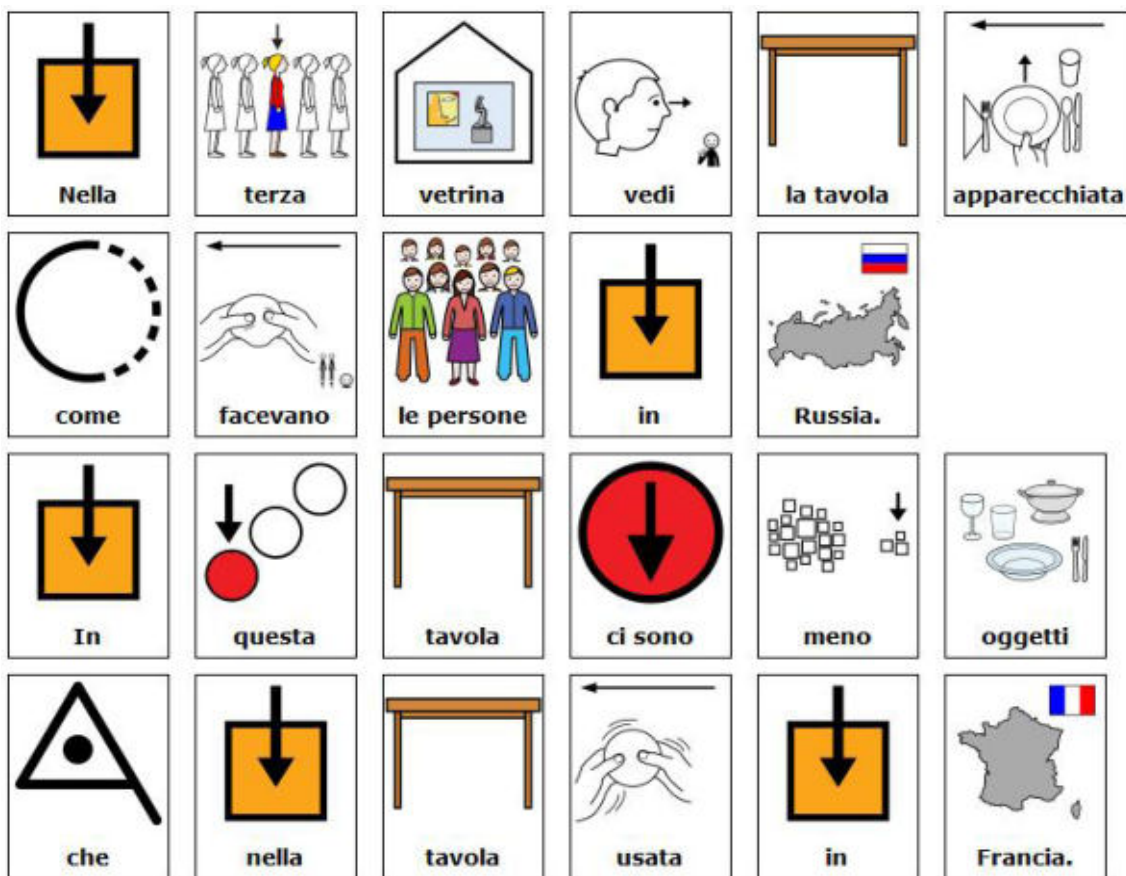


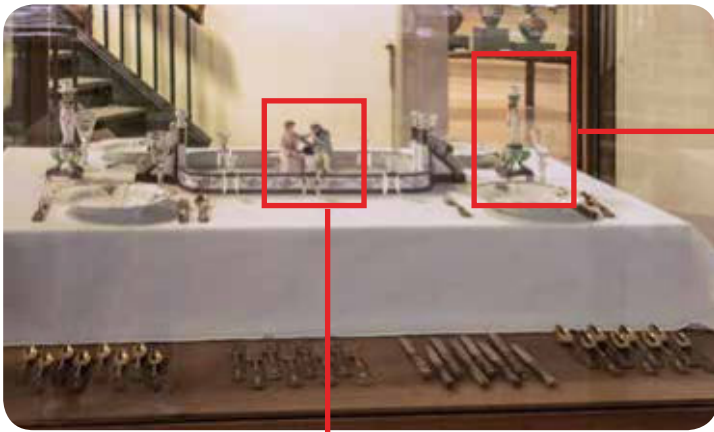




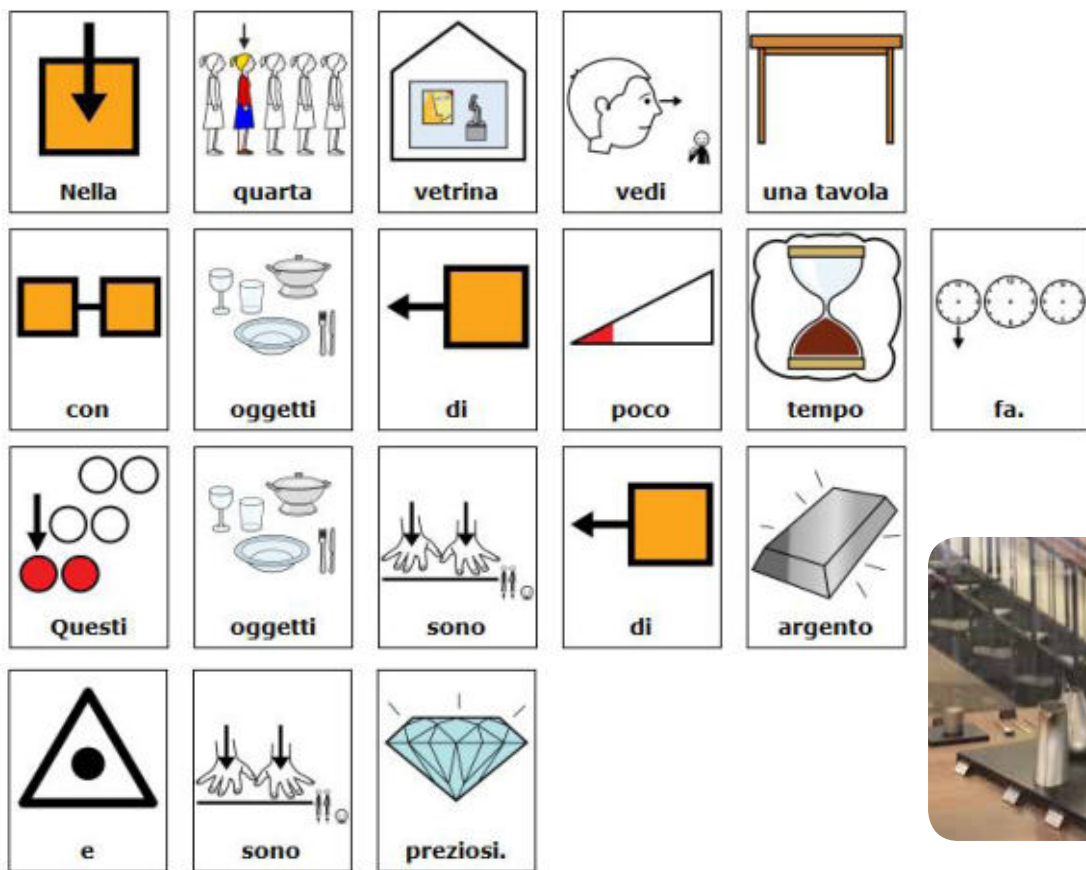


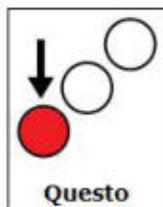




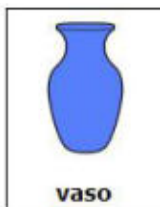


 Al centro	 ci sono	 delle piccole statue		
 che	 facevano	 la tavola	 più	 bella
 e	 dei candelieri	 per	 fare luce.	





