



Brera

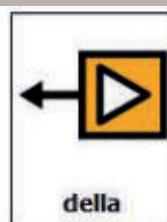
A OCCHI APERTI

GUIDA MUSEO PER TUTTI

PINACOTECA DI BRERA



Guida Museo per tutti



della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Museo per tutti

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva

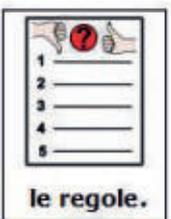
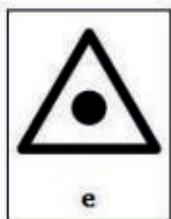
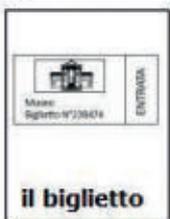
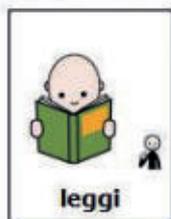
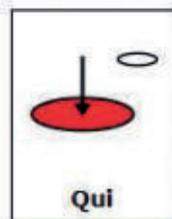
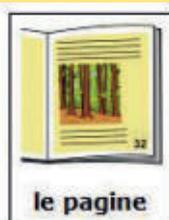
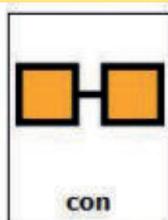
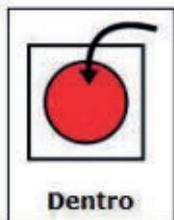


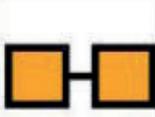
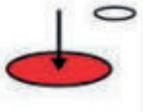
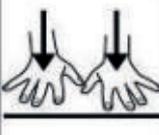
l'abilità

Associazione Onlus

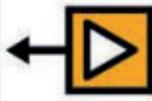
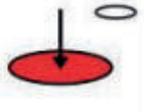
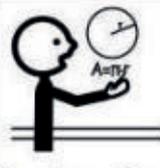
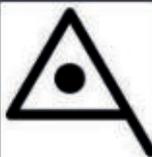
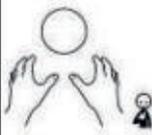
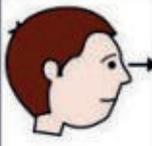
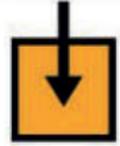


**FONDAZIONE
DE AGOSTINI**



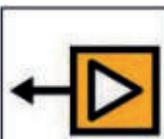
 La storia della Pinacoteca di Brera	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 che cosa è	 la Pinacoteca
 e	 come	 è diventata	 un museo.



 Le opere	 della	 Pinacoteca di Brera	 con	 le pagine	 blu.
 Qui	 leggi	 la spiegazione	 dei quadri		
 che	 puoi	 vedere	 nella	 Pinacoteca.	



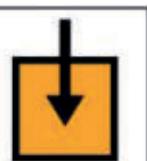
Guida sociale



della



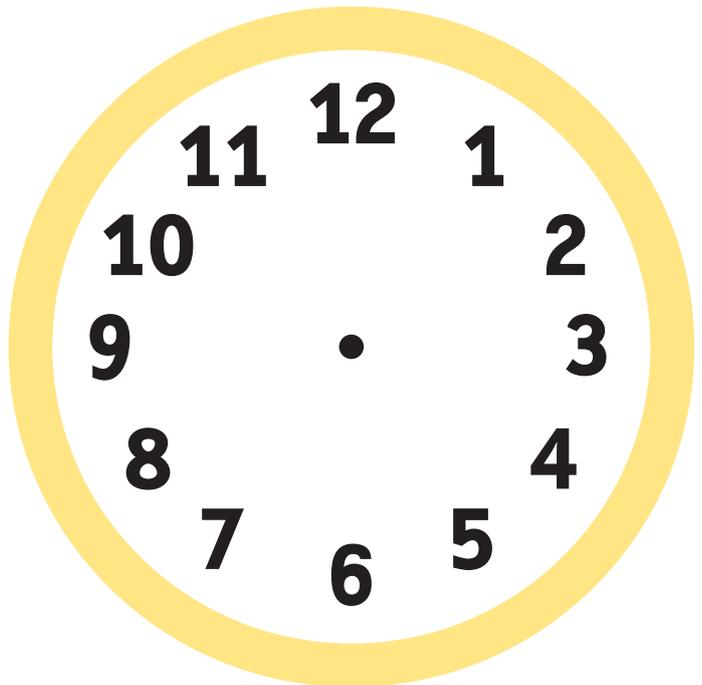
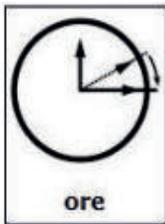
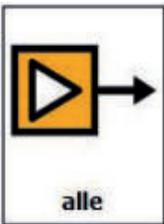
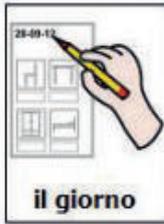
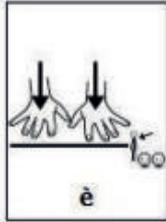
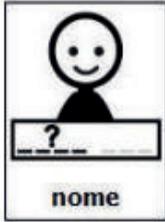
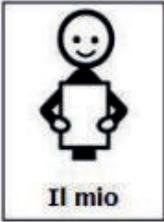
Pinacoteca di Brera



