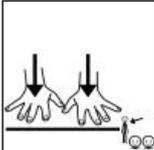




il Castello Sforzesco



Che cosa



è



il Castello Sforzesco



Questo

è

il Castello Sforzesco

di

Milano

Molto

tempo

fa

il Castello Sforzesco

era

la casa

di

Bianca,

Francesco Sforza

e

dei

loro

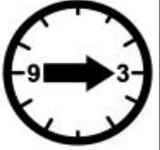
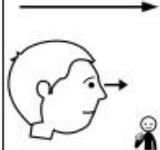
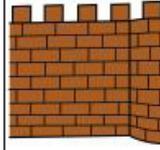
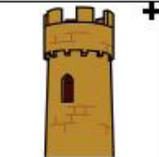
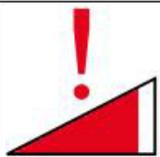
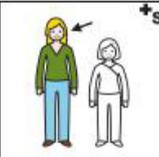
figli:

Galeazzo

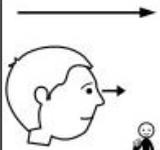
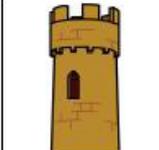
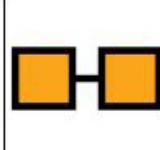
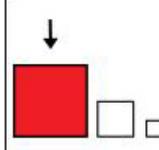
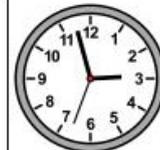
e

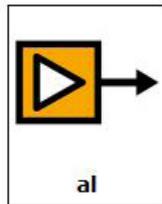
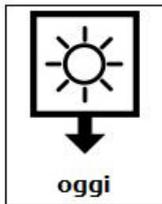
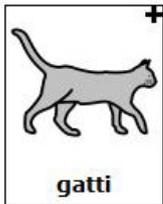
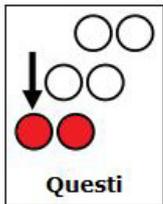
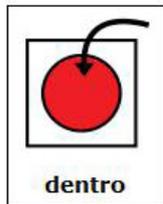
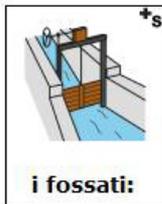
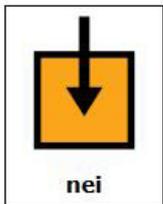
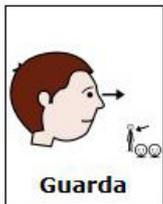
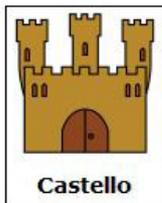
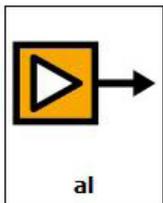
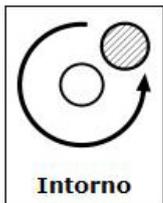
Ludovico.

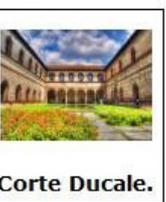
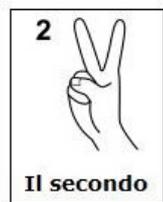
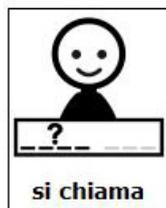
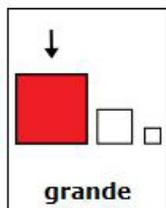
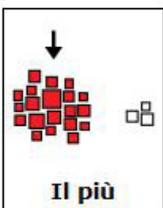
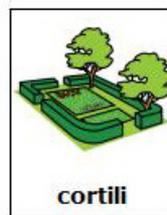
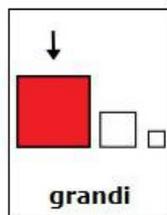
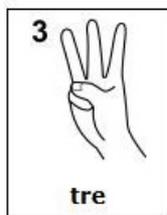
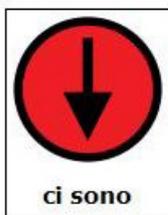
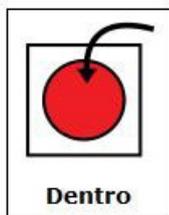


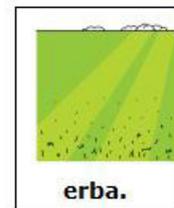
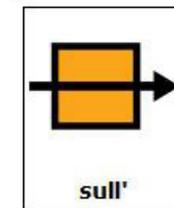
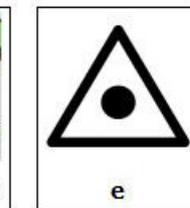
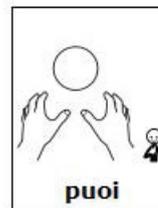
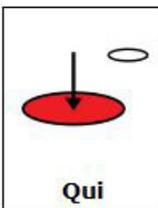
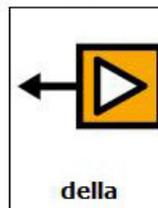
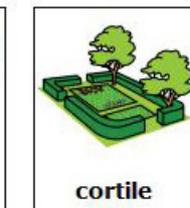
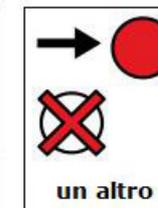
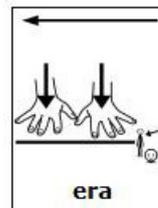
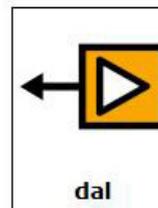
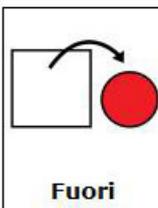
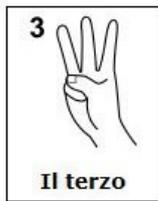
 Quando	 visiterai	 il Castello Sforzesco	 vedrai:	 delle mura
 e	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.	

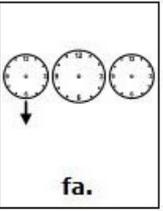
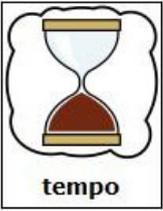
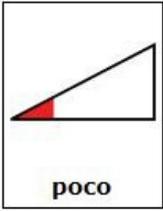
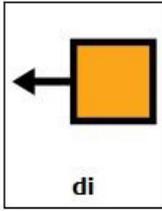
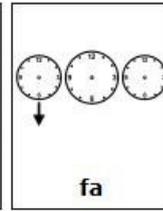
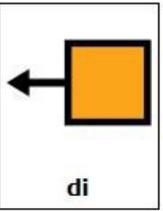
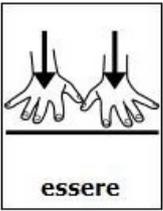
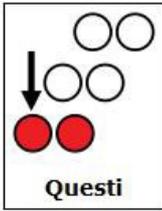
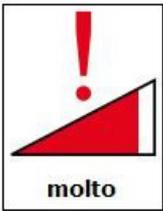
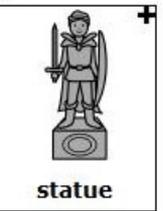
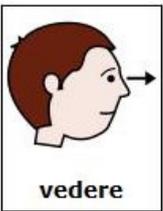
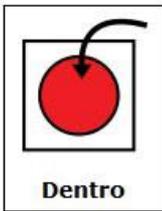
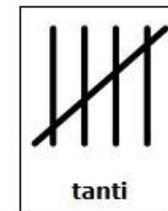
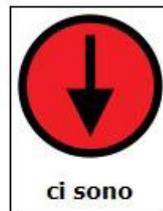
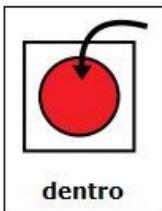
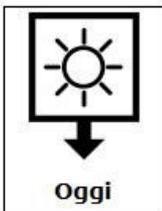


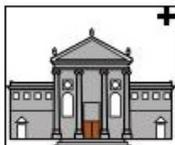
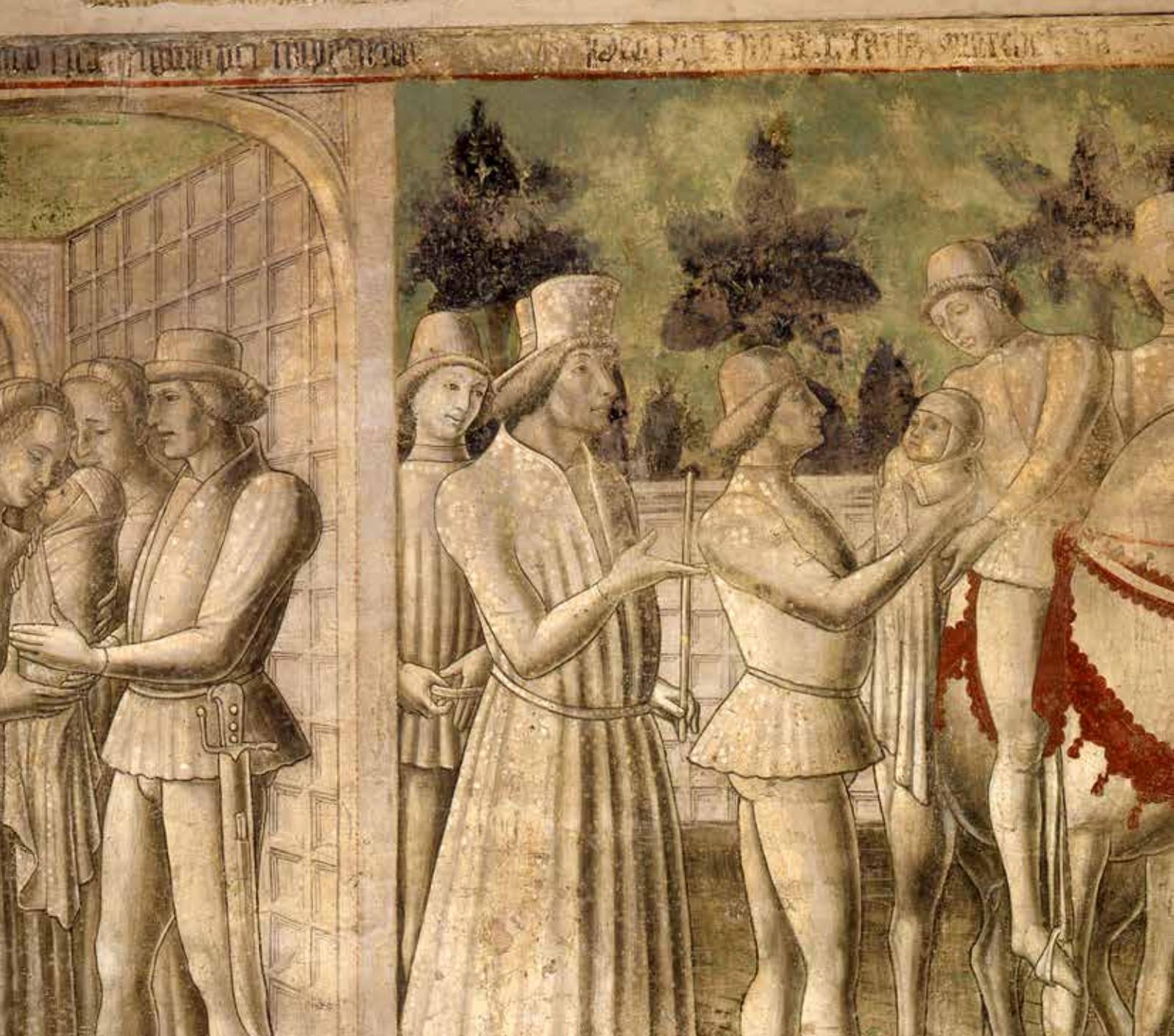
 Vedrai	 una torre	 con	 un grande	 orologio.
---	--	--	--	---



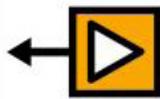








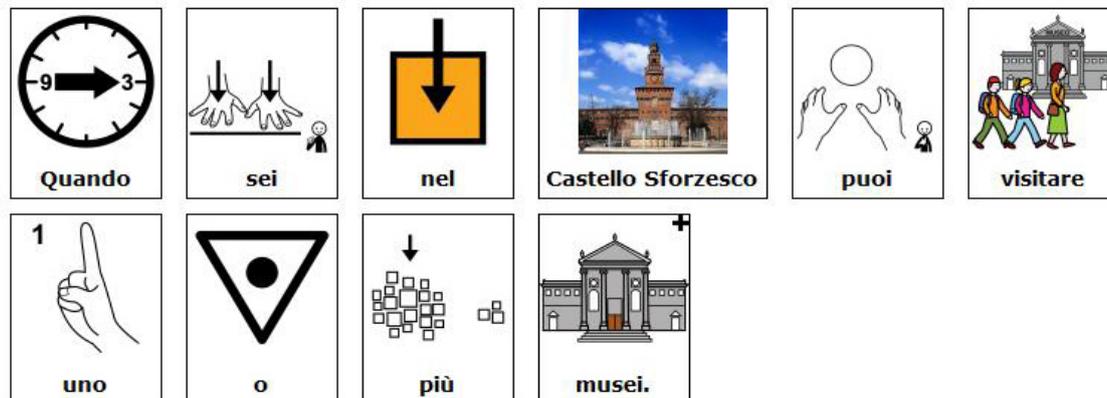
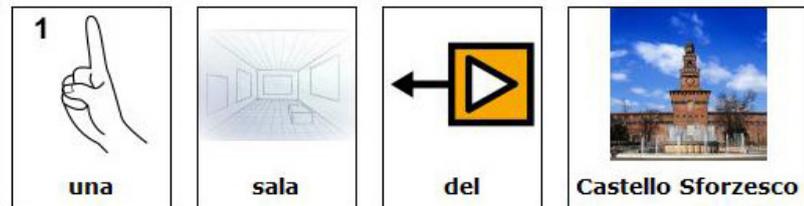
I musei



del



Castello Sforzesco





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



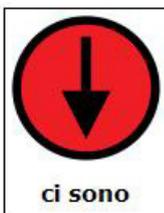
Il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee	dove	ci sono	tanti	mobili,
delle sculture	di	legno	e	degli affreschi.