Questo



vaso



si chiama



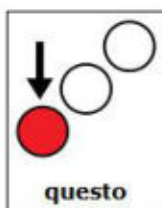
Granchio



Ferruccio Mengaroni



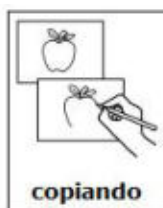
ha fatto



questo



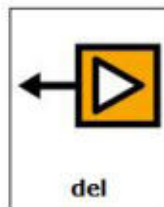
vaso



copiando



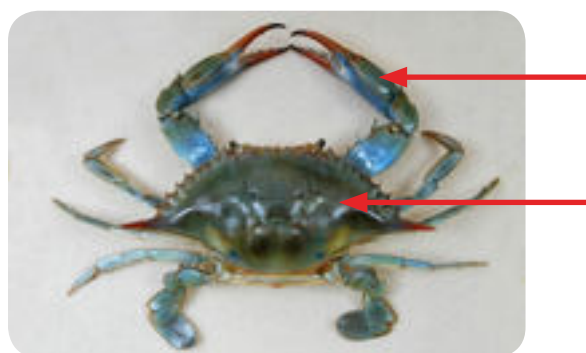
i granchi



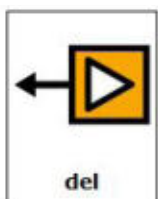
del



mare.



Il granchio



del



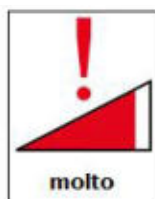
mare



ha



un guscio



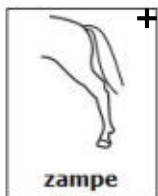
molto



duro,



otto



zampe



e

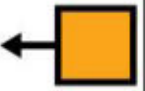
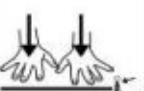
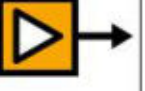
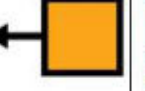


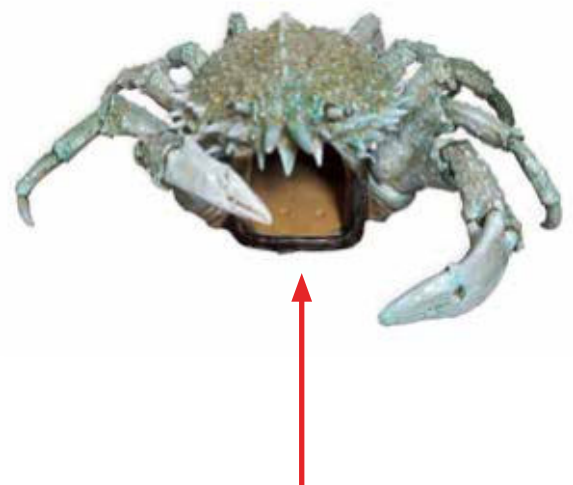
due

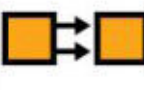


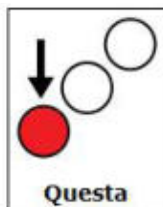
chele.



 Il vaso a forma granchio	 è	 dipinto	 di	 verde	 e	 azzurro.	
 Alcuni	 granchi	 di	 mare	 sono	 verdi	 e	 azzurri.
 Il vaso a forma di granchio	 è	 uguale	 al	 granchio	 di	 mare.	



 Il vaso a forma di granchio	 ha	 un buco
 per	 metterci	 dentro
		 dei fiori.



Questa



scultura



si chiama



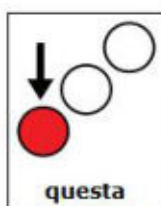
Ballerina



Pietro Melandri



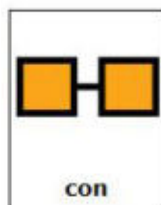
ha fatto



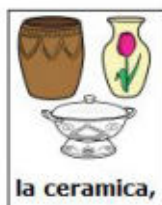
questa



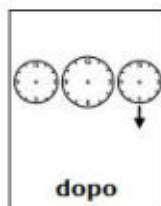
Ballerina



con



la ceramica,



dopo



Pietro Melandri



ha dipinto



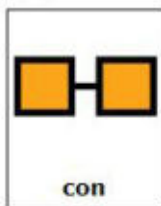
la Ballerina.



La Ballerina



è colorata



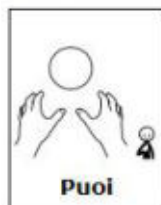
con



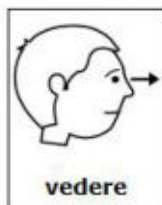
colori



brillanti.



Puoi



vedere



il rosso,



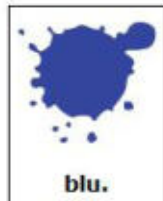
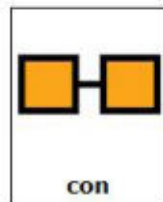
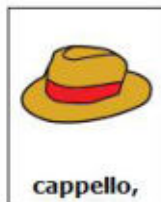
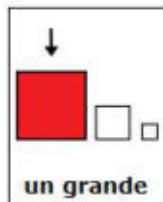
il giallo

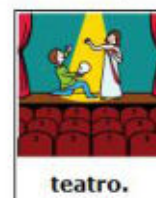
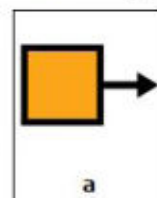
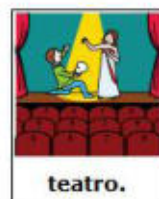
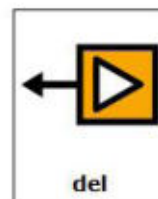
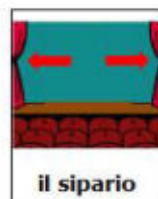
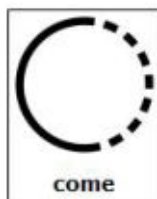
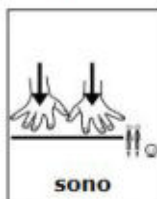
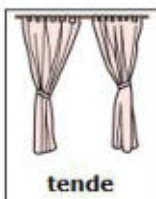
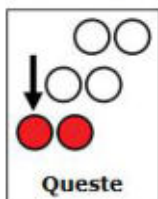
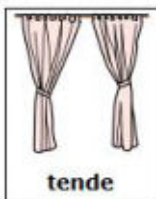
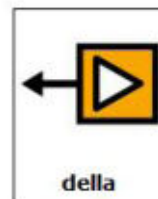
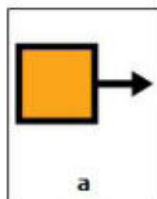
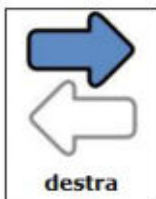
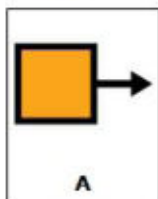
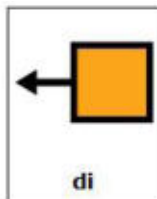
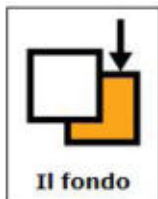


e



l'argento.