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Milano

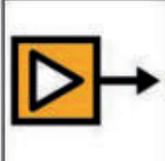




Come



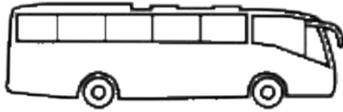
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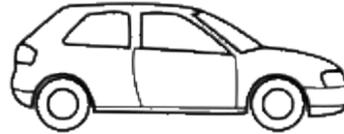
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Pinacoteca di Brera



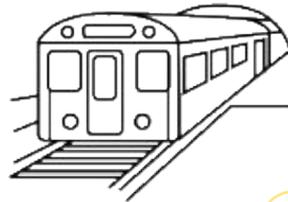
Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



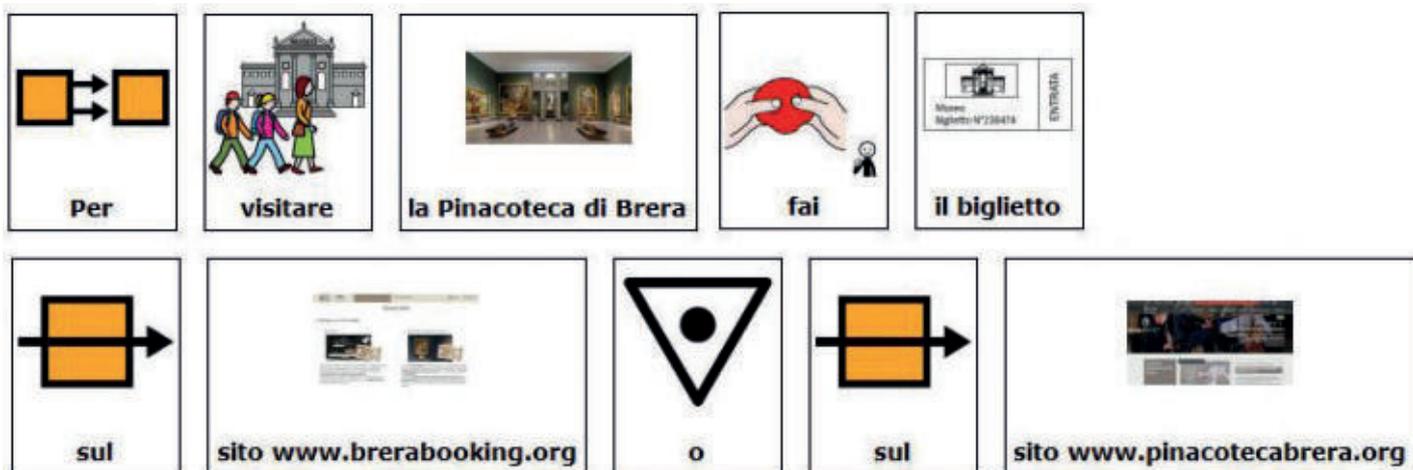
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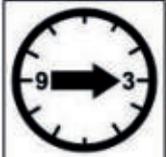


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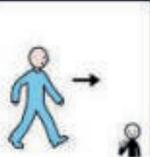


Bicicletta

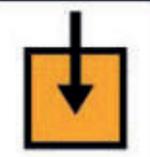




Quando



vai



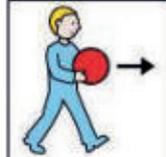
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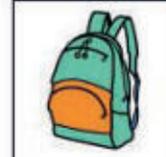
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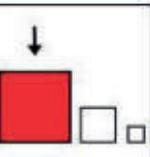
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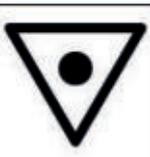
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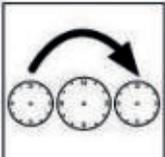
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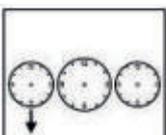
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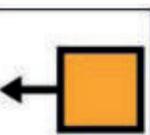
durante



la visita.