La Pinacoteca



dove



ci sono



tanti



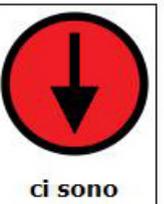
quadri.



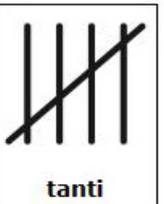
Il Museo delle Arti Decorative



dove



ci sono



tanti



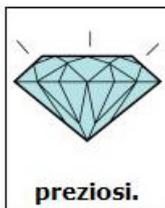
oggetti



belli



e



preziosi.




Il Museo degli Strumenti Musicali



dove



ci sono



tanti



strumenti



per



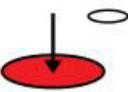
fare



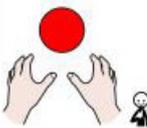
musica.



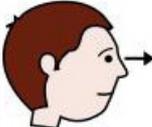

La Sala della Balla



Qui



puoi



vedere



tanti



arazzi



molto



belli.



Il Museo della Pietà Rondanini



dove



c'è



una statua



molto



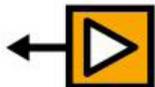
bella.



Visitare



la Pinacoteca



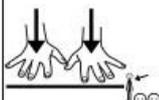
del



Castello Sforzesco



La Pinacoteca



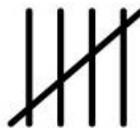
è



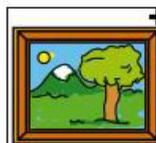
un museo



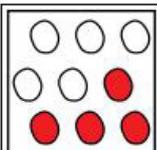
con



tanti



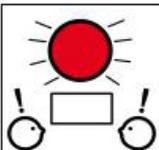
quadri.



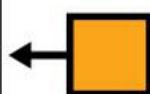
Alcune



famiglie



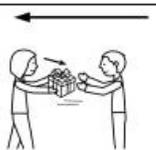
importanti



di



Milano



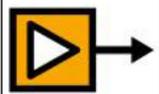
hanno regalato



tanti



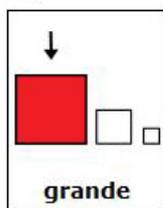
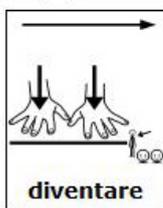
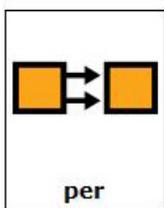
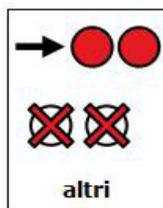
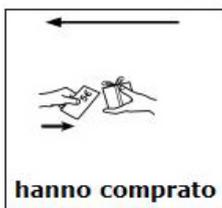
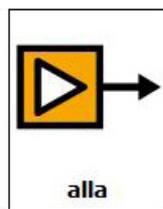
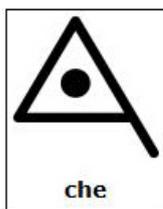
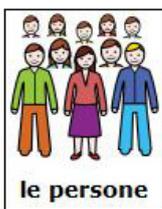
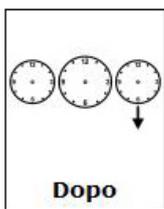
quadri

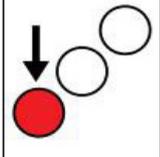


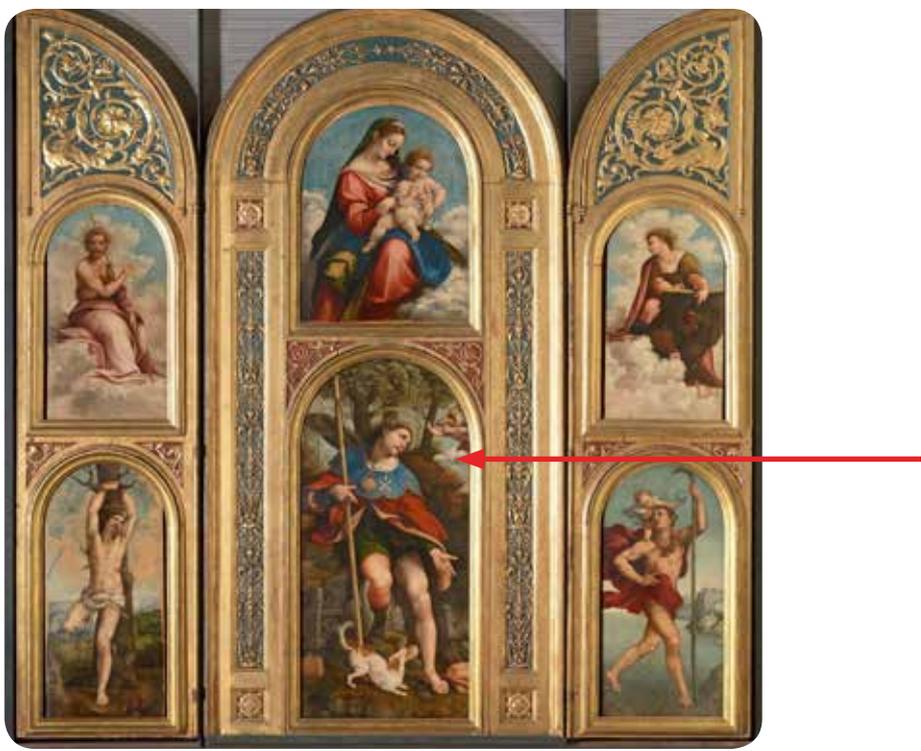
alla

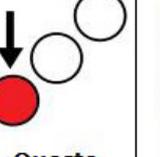
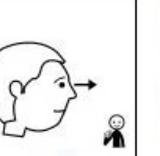
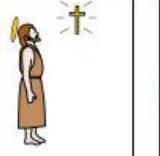
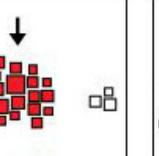
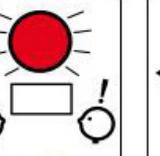
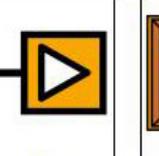
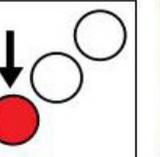
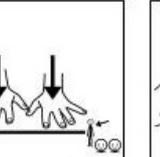
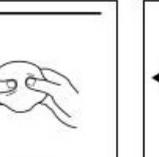
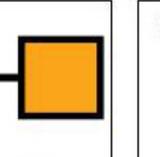
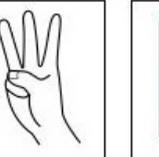
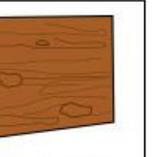
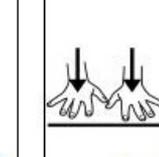
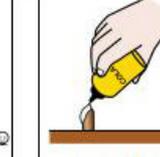
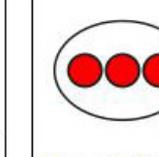


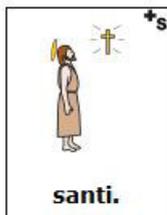
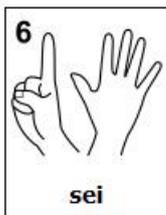
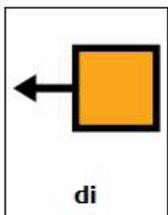
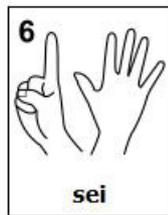
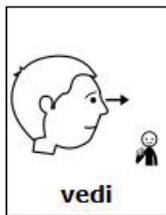
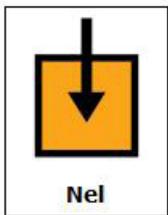
Pinacoteca.

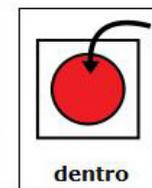
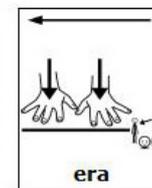
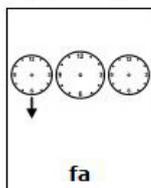
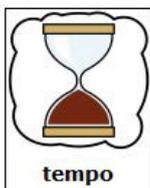
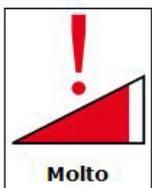
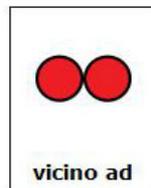
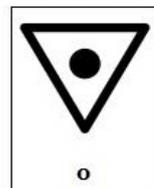
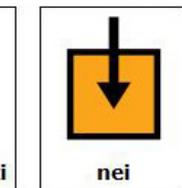
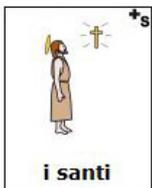
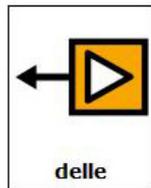
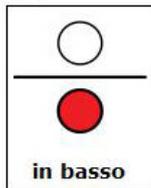
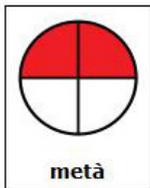
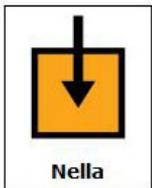
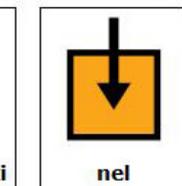
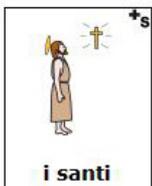
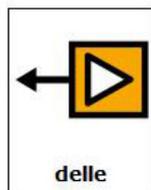
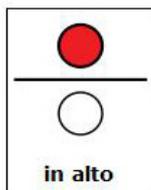
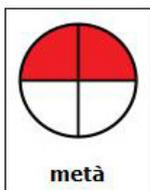
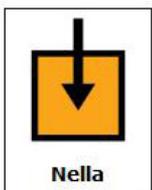
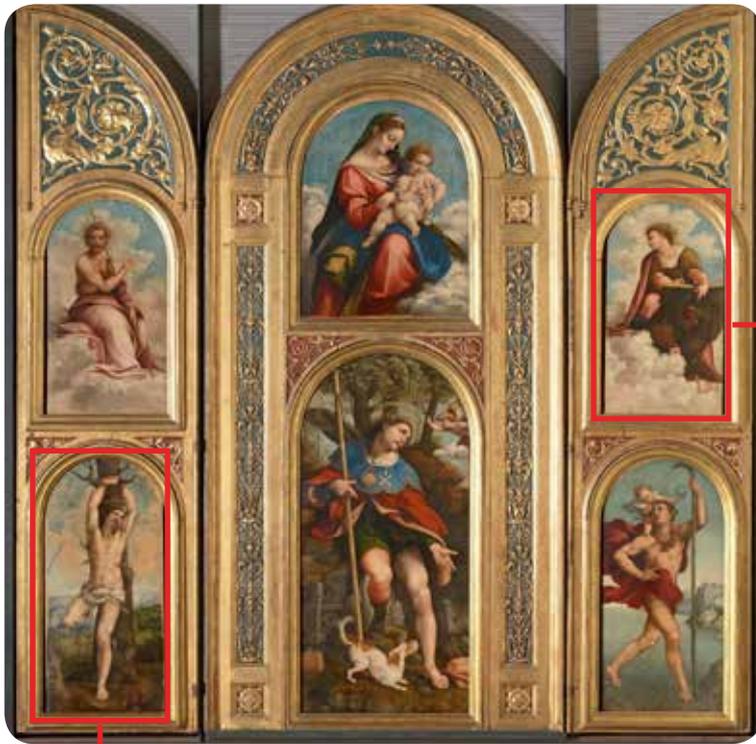


 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Polittico di San Rocco
---	---	--	---