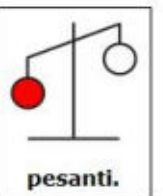
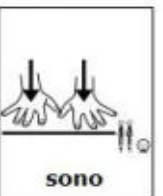
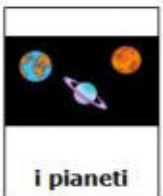
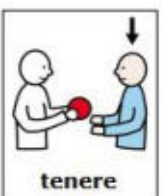
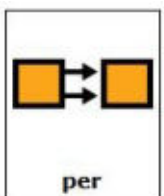
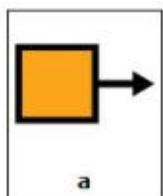
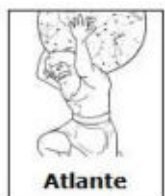
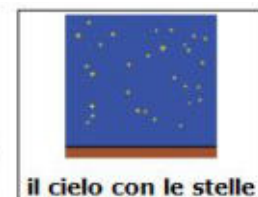
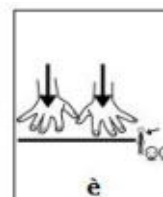
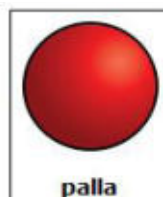
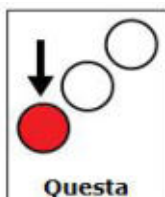
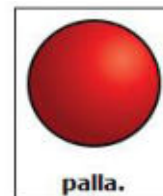
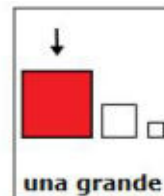
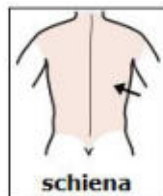
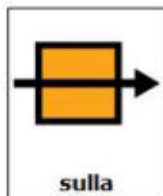
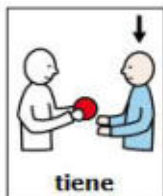
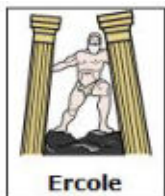
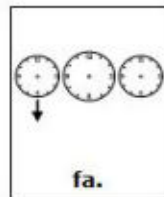
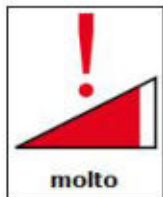
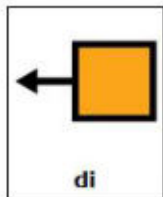
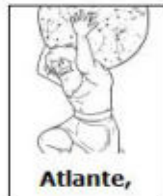
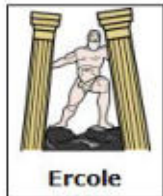
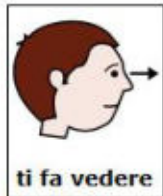
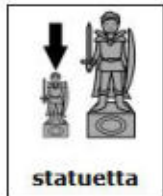
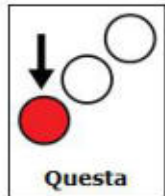


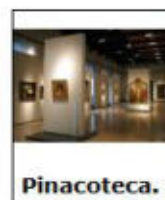
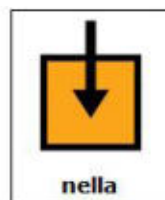
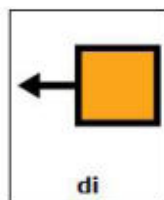
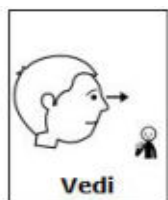
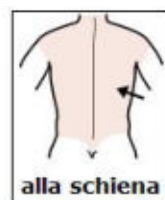
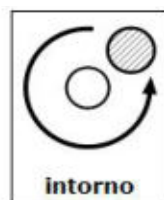
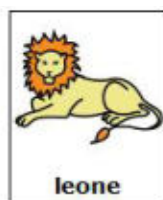
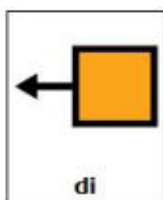


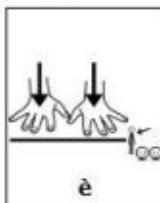
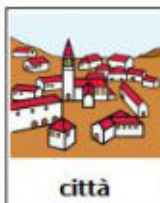
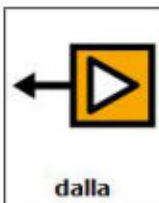
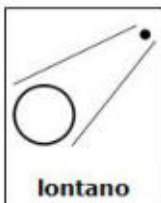
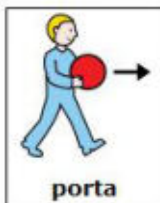
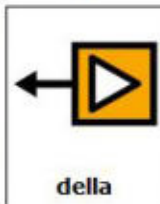
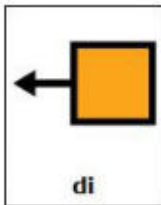
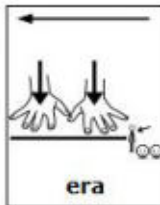
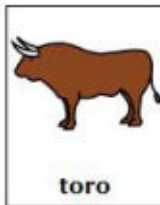
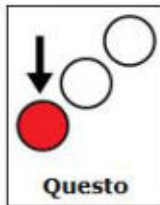
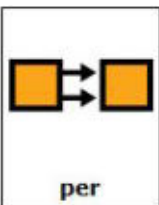
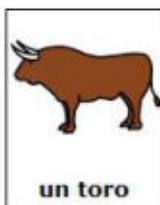
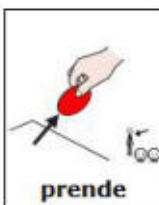
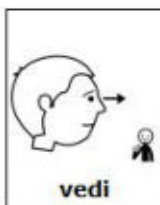
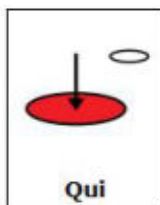
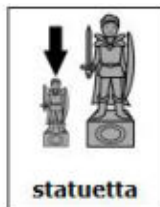
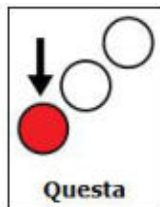
I bronzi di Giambologna

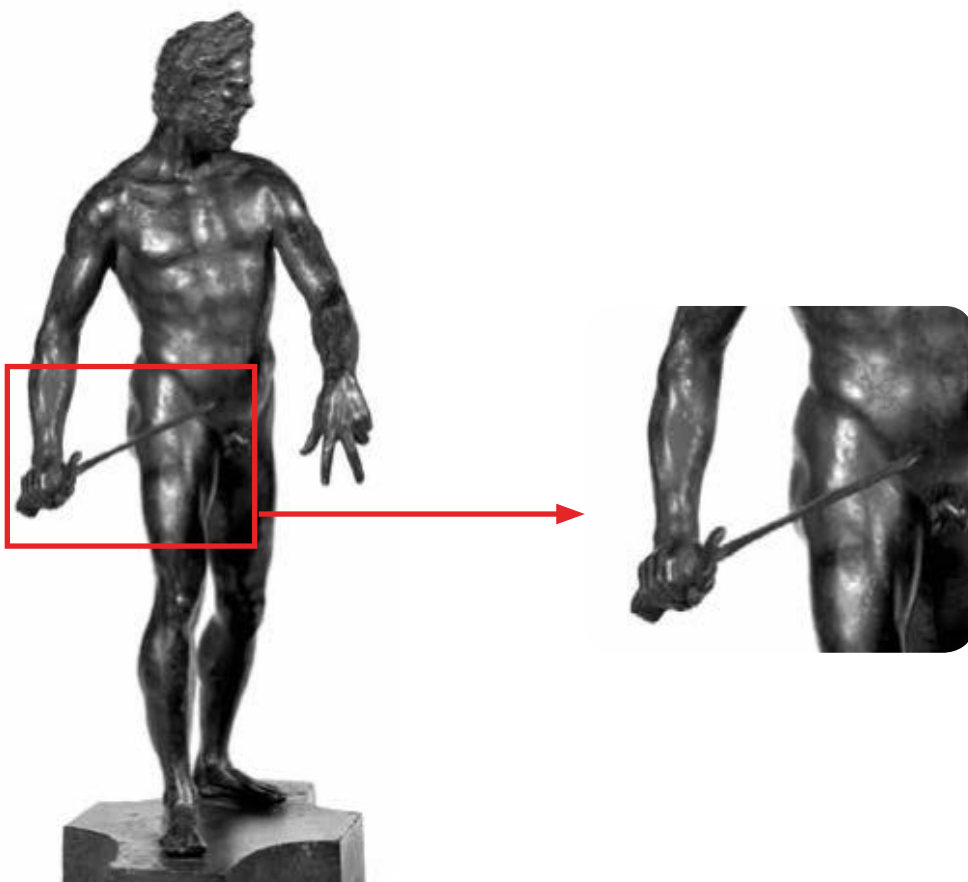


 In	 questa	 vetrina	 vedi	 delle piccole	 statue
 di	 bronzo.				
 Questi	 sono	 i bronzi di Giambologna,			
 uno scultore	 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa.	