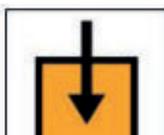
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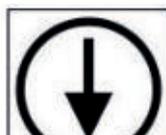
entrare



nella



Pinacoteca



c'è



una persona



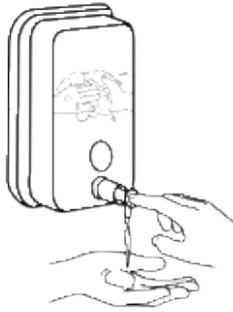
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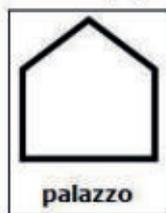
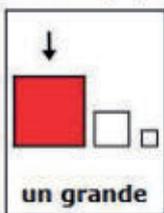
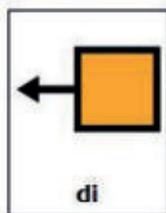
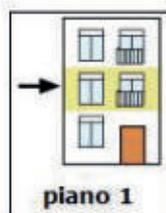
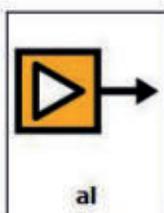
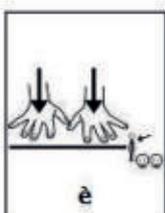
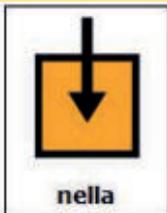


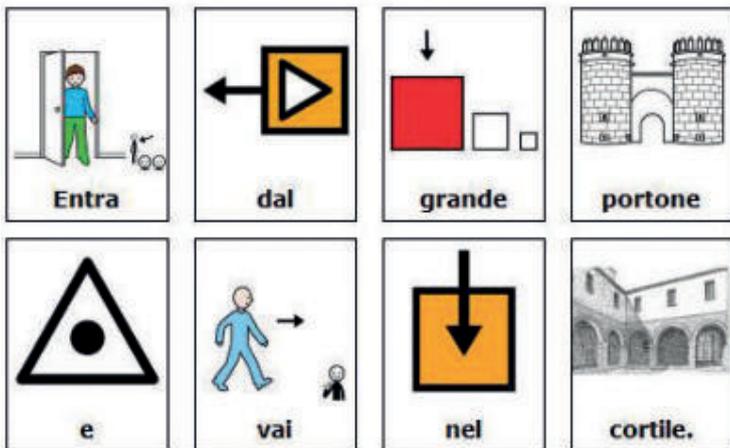
misura la temperatura.

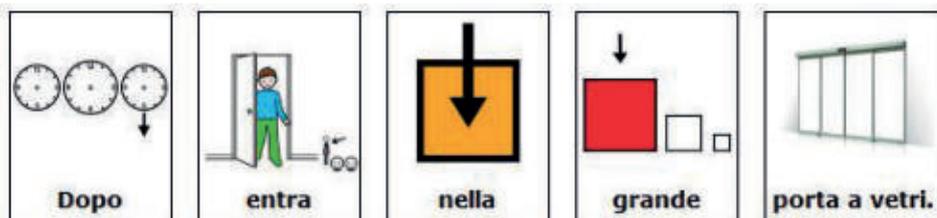
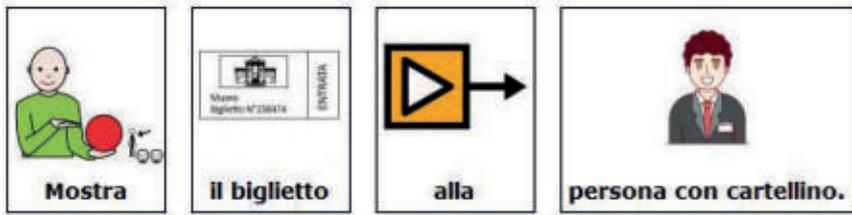


<p>Ricorda</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>usare</p>	<p>il gel igienizzante</p>	<p>per</p>	<p>lavare le mani.</p>
<p>Stai</p>	<p>lontano</p>	<p>dalle</p>	<p>persone</p>	<p>che</p>	<p>non conosci.</p>

<p>Segui il percorso</p>	<p>nelle</p>	<p>sale</p>	<p>della</p>	<p>Pinacoteca.</p>
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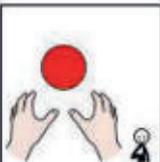




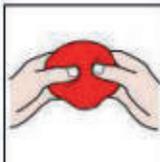




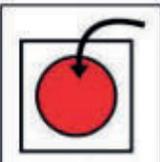
Cosa



puoi



fare



dentro



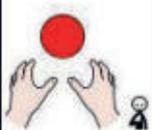
la Pinacoteca di Brera



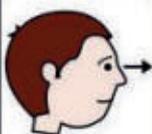
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Pinacoteca di Brera