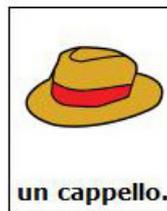
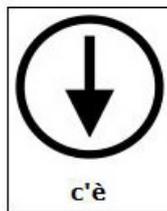
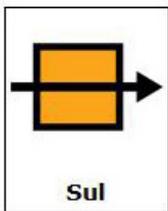
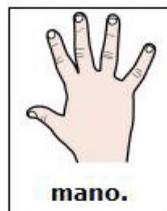
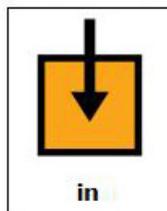
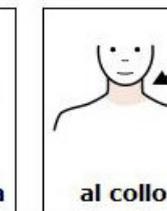
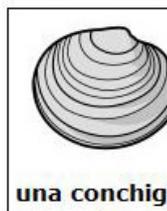
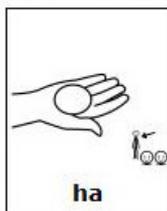
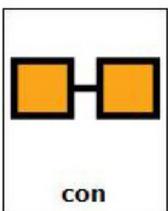
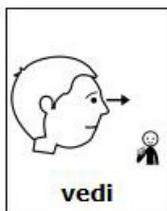
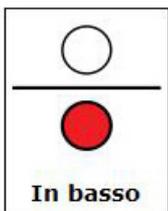
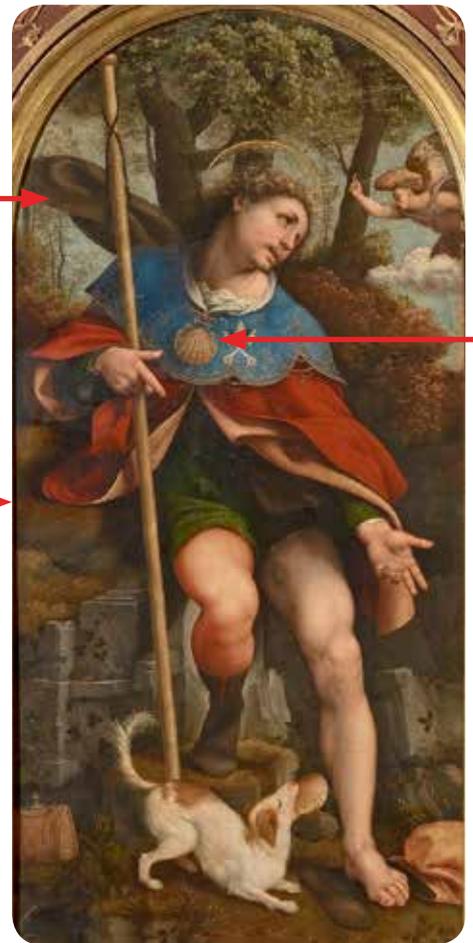
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Polittico di San Rocco	 perché	 al centro	
 vedi	 San Rocco,	 il santo	 più	 importante	 del	 quadro.
 Questo	 polittico	 è	 fatto	 da	 tre	 tavole di legno.
 Le tavole di legno	 sono	 attaccate	 tutte insieme.			

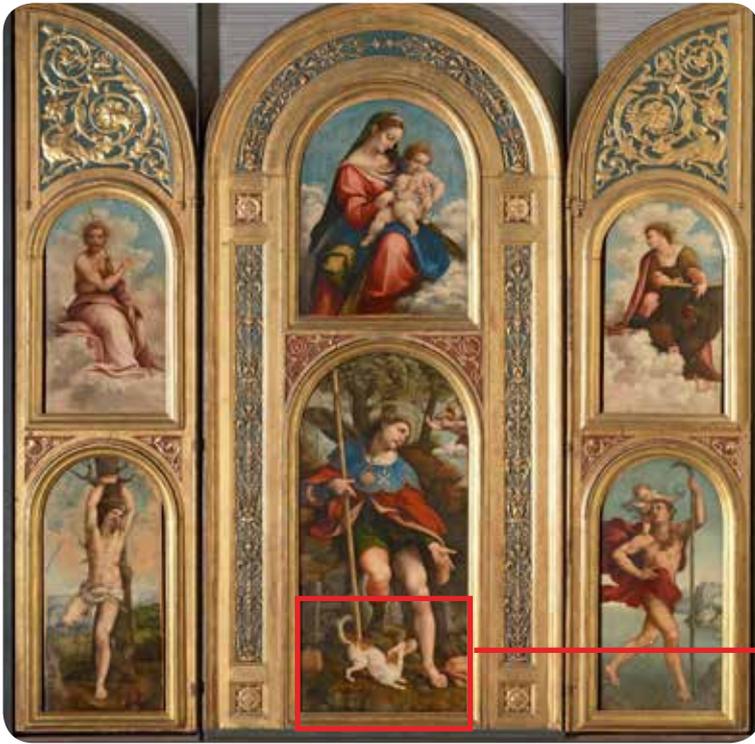


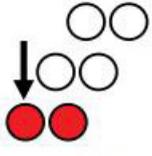
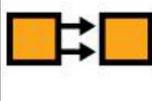
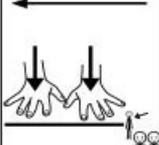
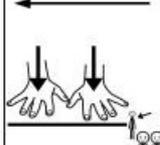
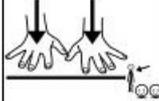
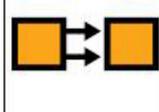
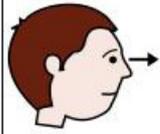


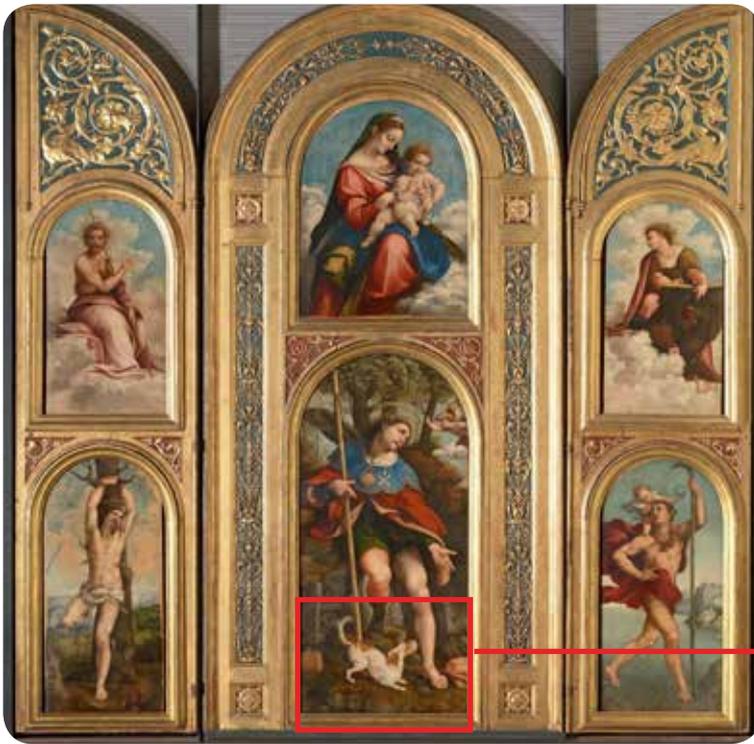


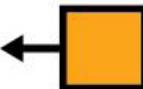
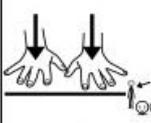
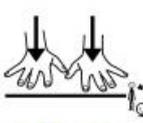
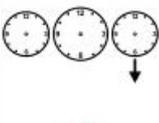
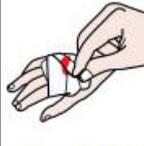
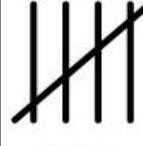
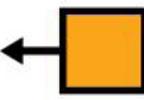
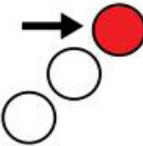
 In alto	 vedi	 Maria	 con	 suo	 figlio	 Gesù.
 Maria	 ha	 un vestito	 rosso			
 ed	 è seduta	 nelle	 nuvole.			

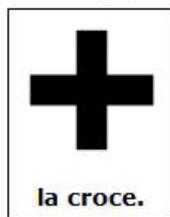
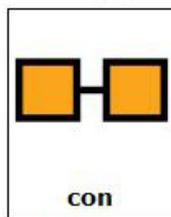
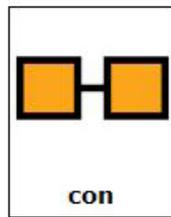
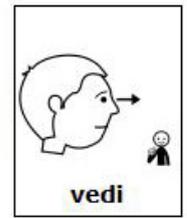
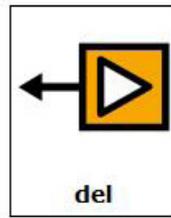
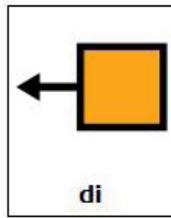
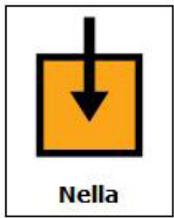


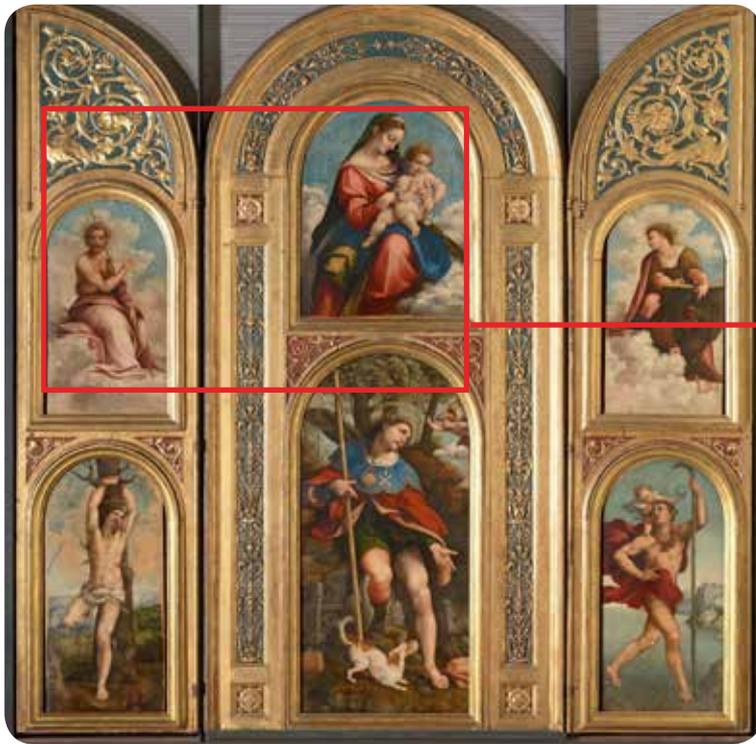


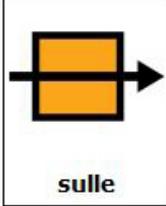
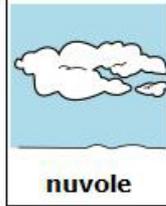
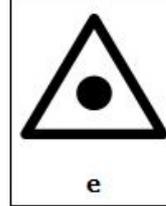
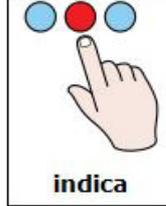
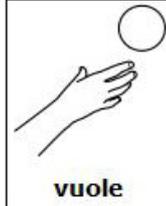
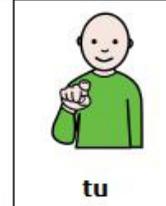
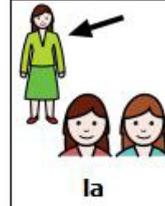
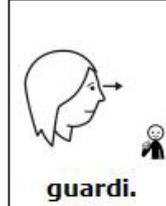
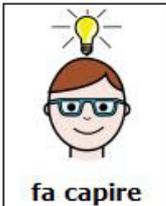
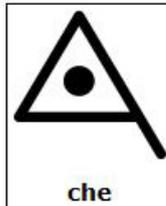
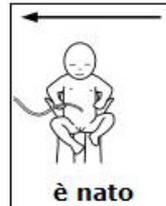
 Vicino ai	 suoi	 piedi	 ci sono	 un cane	 e	 una borraccia.
 Cesare da Sesto	 ha dipinto	 questi	 oggetti	 per	 farti capire	
 che	 San Rocco	 quando	 era	 giovane	 era	 un pellegrino.
 Un pellegrino	 è	 una persona	 che	 viaggia	 per	 vedere
 le case	 e	 le chiese	 dove	 vivevano	 i Santi.	