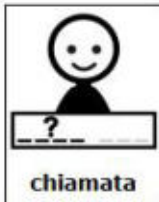
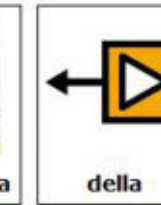
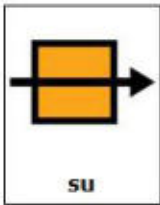
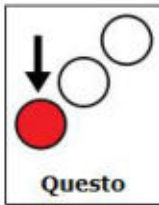
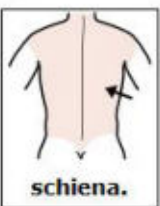
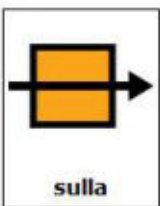
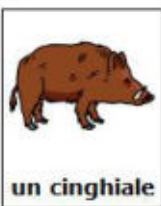
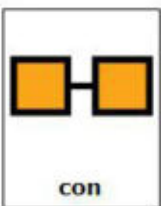
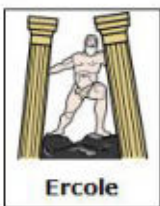
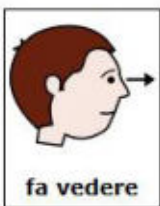
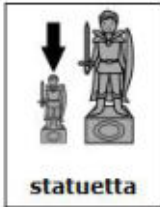
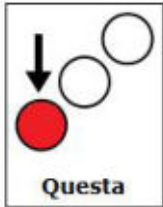


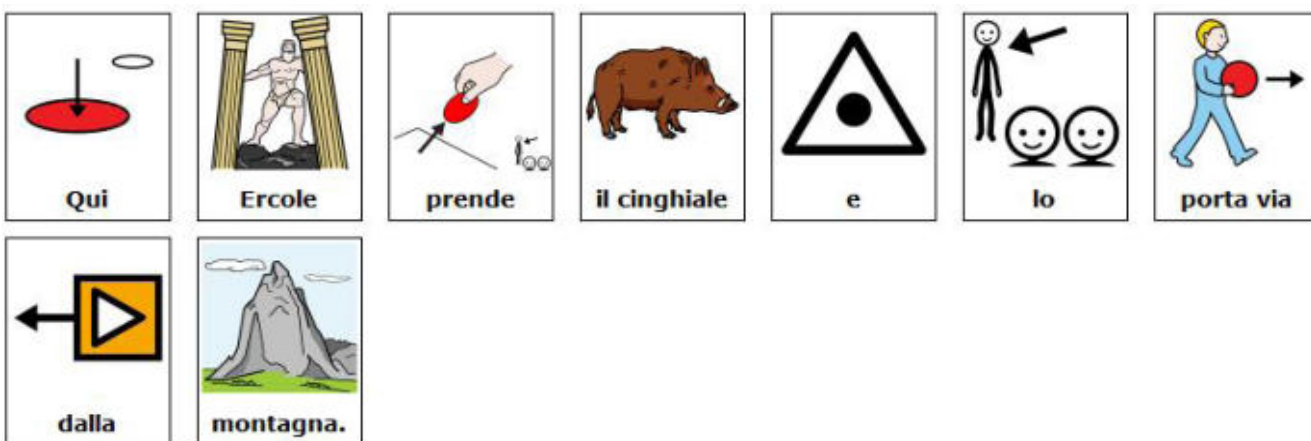
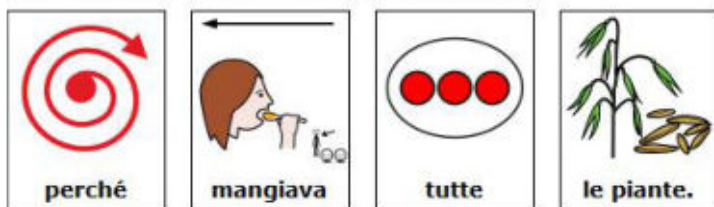
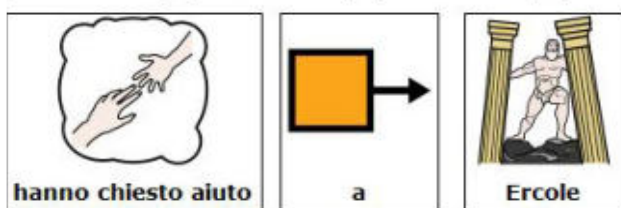


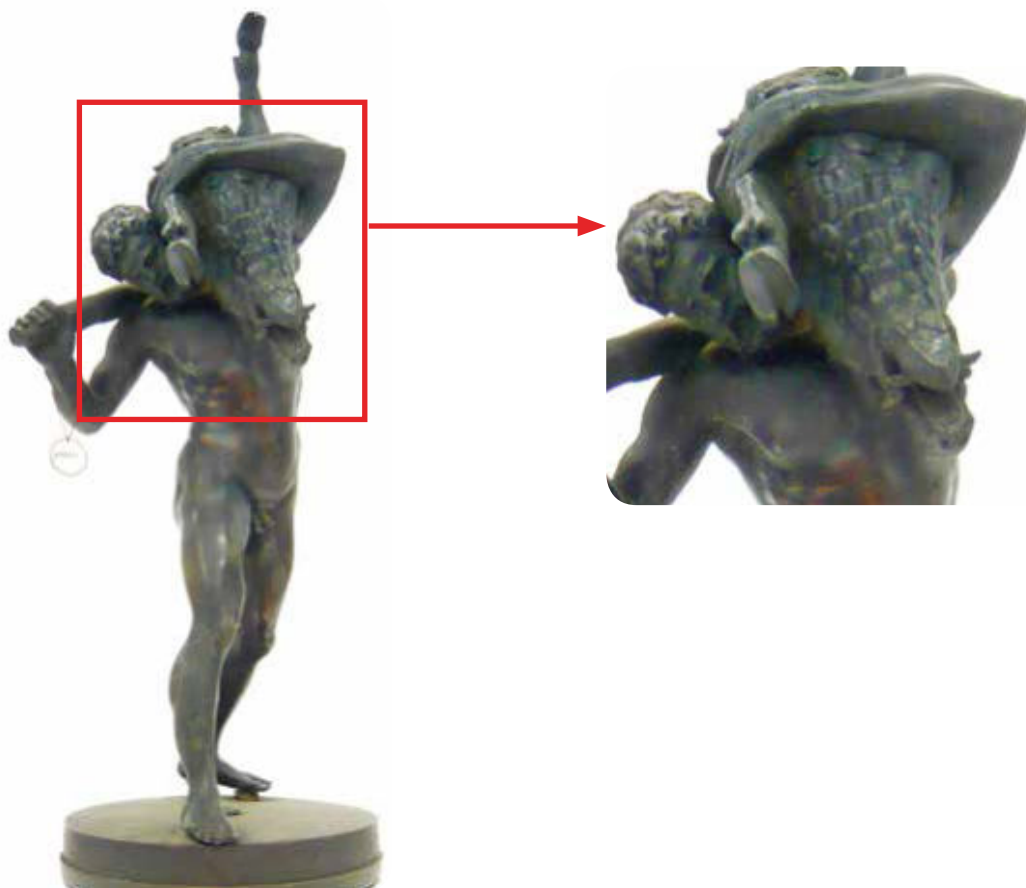


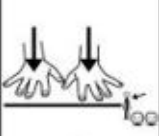
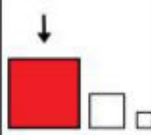
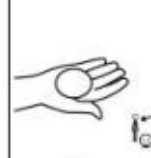
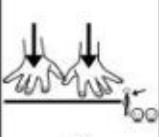
Questa	statuetta	si chiama	Marte con spada.	
Marté	ha	una spada	in	mano
perché	moltissimo	tempo	fa	era
Marte	era	molto	forte	e
				coraggioso.

guerra.







 Il cinghiale	 è	 molto	 grande	 e	 ha	 la bocca aperta.
 Il cinghiale	 è	 arrabbiato.				



Questa	statuetta	si chiama	Nesso rapisce Deianira.				
Nesso	è	metà	uomo	e	metà	cavallo.	
Nesso	ha	sulle	spalle	Deianira,	la moglie	di	Ercole.
Nesso	si innamora	di	Deianira	e	la porta via	da	Ercole.
Ercole	però	uccide	Nesso	e	libera	Deianira.	