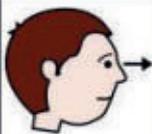
puoi:



guardare



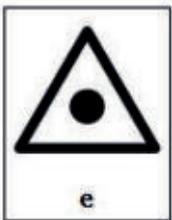
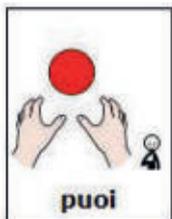
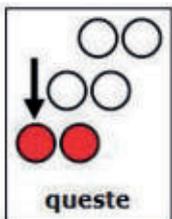
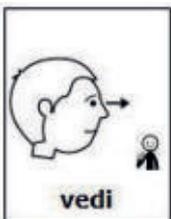
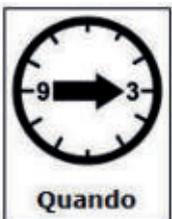
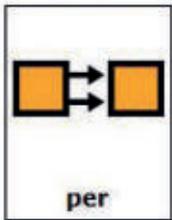
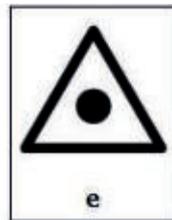
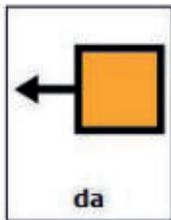
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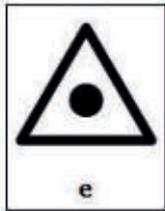
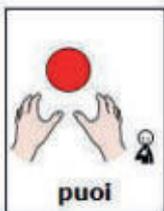
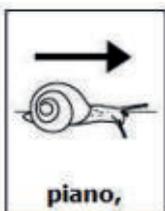
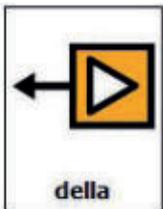


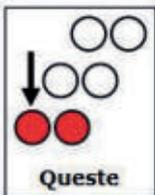
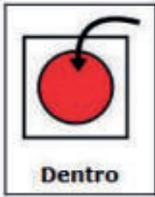
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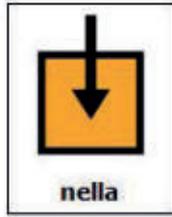
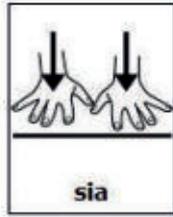
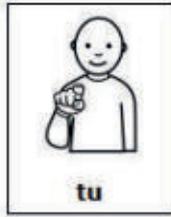
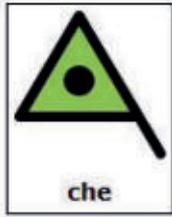
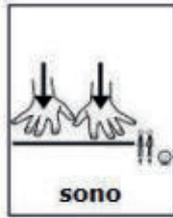
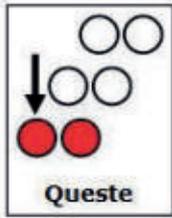
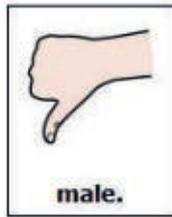
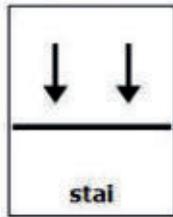
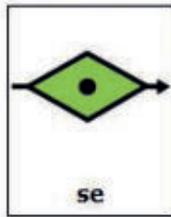
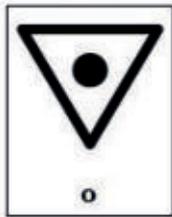
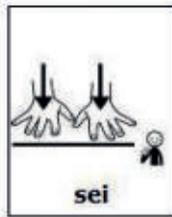
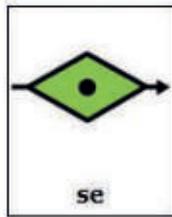
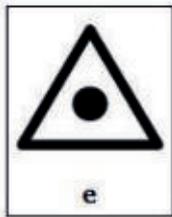
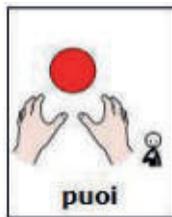
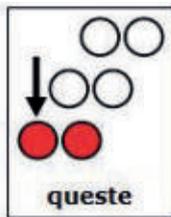
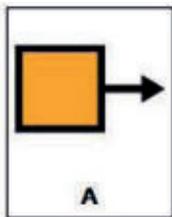