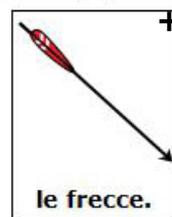
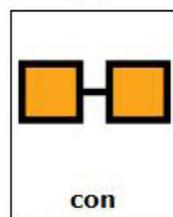
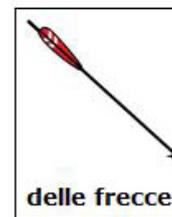
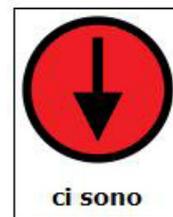
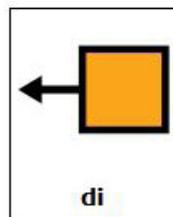
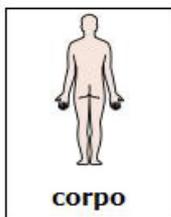
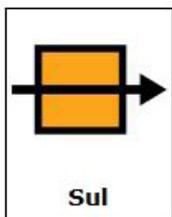
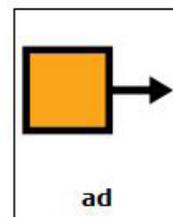
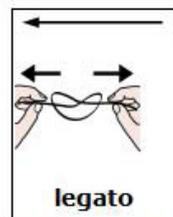
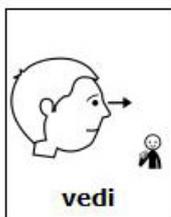
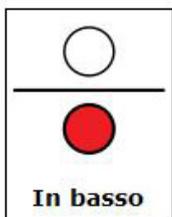
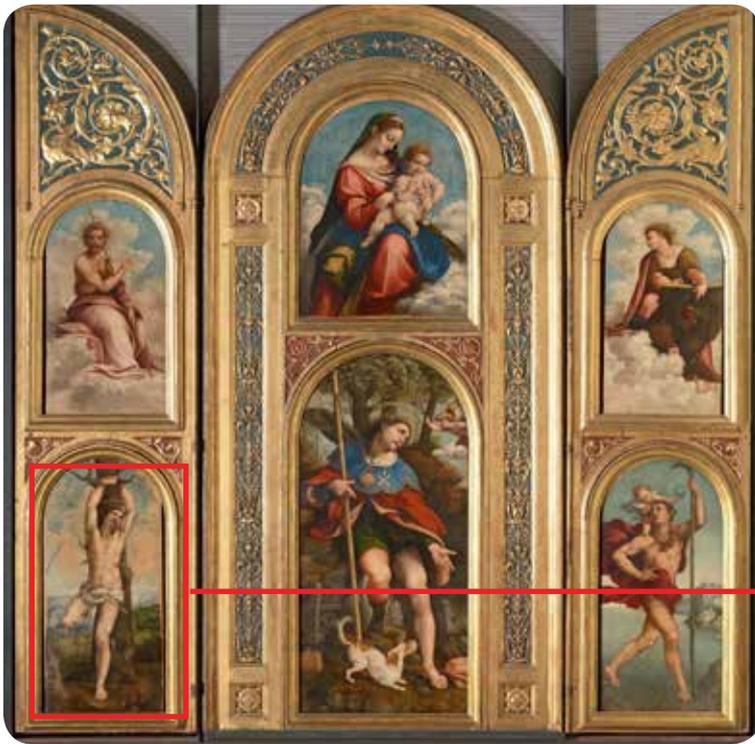


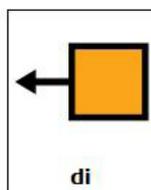
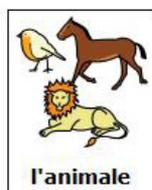
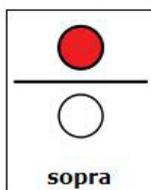
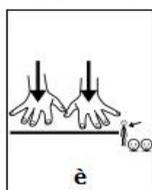
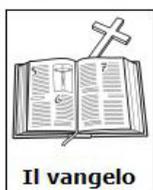
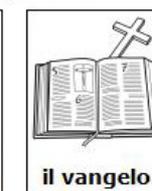
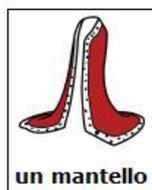
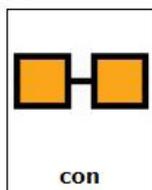
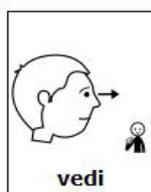
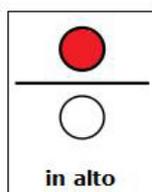
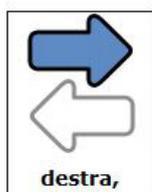
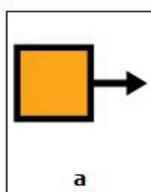
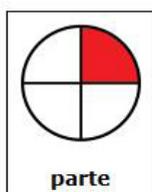
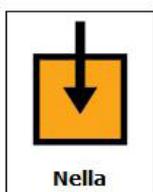
 Un piede	 di	 San Rocco	 è	 senza scarpa		
 e	 ha	 un taglio.				
 San Rocco	 ha	 il taglio	 perché	 aveva	 una malattia.	
 San Rocco	 era diventato	 santo	 dopo	 aver curato	 tante	 persone
 da	 quella	 malattia.				

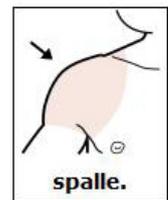
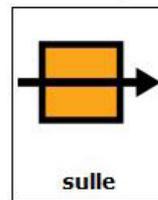
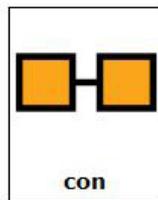
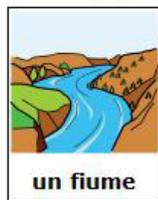
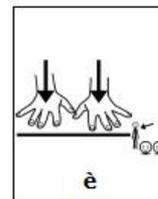
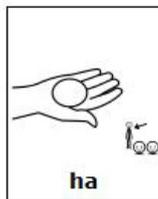
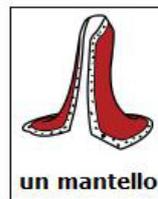
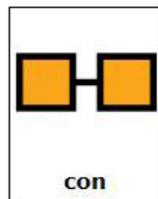
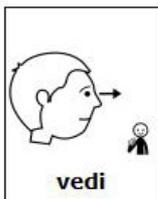
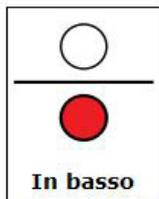


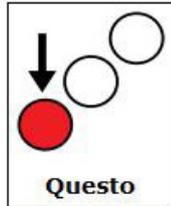


 San Giovanni Battista	 è seduto	 sulle	 nuvole	 e	 indica	
 Maria	 perché	 vuole	 che	 tu	 la	 guardi.
 San Giovanni Battista	 ti	 fa capire	 che	 è nato	 Gesù.	









Questo



affresco



si chiama



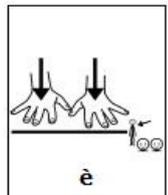
Ercole e Atlante



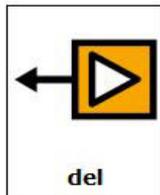
L'affresco



Ercole e Atlante



è



del



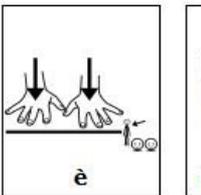
pittore



Bernardino Luini.



Un affresco



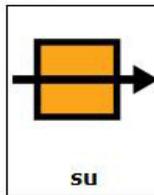
è



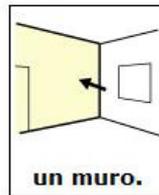
un dipinto



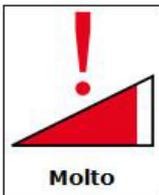
fatto



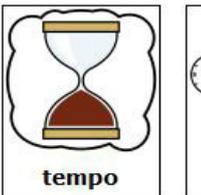
su



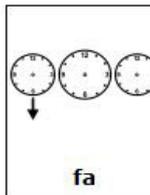
un muro.



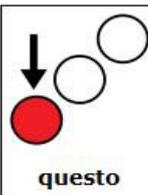
Molto



tempo



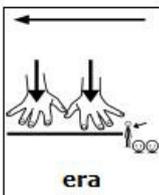
fa



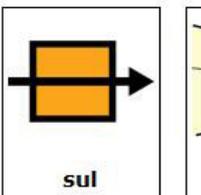
questo



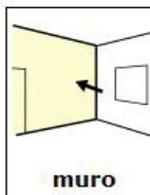
affresco



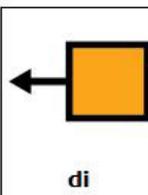
era



sul



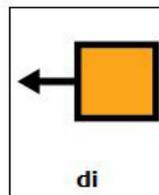
muro



di



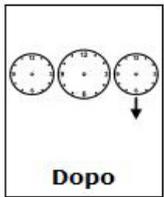
un palazzo



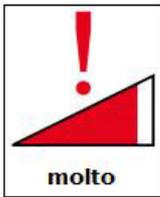
di



Milano.



Dopo



molto



tempo,



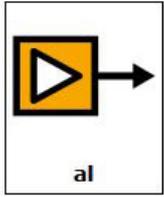
le persone



che



lavorano



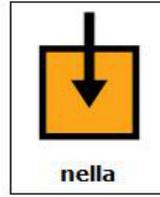
al



Castello Sforzesco



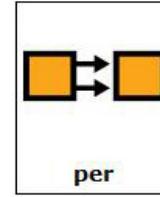
lo hanno portato



nella



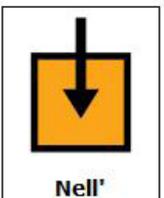
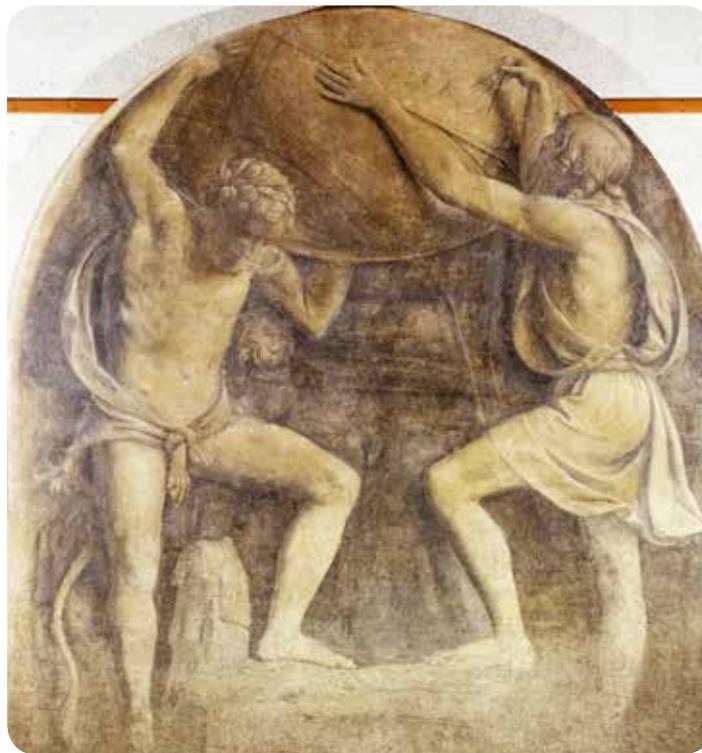
Pinacoteca



per



proteggerlo.