Visitare



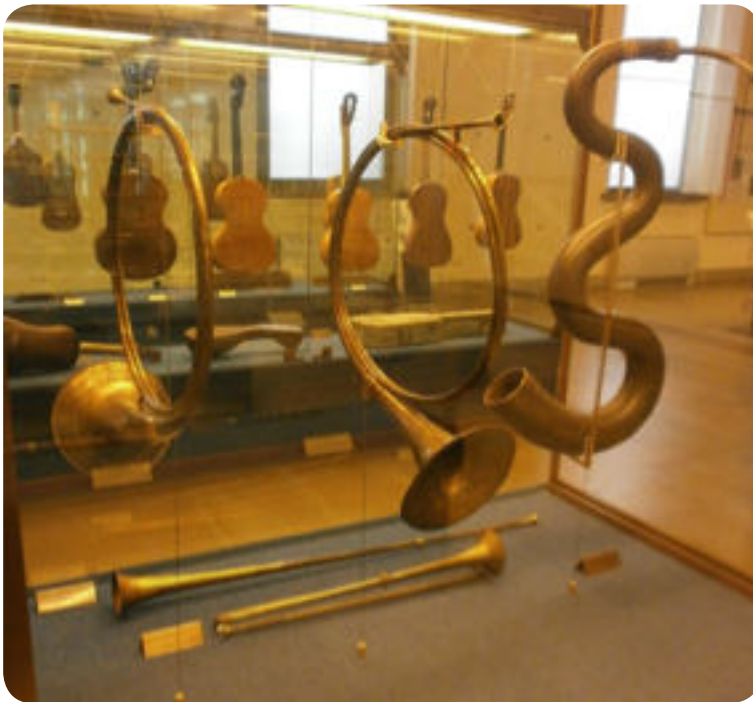
il Museo degli Strumenti Musicali



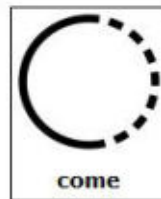
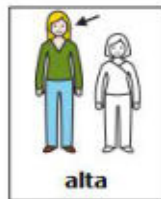
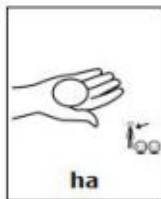
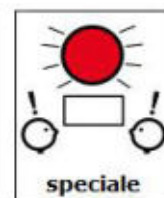
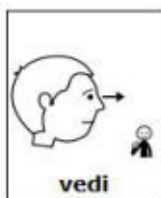
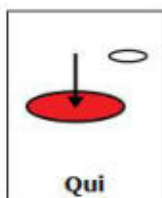
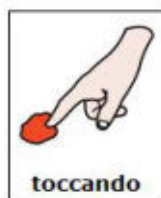
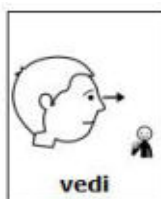
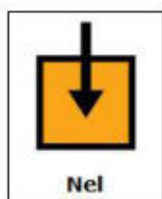
 Dentro	 questo	 Museo	 puoi	 vedere	 tanti	 strumenti musicali.
 Alcuni	 strumenti musicali	 sono	 di	 molto	 tempo	 fa,
 altri	 sono	 di	 poco	 tempo	 fa.	
 Alcuni	 sono	 preziosi,	 altri	 sono	 decorati.	

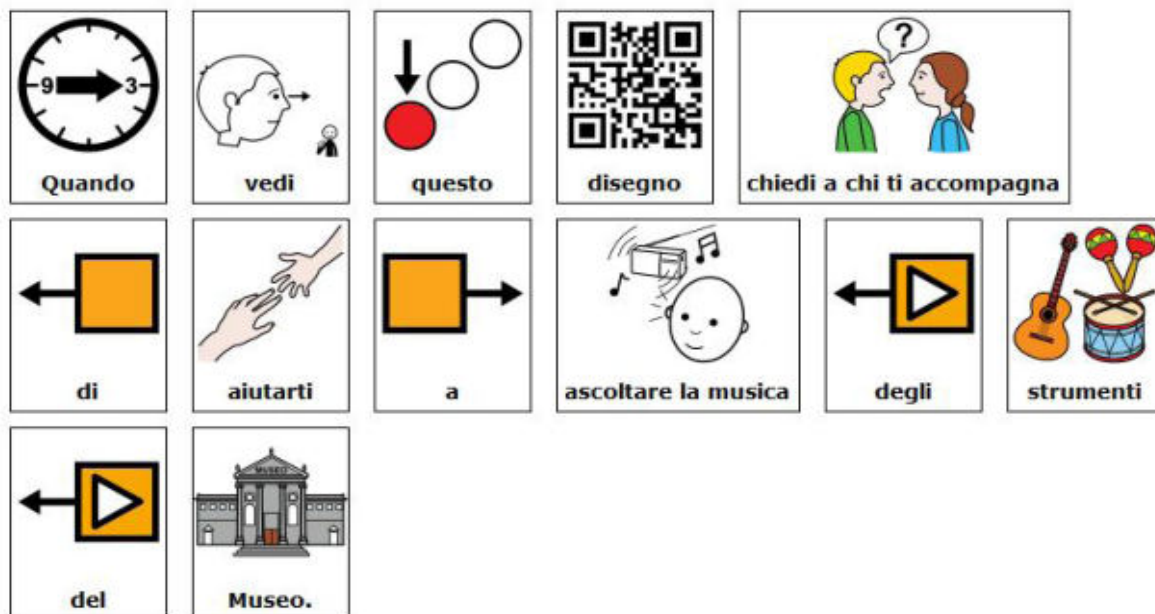
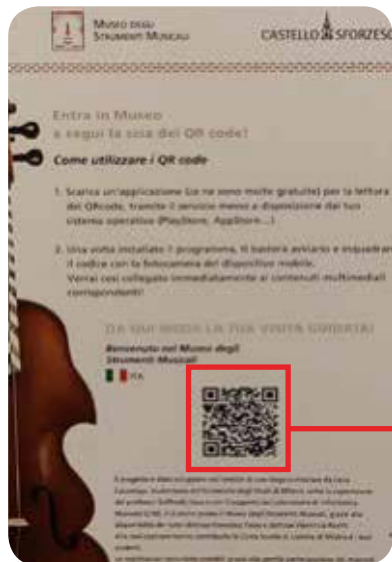


 Nelle	 prime	 sale	 ci sono	 le vetrine	 con	 gli strumenti a corda
 Questi	 strumenti a corda	 si suonano	 toccando	 le corde.		
 In	 alcune	 vetrine	 vedrai	 violini	 e	 violoncelli.
 In	 altre	 vetrine	 vedrai	 chitarre	 e	 mandolini.



 Nelle	 altre	 vetrine	 del	 Museo	 vedi
 altri	 strumenti musicali	 come	 gli strumenti a fiato.		
 Questi	 strumenti a fiato	 si suonano	 soffiandoci	 dentro.	
 Puoi	 vedere	 flauti,	 corni	 e	 trombe.