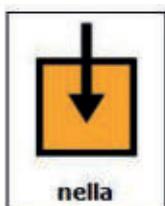
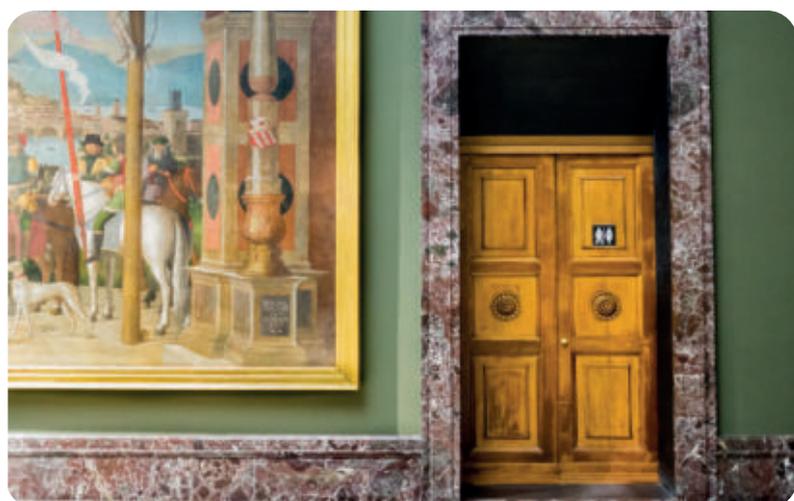
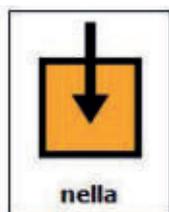
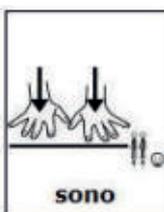
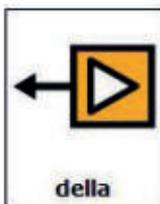
le statue,