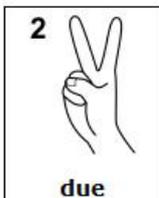
Nell'



affresco



ci sono



due



uomini:



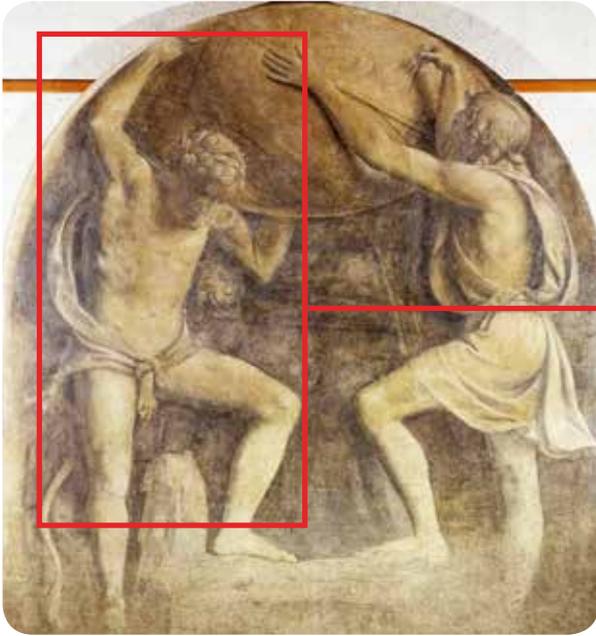
Ercole

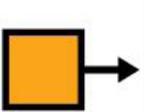
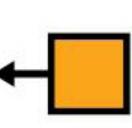
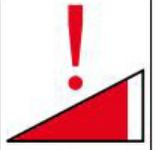
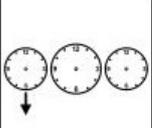
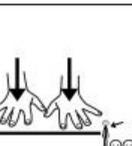
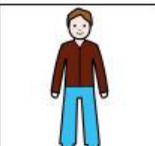
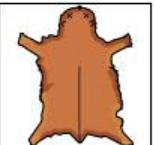
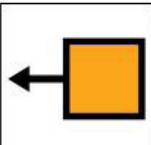
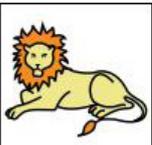
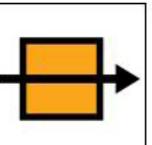
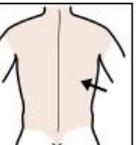
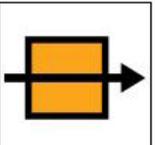
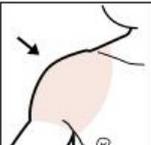
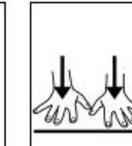
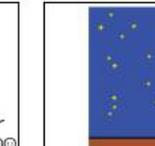
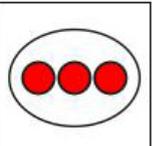


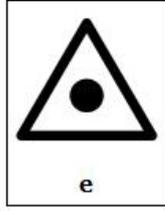
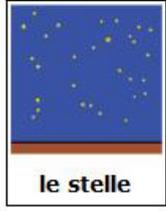
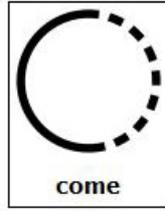
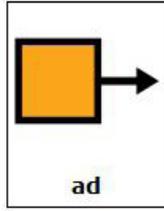
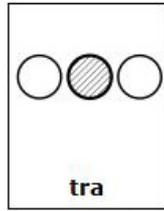
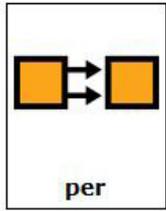
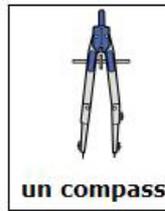
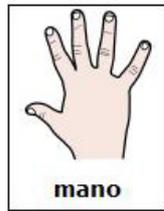
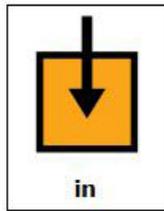
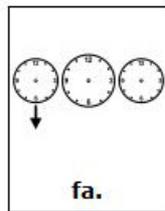
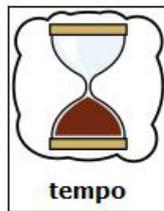
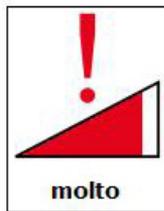
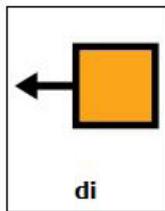
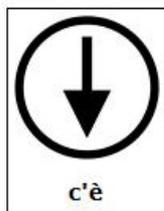
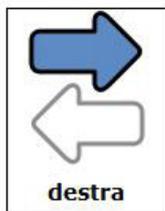
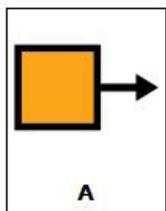
e

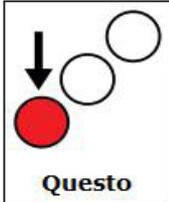


Atlante.



 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.	





Questo



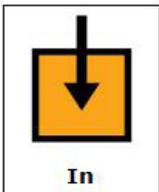
quadro



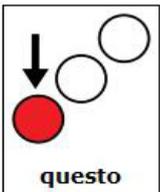
si chiama



Madonna in gloria



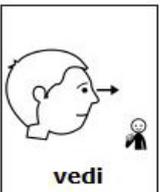
In



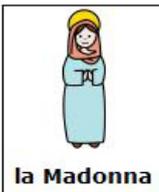
questo



quadro



vedi



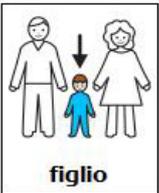
la Madonna



e



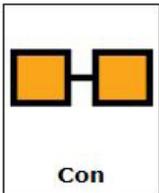
suo



figlio



Gesù.



Con



la Madonna



ci sono



quattro



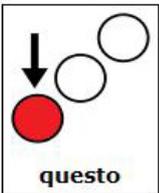
santi.



Andrea Mantegna



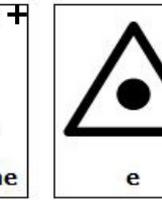
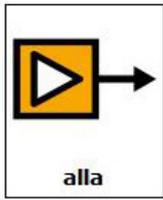
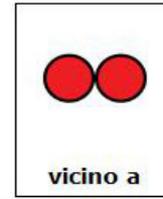
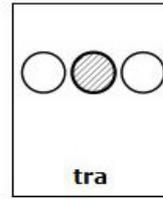
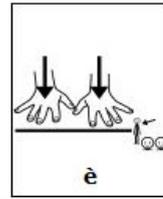
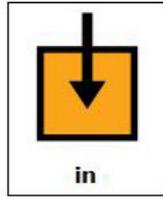
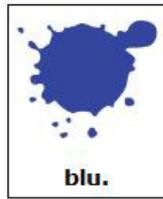
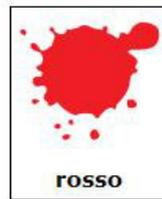
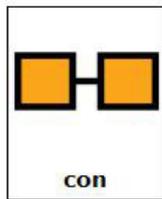
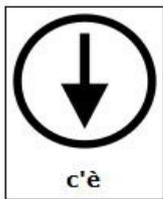
ha dipinto

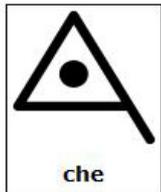
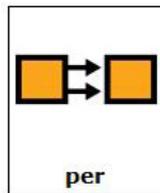
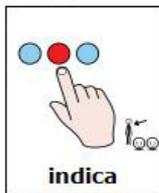
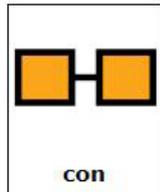
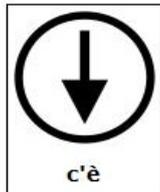
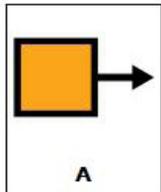


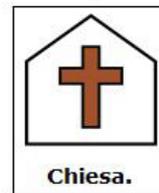
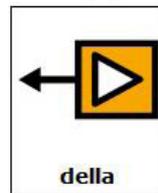
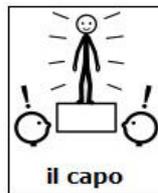
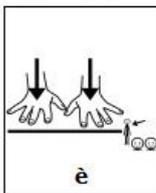
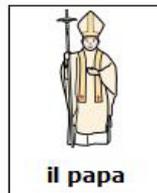
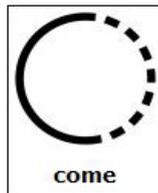
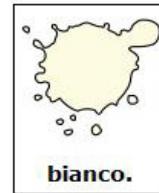
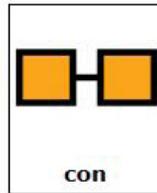
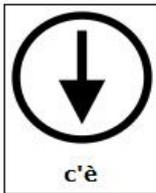
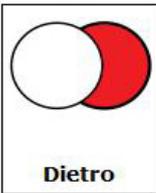
questo



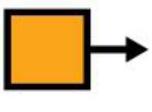
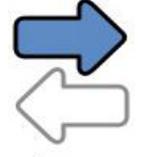
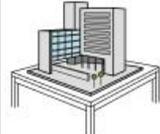
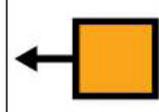
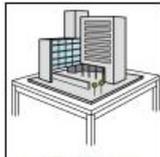
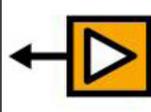
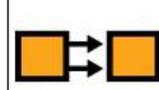
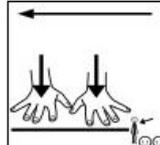
quadro.

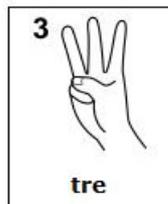
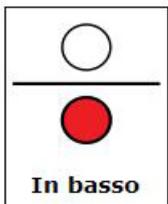
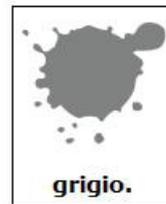
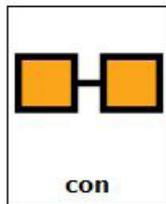
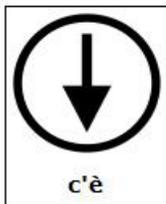
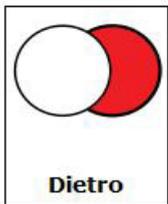


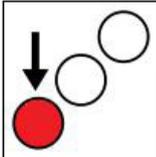






 A	 destra	 c'è	 San Girolamo	 con	 un mantello	 rosso.
 San Girolamo	 ha	 in	 mano	 il modellino	 di	 una chiesa
 e	 un libro.					
 Andrea Mantegna	 ha dipinto	 il modellino	 della	 chiesa	 per	 farci capire
 che	 San Girolamo	 era	 un santo	 importante.		





Questo



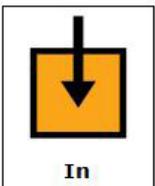
quadro



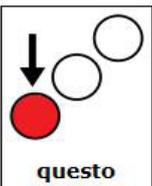
si chiama



Ritratto di giovane con petrarchino



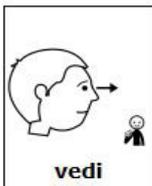
In



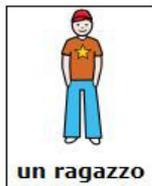
questo



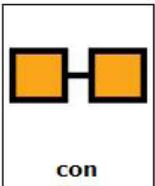
quadro



vedi



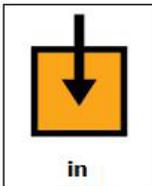
un ragazzo



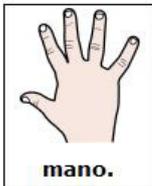
con



un libro



in



mano.



Il quadro



si chiama



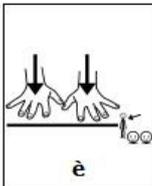
Ritratto di giovane con petrarchino



perché



il libro



è



un libro di poesie



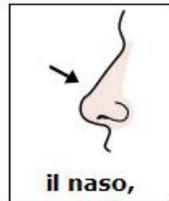
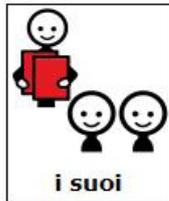
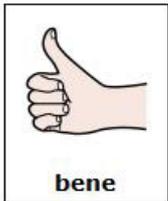
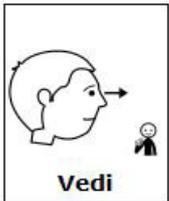
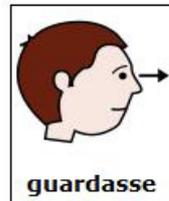
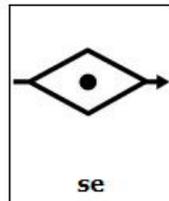
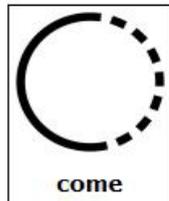
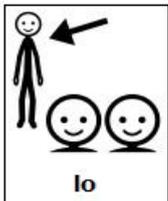
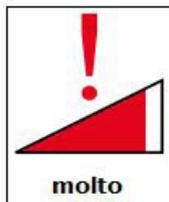
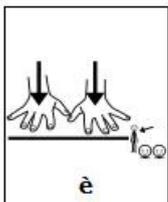
scritte

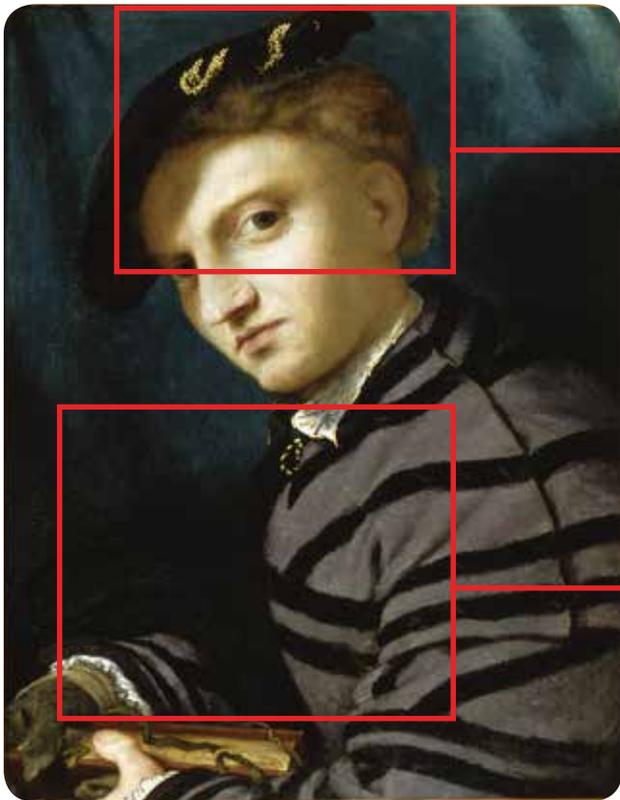


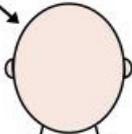
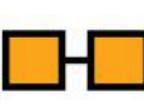
da