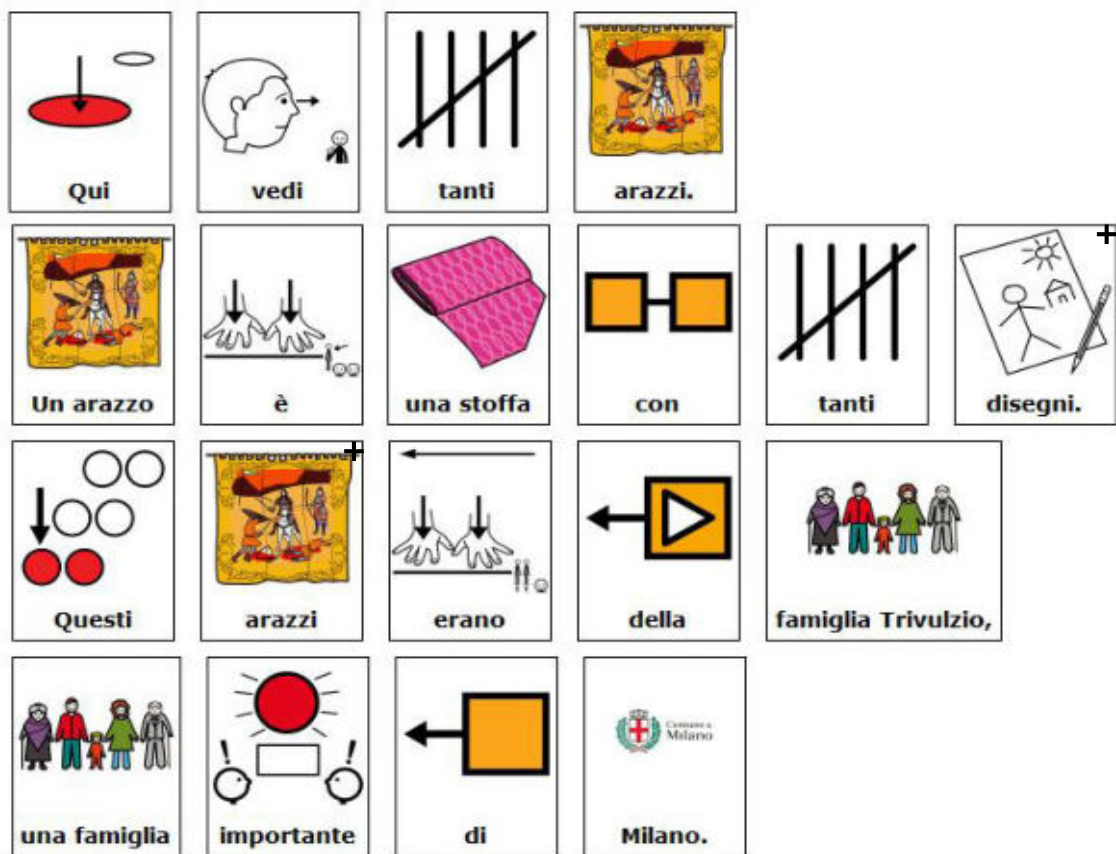
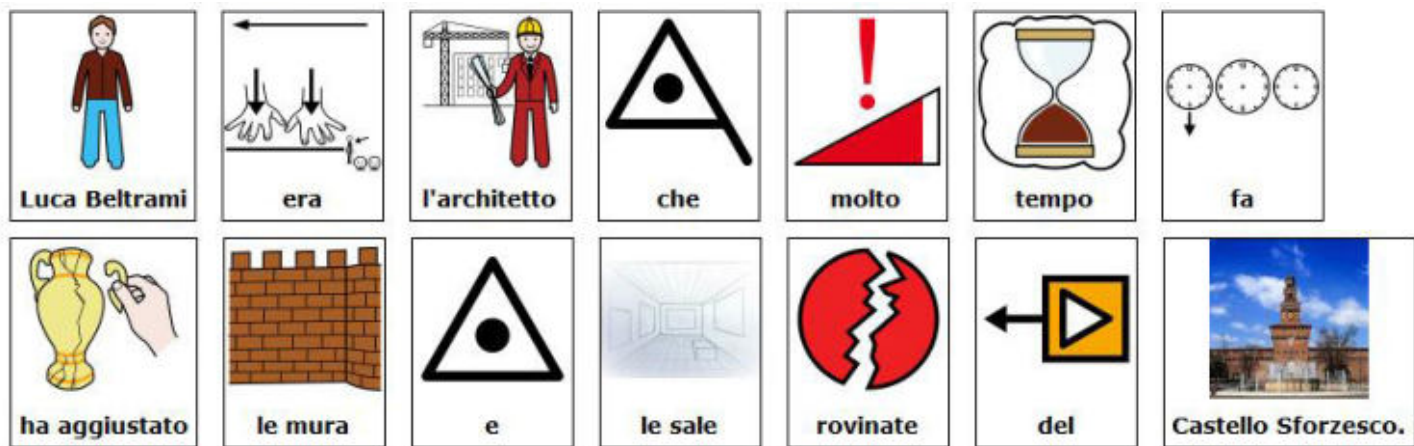




La Sala della Balla

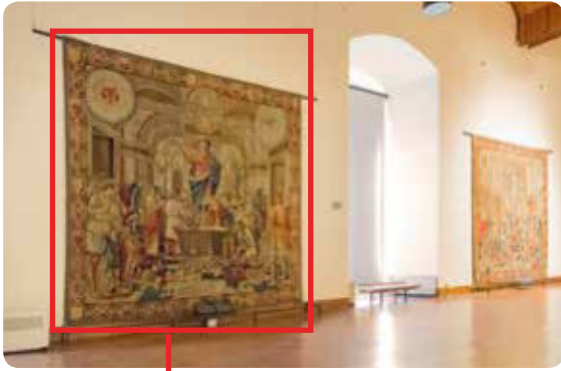


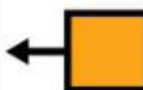
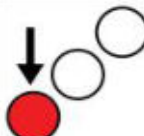
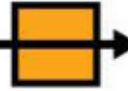
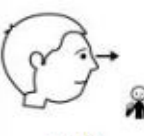
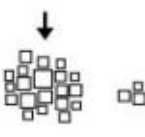
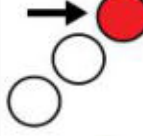
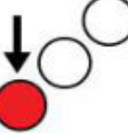
Questa	sala	è chiamata	Sala della Balla	perché	qui
la famiglia	Sforza	faceva	giochi con la palla.		
Le famiglie	ricche	come	gli Sforza	usavano	le sale
delle	loro	case	per	giocare con la palla.	
grandi					



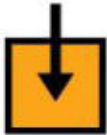
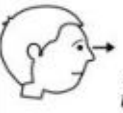
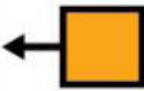
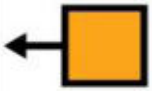
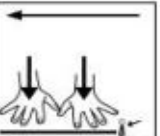
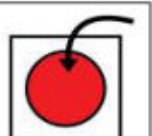
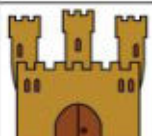


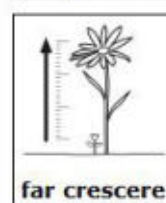
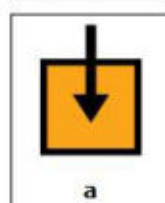
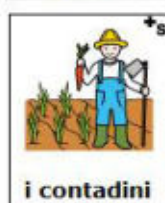
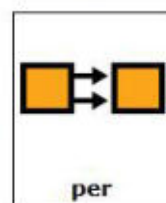
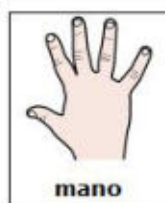
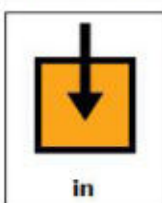
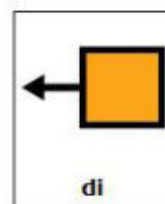
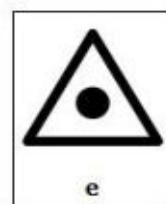
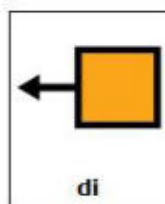
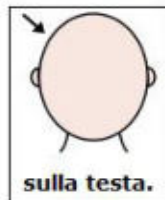
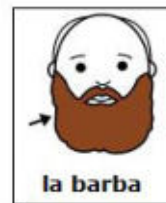
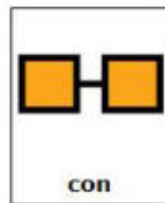
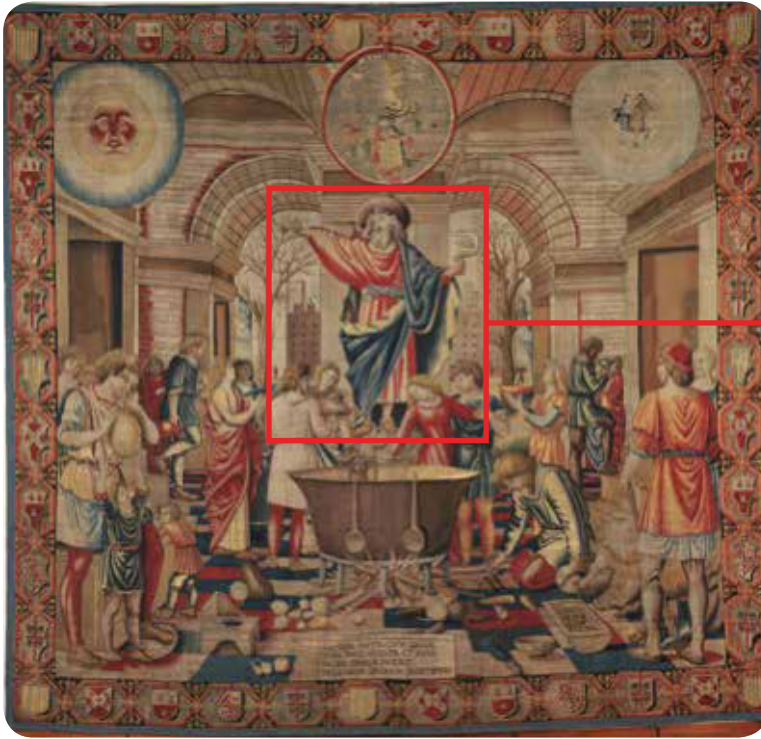
Gli arazzi	sono fatti	con	il telaio	che	lega	i fili	colorati.
Gli arazzi	sono	preziosi					
perché	per	farli	ci vuole	molto	tempo.		
Molto	tempo	fa,	le famiglie	ricche	e	importanti	
avevano	degli arazzi	in	casa	perché	erano	molto	belli.
Gli arazzi	erano appesi	sulle	pareti	come	i quadri.		