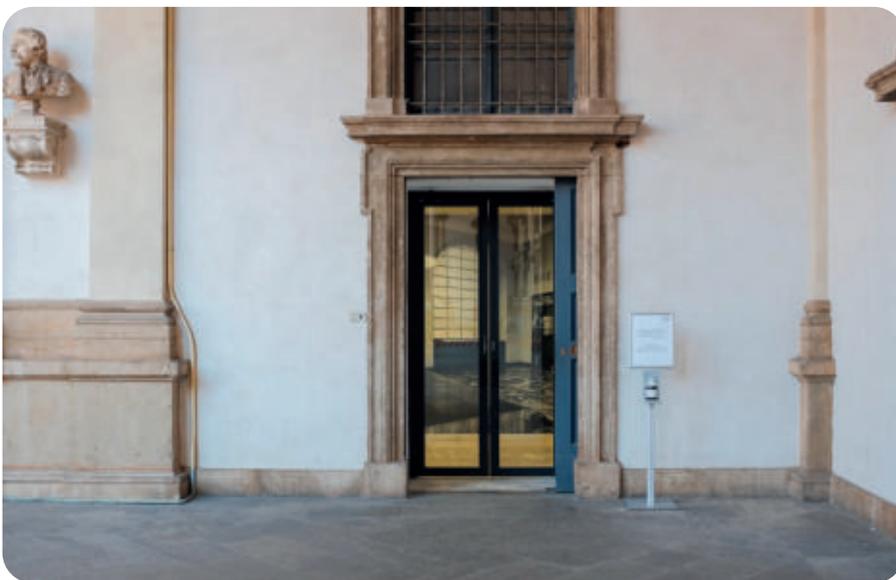




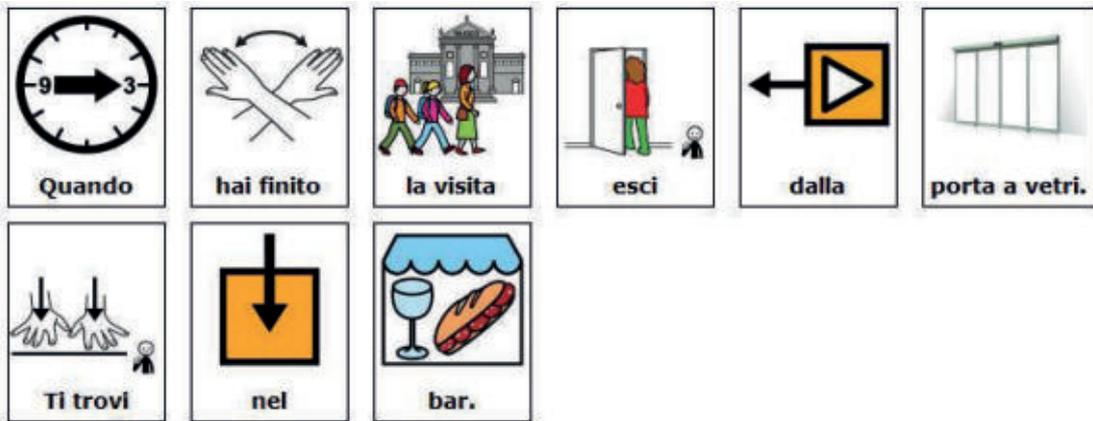


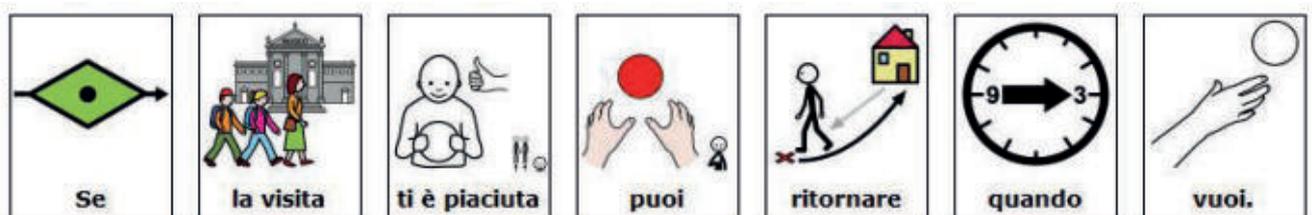
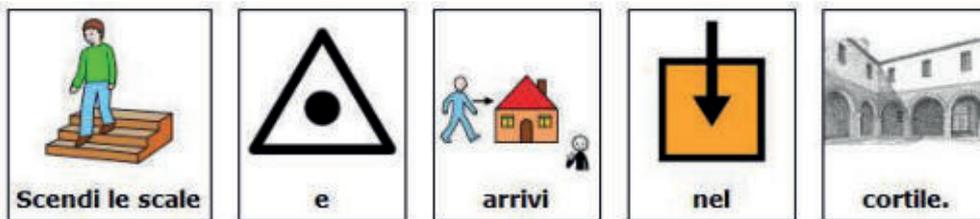
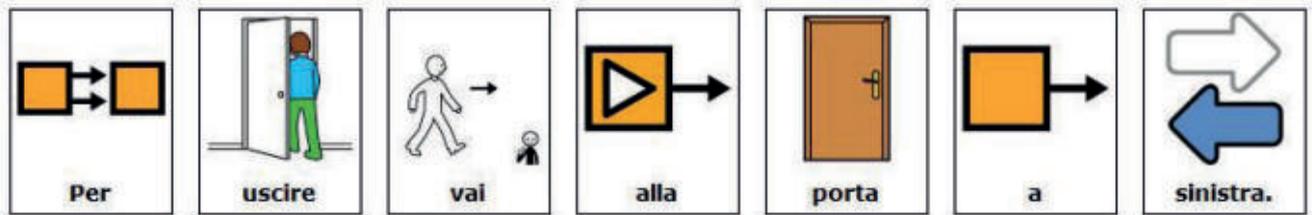






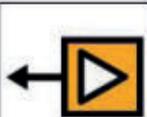
fuori	dal	museo,	vicino al	bar.
Chiedi	alle	persone con il cartellino		
come	arrivare	ai	bagni.	







Il bar



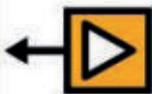
della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Il bar



della



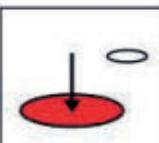
Pinacoteca di Brera



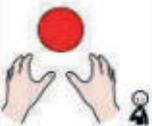
si chiama



Caffè Fernanda.



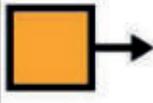
Qui



puoi



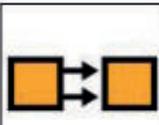
sederti



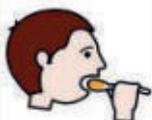
a



un tavolo



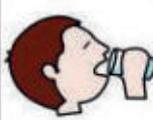
per



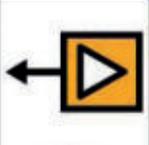
mangiare



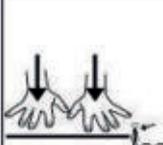
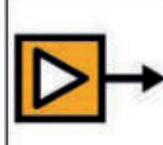
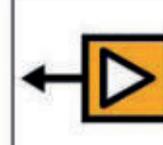
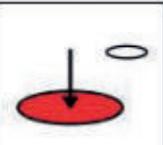
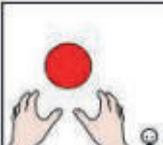
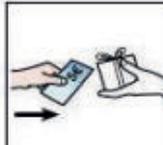
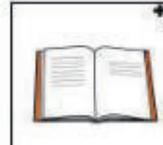
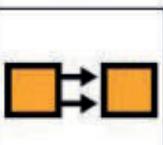
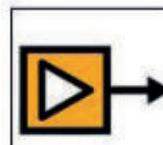
e



bere.