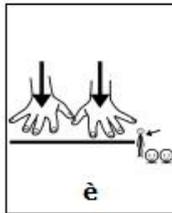
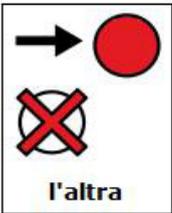
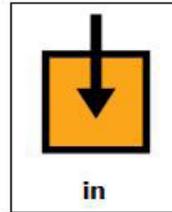
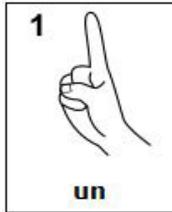


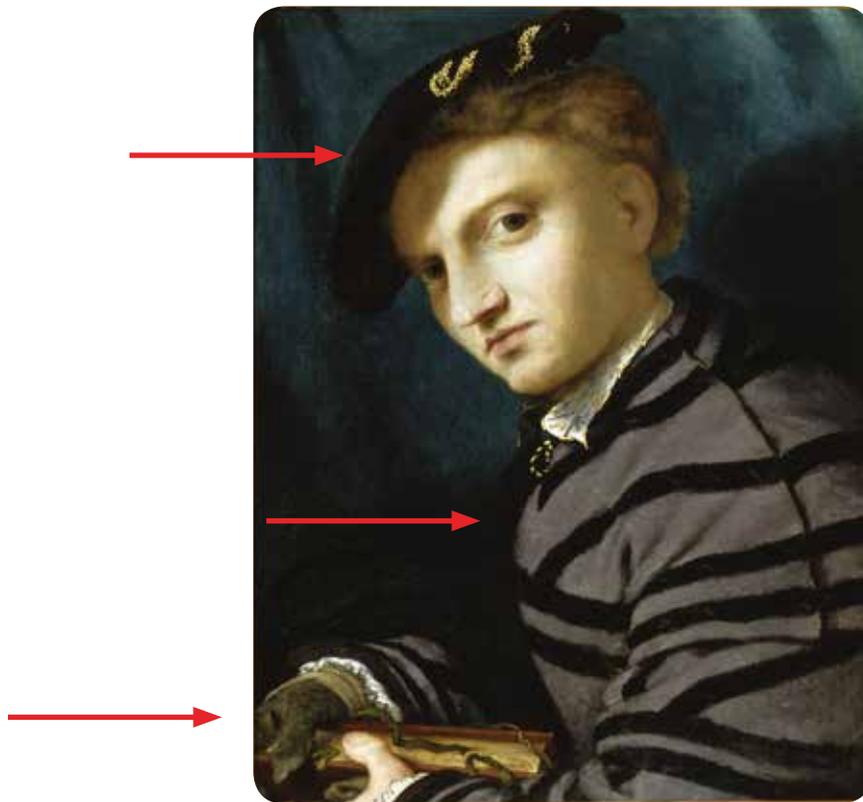
Francesco Petrarca.



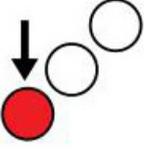
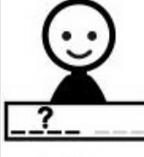


 Il giovane	 ha	 un cappello	 nero	 in	 testa	
 e	 dei vestiti ⁺	 molto	 belli:			
 ha	 una giacca	 grigia	 e	 nera	 con	 una camicia bianca.
 Sulla	 spalla	 ha	 un mantello	 nero.		

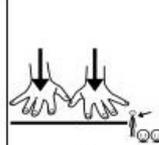
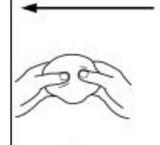
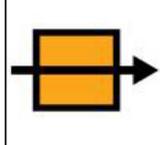
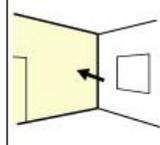
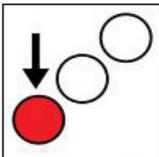
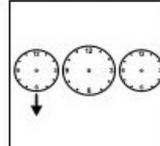




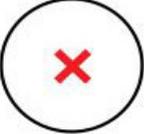
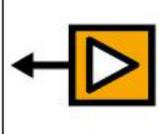
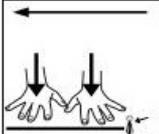
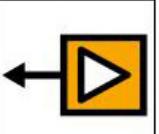
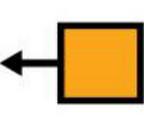
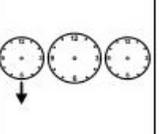
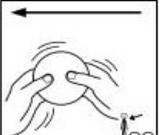
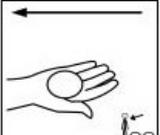
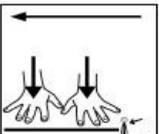
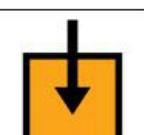
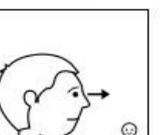
 Nel	 quadro	 vedi	 il giovane	 come	 se fosse	 ritornato a casa:
 ha	 ancora	 il mantello,	 il cappello	 e	 un	 guanto.
 Il giovane	 non si toglie i vestiti	 per	 leggere	 subito	 il libro di poesie.	
 Al	 giovane	 piace	 molto	 il libro di poesie	 e	 non vuole aspettare.
 Nel	 quadro	 vedi	 il giovane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

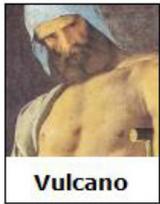
			
Questo	affresco	si chiama	Fucina di Vulcano



					
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.	



Vulcano



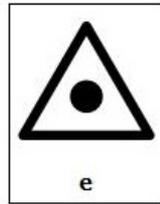
usava



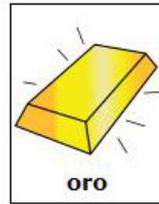
ferro,



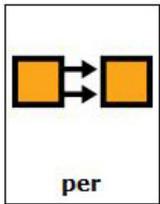
argento



e



oro



per



fare



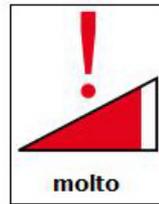
armi



e



gioielli



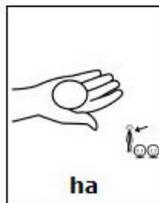
molto



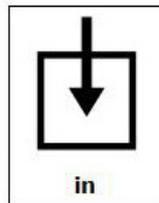
belli.



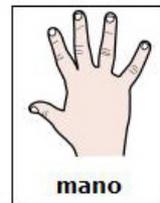
Vulcano



ha



in



mano



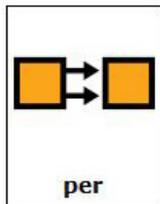
le tenaglie



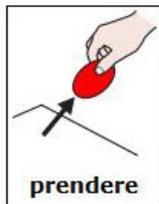
che



usa



per



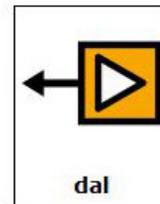
prendere



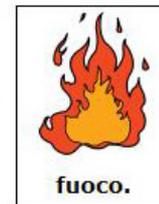
gli oggetti



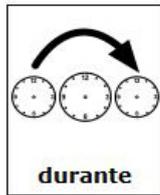
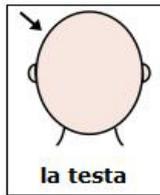
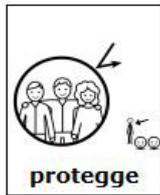
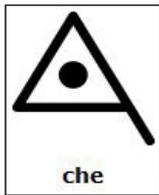
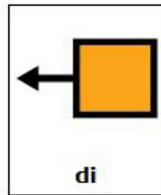
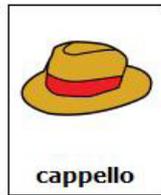
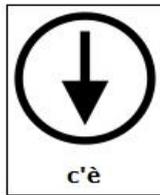
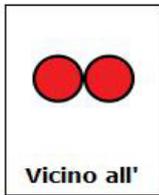
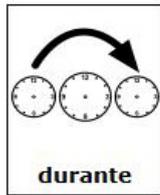
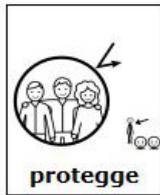
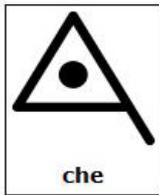
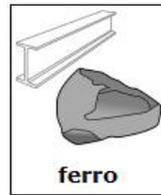
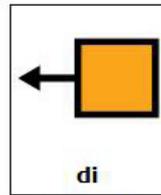
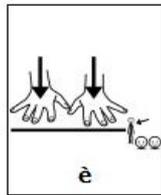
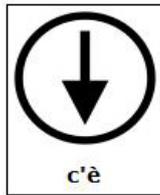
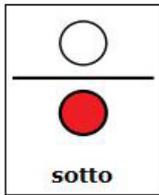
caldi

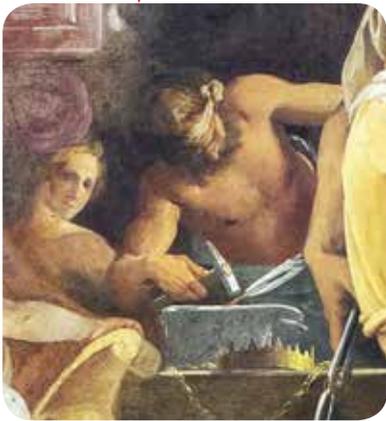


dal

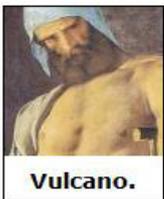
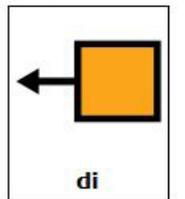
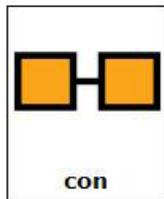
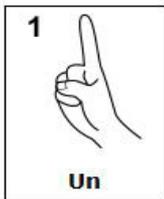
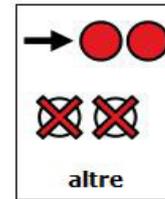
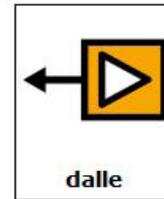
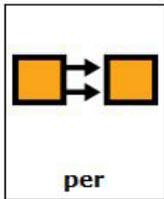
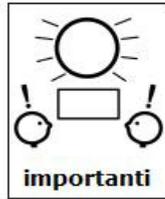
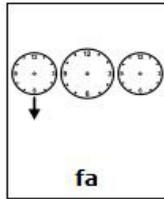
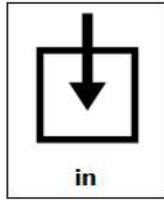
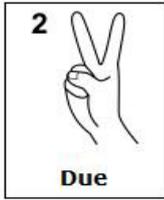
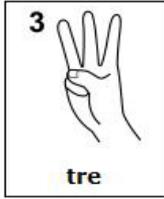
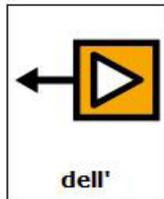
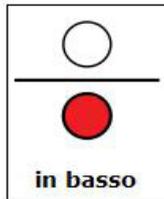
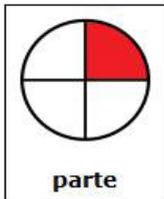
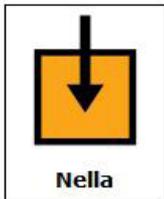


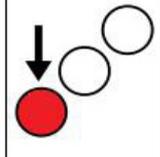
fuoco.