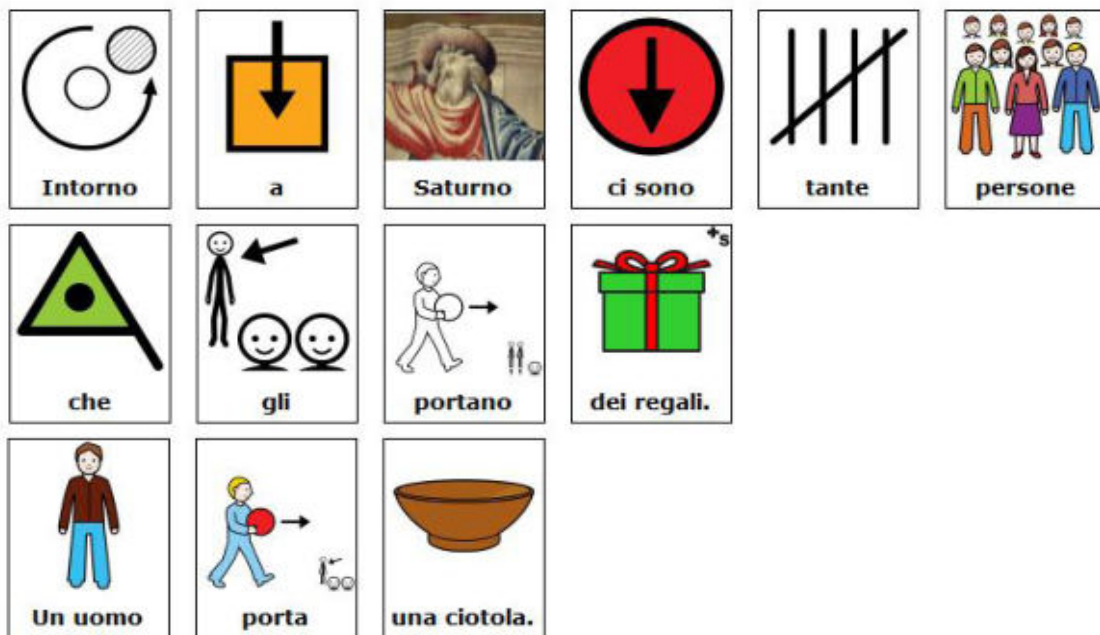


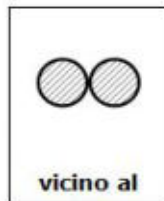
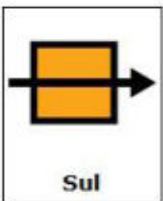
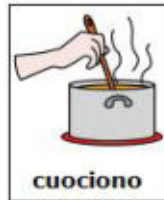
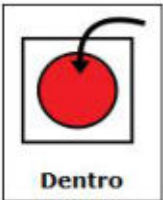
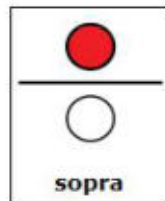
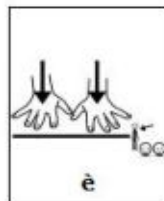
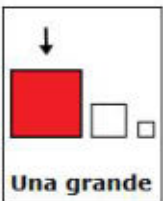
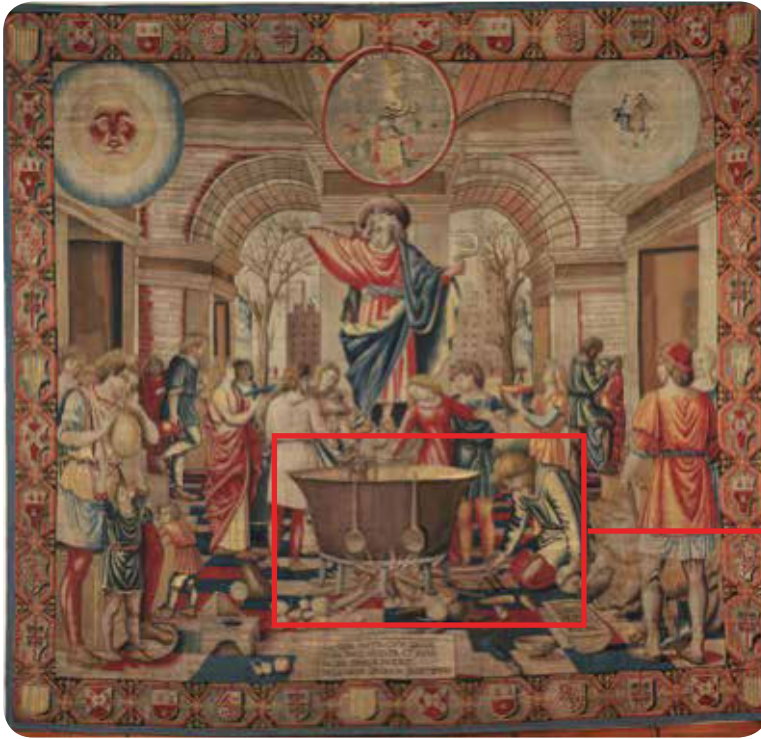
 Gli arazzi	 di	 questa	 sala	 si chiamano	 come	 i mesi dell'anno.
 Sull'	 arazzo	 vedi	 le cose	 più	 importanti	
 di	 quel	 mese.				
 Questo	 arazzo	 si chiama	 Dicembre.			



					
Nell'	arazzo Dicembre	vedi	la festa	di	Saturno,
					
un dio	di	molto	tempo	fa.	
					
Le persone	festeggiavano	Saturno	a	Dicembre,	
					
quando	i contadini	piantavano	il grano.		
					
La festa	era	dentro	un grande	castello.	



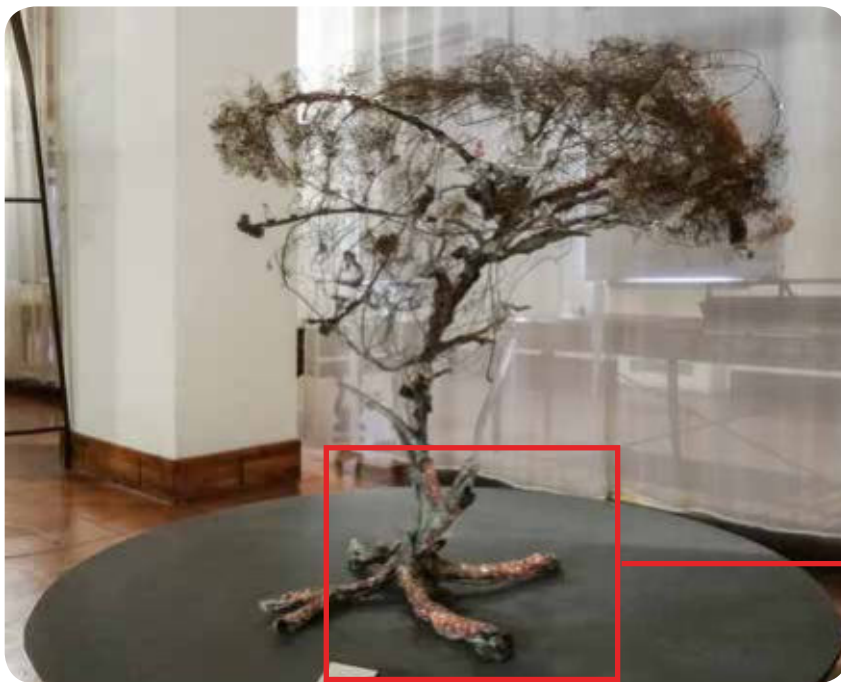






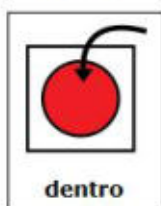
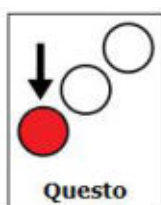


 Con	 i fili di ferro	 ha fatto	 i rami	 e	 dei nidi di uccelli.
 Dopo	 Toni Zuccheri	 ha legato	 dei pezzi di vetro	 ai	 fili di ferro.
 Quando	 la luce del sole	 tocca	 i pezzi di vetro	 questi	 brillano.