		
Il negozio	della	Pinacoteca di Brera



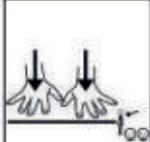
					
Il negozio	è	al	piano terra	del	palazzo di Brera.
					
Qui	puoi	comprare	libri	e	oggetti
					
per	ricordare	la visita	alla	Pinacoteca di Brera.	



la Pinacoteca di Brera



Che cosa



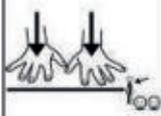
è



la Pinacoteca di Brera



La Pinacoteca di Brera



è



un museo



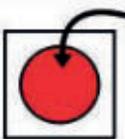
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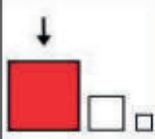
tanti



quadri



dentro



un grande



palazzo



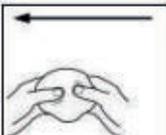
chiamato



Palazzo di Brera.



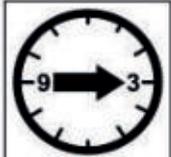
Napoleone



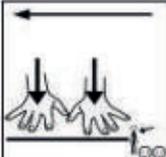
ha fatto



la Pinacoteca di Brera



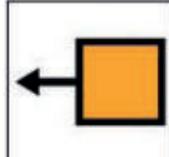
quando



era



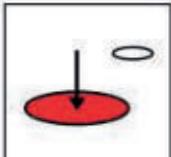
imperatore



di



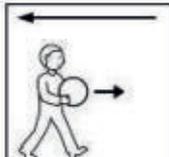
Milano.



Qui



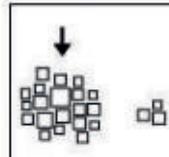
Napoleone



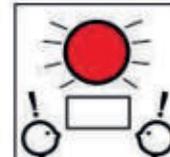
ha portato



i quadri e le statue



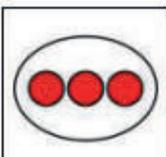
più



importanti



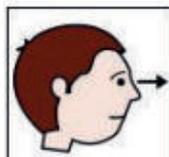
perché



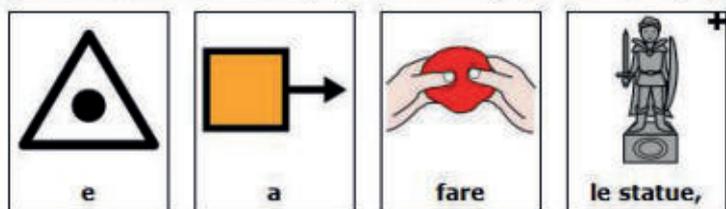
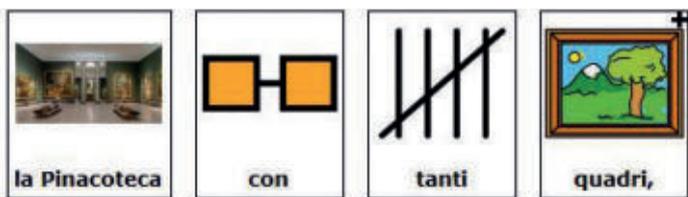
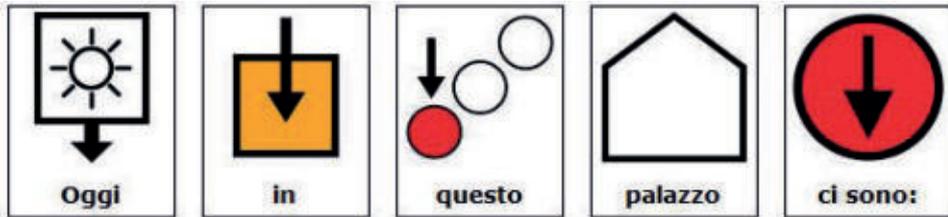
tutti

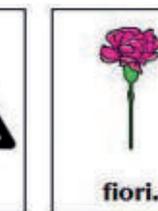
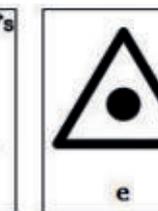
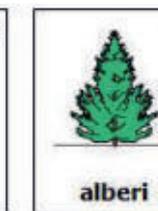
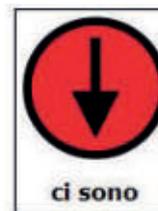
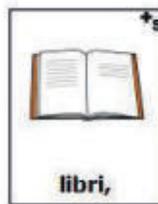
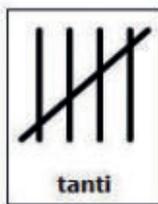
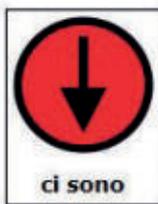