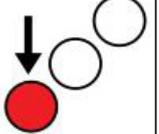
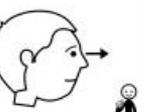
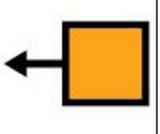
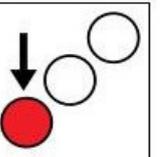
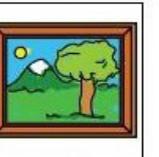
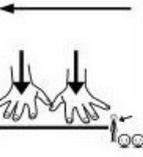
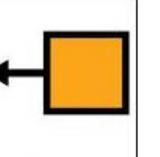
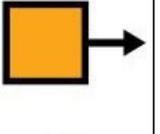
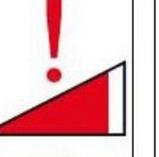
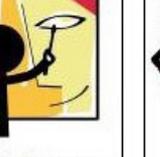
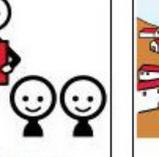


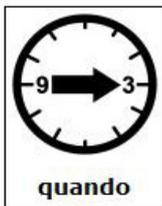
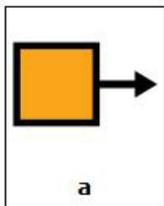
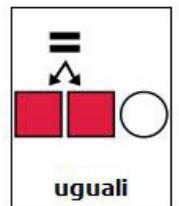
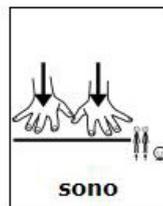
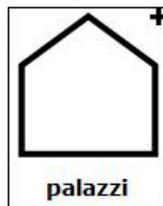
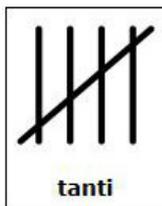
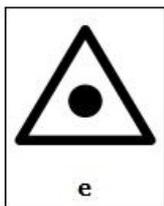
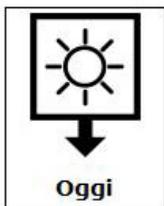
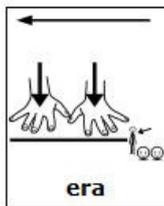
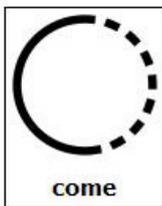
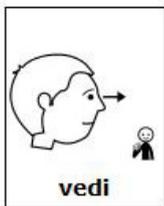
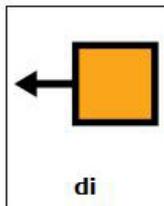
 Con	 Vulcano	 ci sono	 altre	 tre	 persone
 che	 lo	 aiutano.			
 Una persona	 guarda	 il fuoco,	 le altre	 due	 lavorano il ferro.

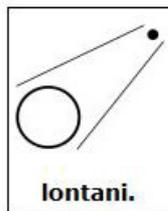
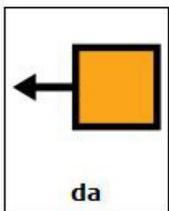
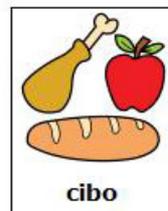
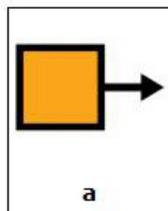
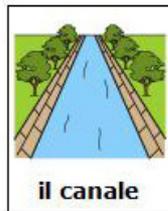
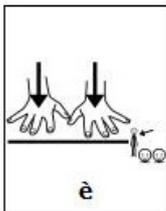
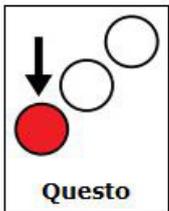
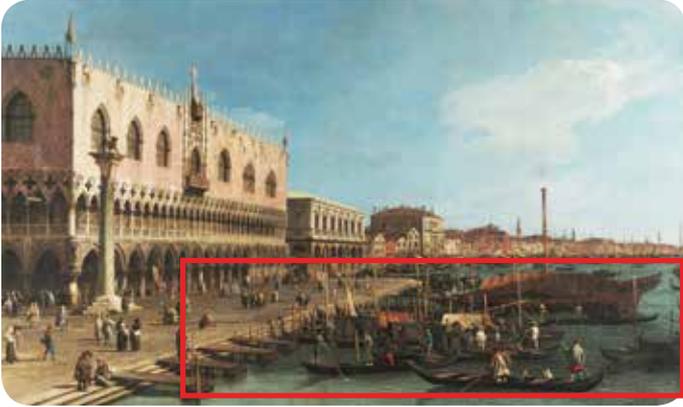


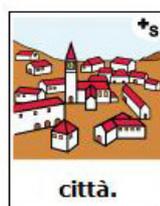
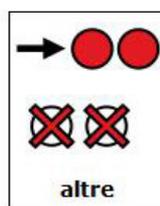
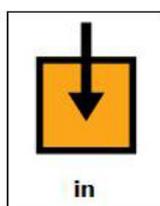
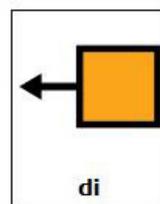
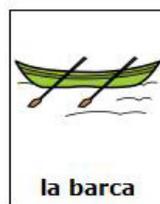
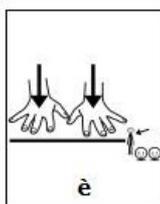
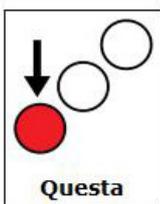
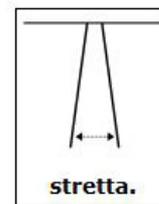
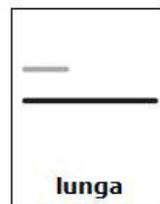
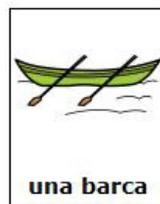
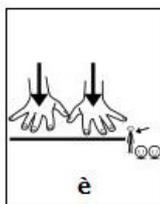
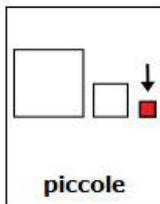
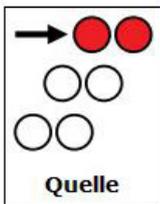
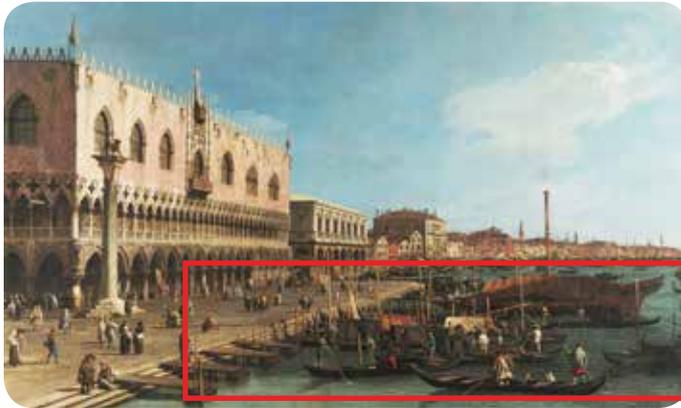
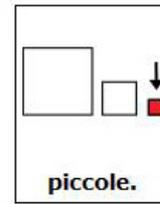
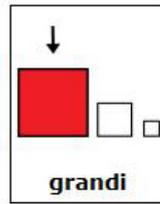
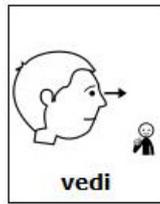
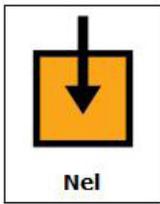
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Il molo verso la riva degli Schiavoni
---	---	--	--

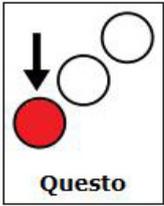


 In	 questo	 quadro	 vedi	 il porto	 di	 Piazza San Marco
 a	 Venezia.					
 Canaletto	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Canaletto	 era	 un pittore	 famoso	 di	 Venezia.	
 A	 Canaletto	 piaceva	 molto	 dipingere	 la sua	 città.

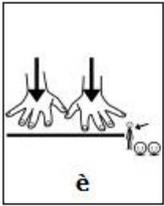








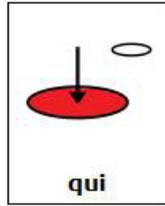
Questo



è



il Palazzo Ducale,



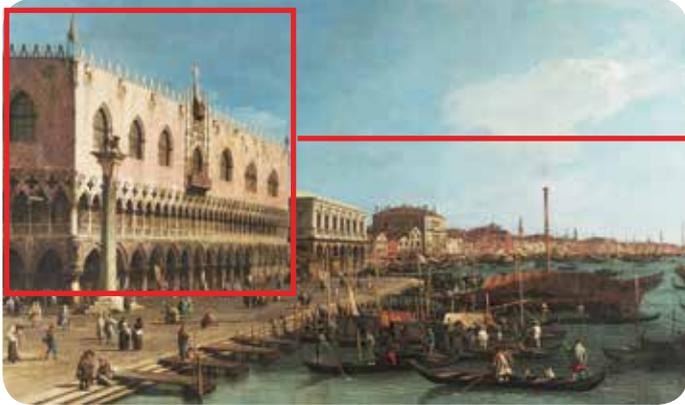
qui



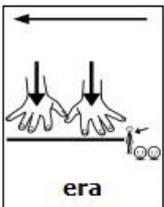
viveva



il Doge.



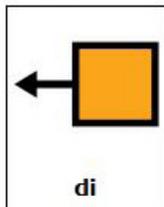
Il doge



era



il capo



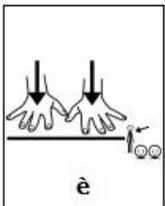
di



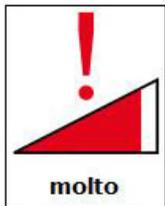
Venezia.



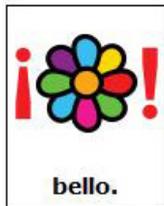
Il Palazzo Ducale



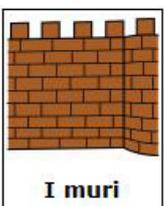
è



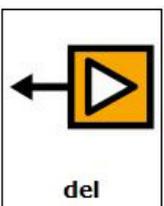
molto



bello.



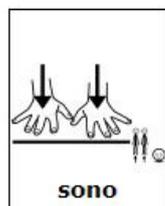
I muri



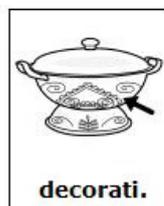
del



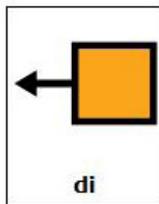
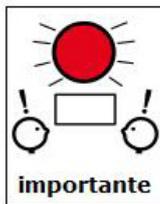
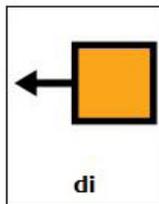
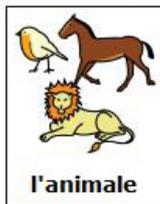
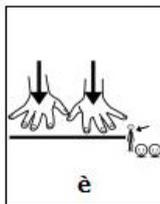
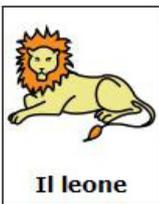
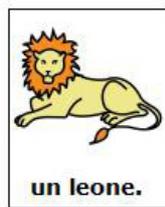
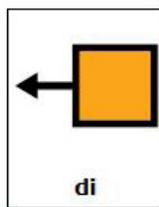
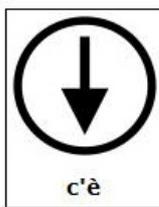
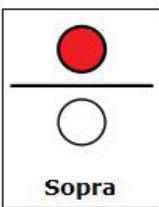
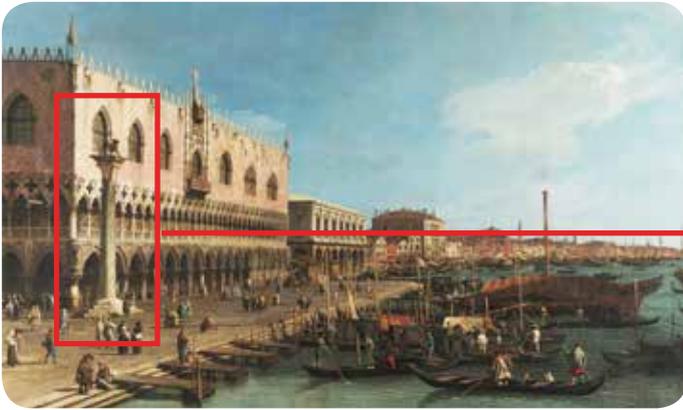
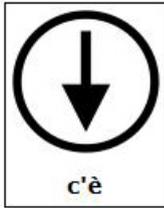
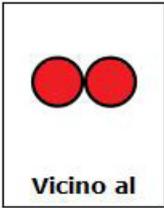
Palazzo Ducale

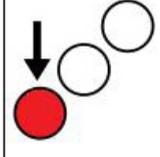


sono

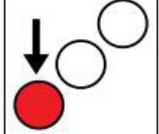
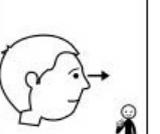
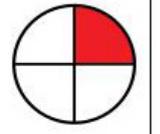
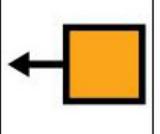
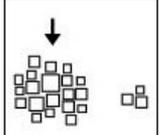
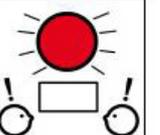
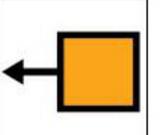
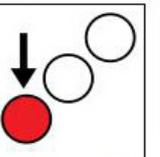
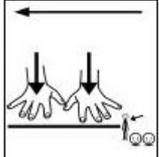
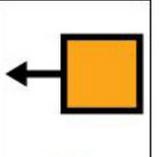
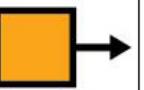
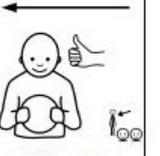
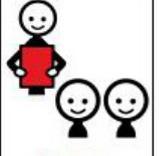