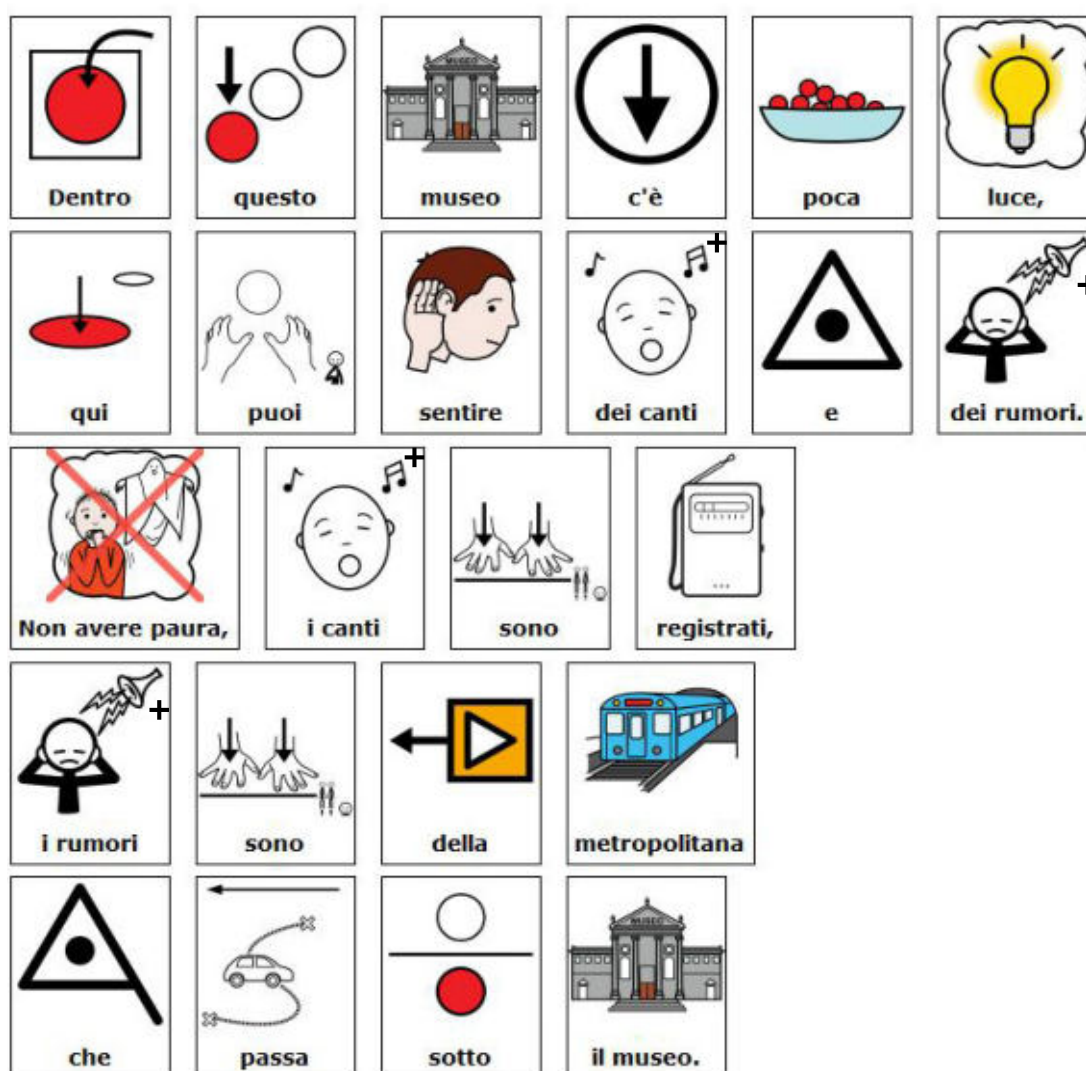


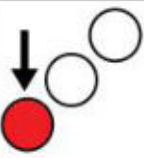
 Sui	 rami	 ci sono	 piccole	 sculture	 di	 uccelli.
 Toni Zuccheri	 ha fatto	 queste	 sculture	 uguali	 a	 gli uccelli veri.
 Toni Zuchheri	 aveva messo	 l'Albero della vita	 nel	 suo	 giardino	
 in mezzo	 agli	 alberi veri.				
 L'Albero della vita	 era	 bello	 come	 gli alberi veri.		



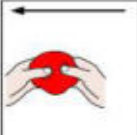
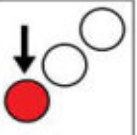
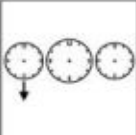
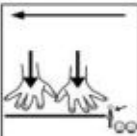


La Pietà Rondanini	è	illuminata	da	una luce		
in mezzo	alla	sala	del	museo.		
Gira	intorno	alla	statua	per	guardarla	
ma	non scavalcare la recinzione.					
Michelangelo	ha fatto	questa	statua.			
Michelangelo	era	uno scultore	molto bravo	e	molto	importante.



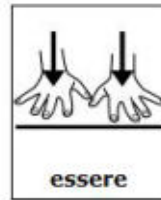
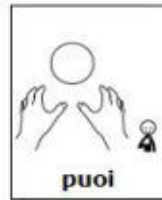
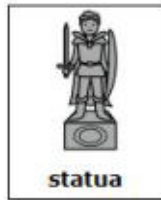
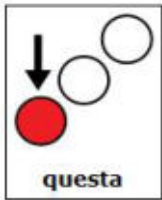
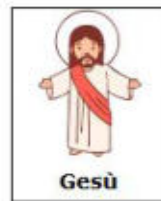
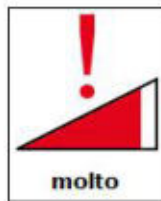
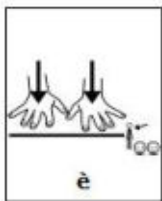
 Questa	 statua	 si chiama	 Pietà Rondanini.
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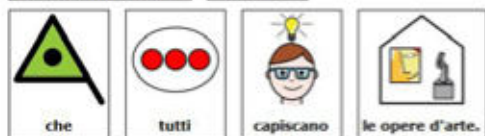
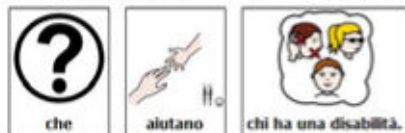
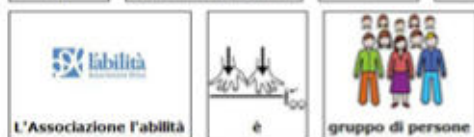


 Michelangelo	 ha fatto	 questa	 statua	 molto	 tempo	 fa.
 Michelangelo	 era	 uno scultore	 molto bravo	 e	 famoso.	



 Questa	 statua	 è fatta	 di	 marmo,
 una pietra	 molto	 dura.		
 In	 questa	 statua	 vedi	 la Madonna
 e	 suo	 figlio	 Gesù.	
 Gesù	 è morto	 e	 la Madonna	 lo abbraccia.





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La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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