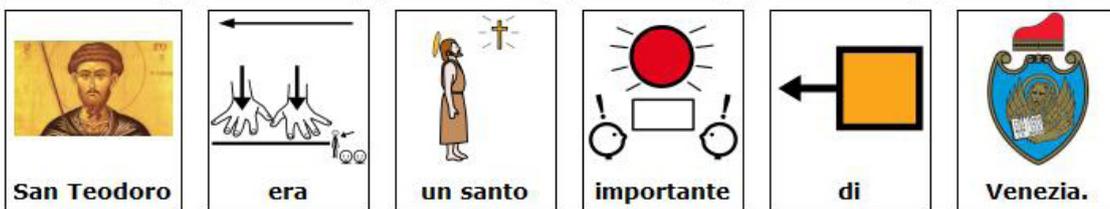
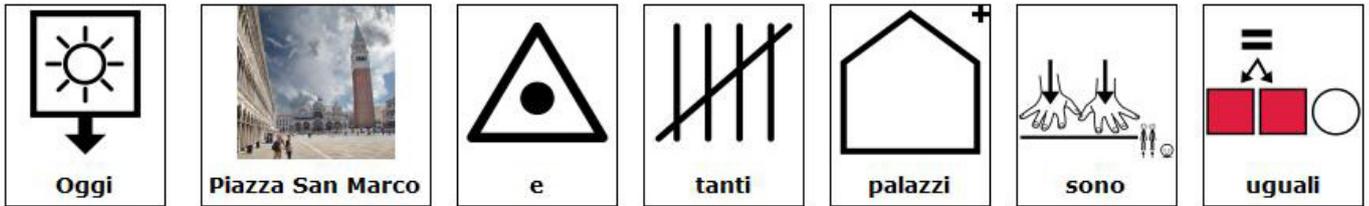
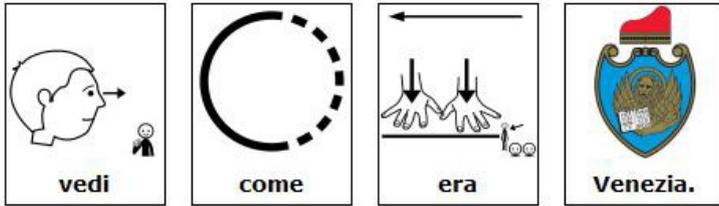
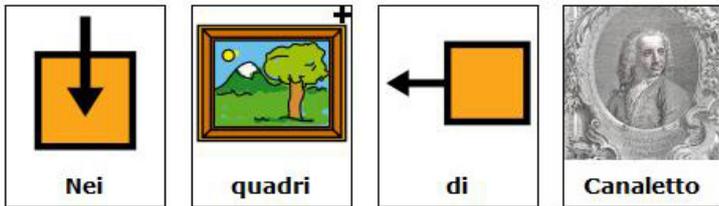
decorati.

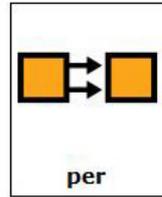
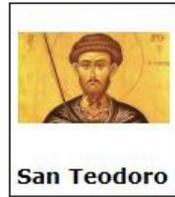
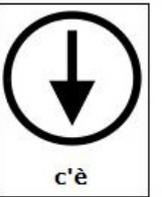
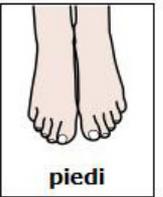
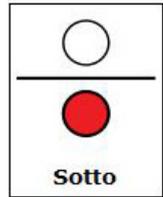
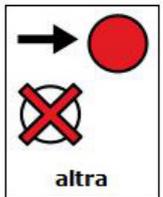
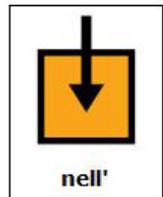
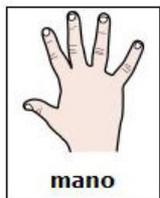
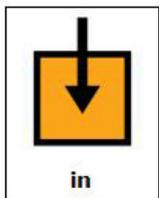
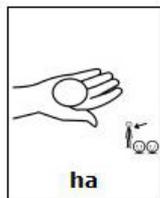
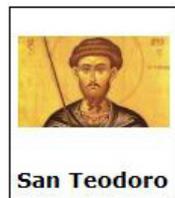
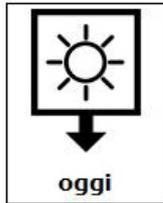
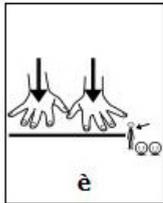
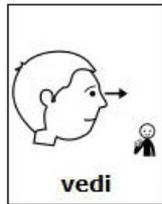
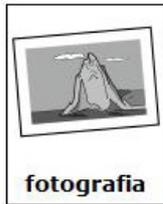
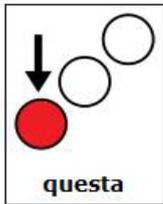
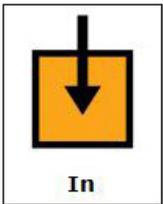


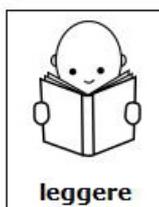
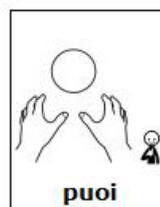
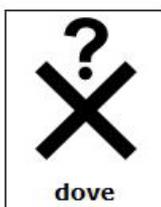
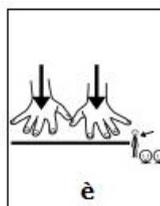
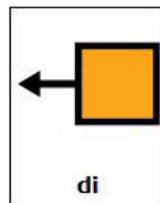
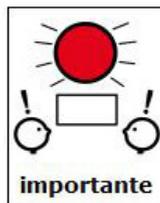
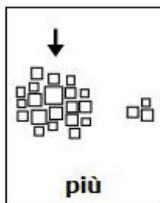
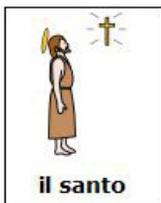
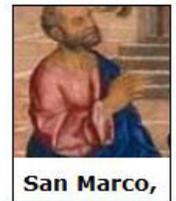
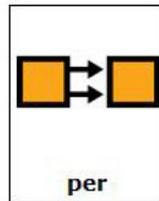
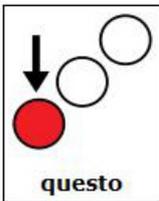
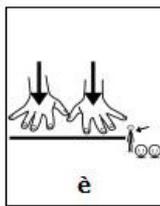
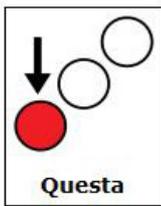
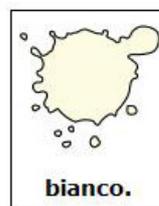
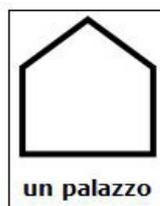
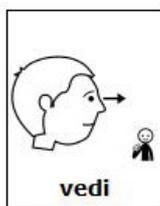
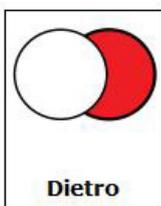
			
Questo	quadro	si chiama	Molo verso la Zecca con la statua di San Teodoro

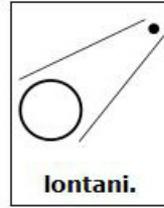
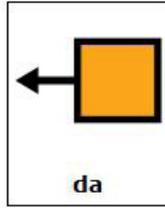
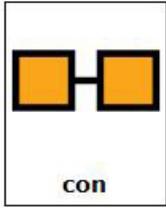
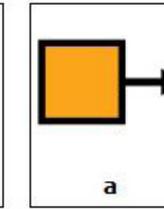
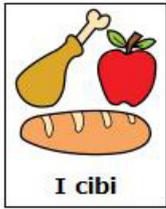
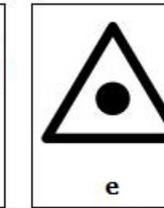
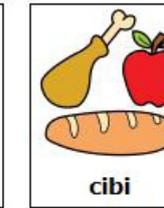
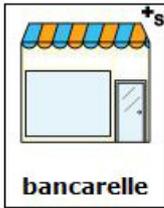
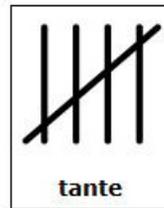
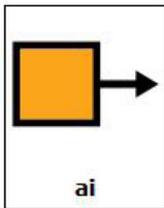
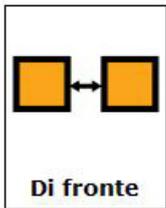
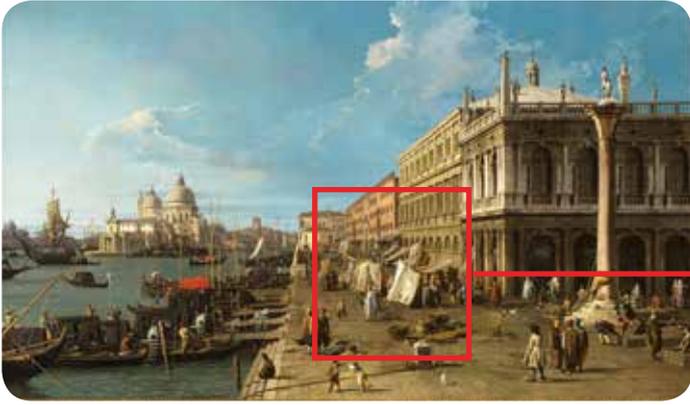


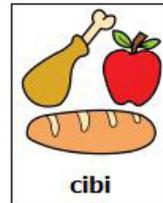
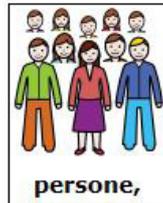
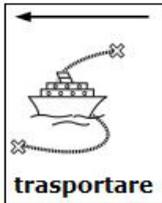
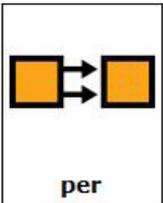
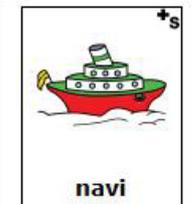
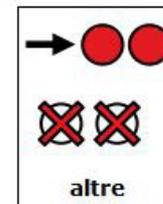
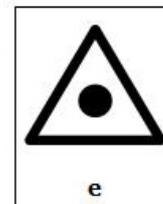
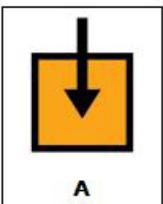
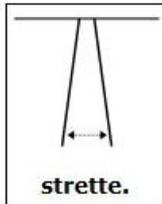
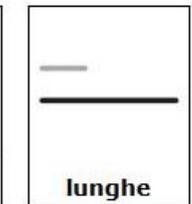
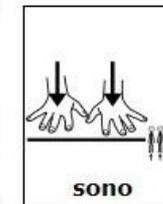
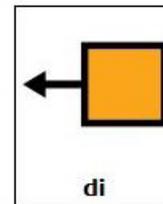
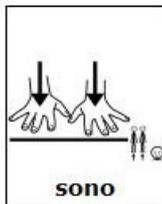
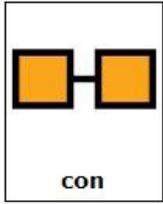
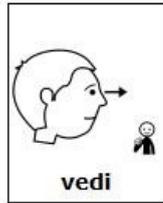
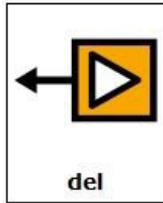
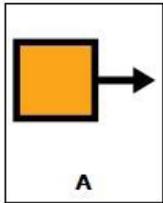
						
In	questo	quadro	vedi	una parte	di	Piazza San Marco,
						
la piazza	più	importante	di	Venezia.		
						
Canaletto	ha dipinto	questo	quadro.			
						
Canaletto	era	un pittore	famoso	di	Venezia.	
						
A	Canaletto	piaceva	molto	dipingere	la sua	città.

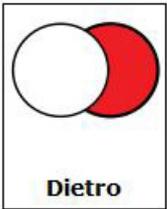




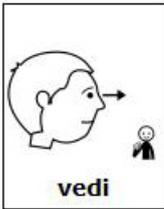








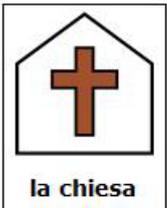
Dietro



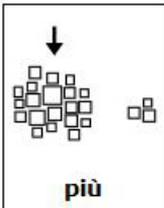
vedi



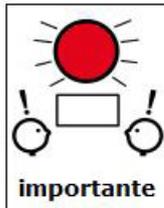
Basilica di San Marco,



la chiesa



più



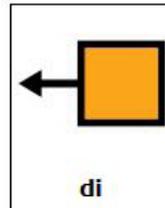
importante



e



bella



di



Venezia.