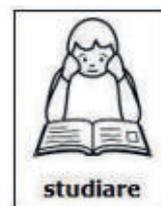
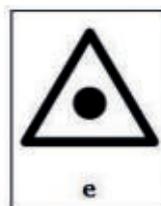
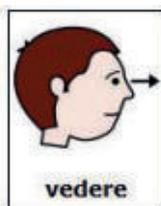
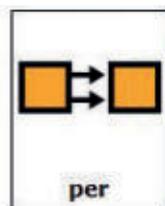
potessero

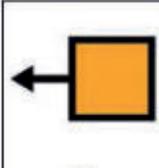


vederle.

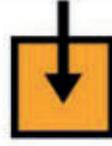
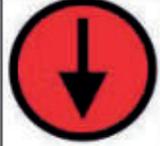
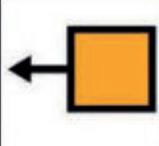
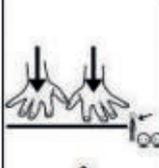
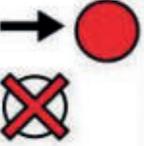
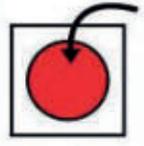
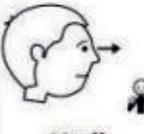
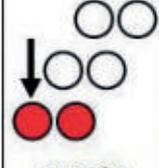
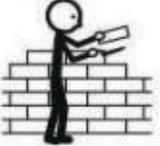


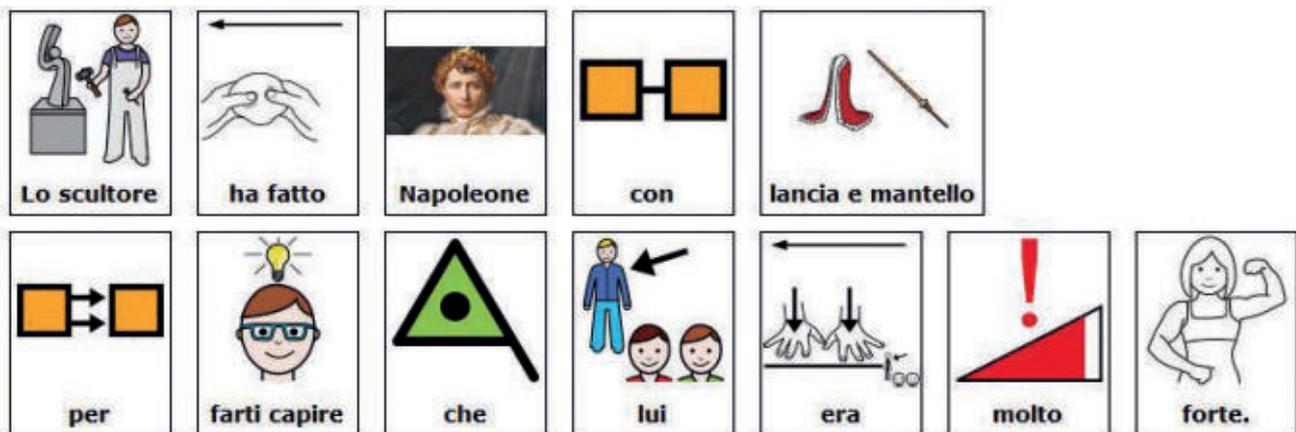




 Le statue	 di	 Napoleone
--	---	--



 Nel	 Palazzo di Brera	 ci sono	 due	 statue	 di	 Napoleone.
 Una	 è	 nel	 cortile,	 l' altra	 dentro	 il museo.
 Vedi	 queste	 statue	 perché	 Napoleone	 ha fatto costruire	 la Pinacoteca di Brera.



XIV



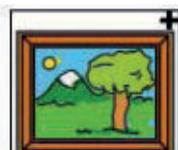
Informational placards for the artwork.



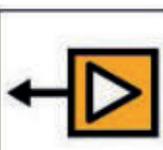


NI MANU CENTRATIS IPSO
ATQ; VERTI QUODAM ANGLE SIT SEDNAM
1837





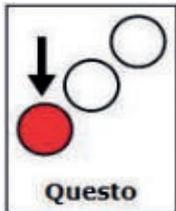
Le opere



della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Questo



quadro



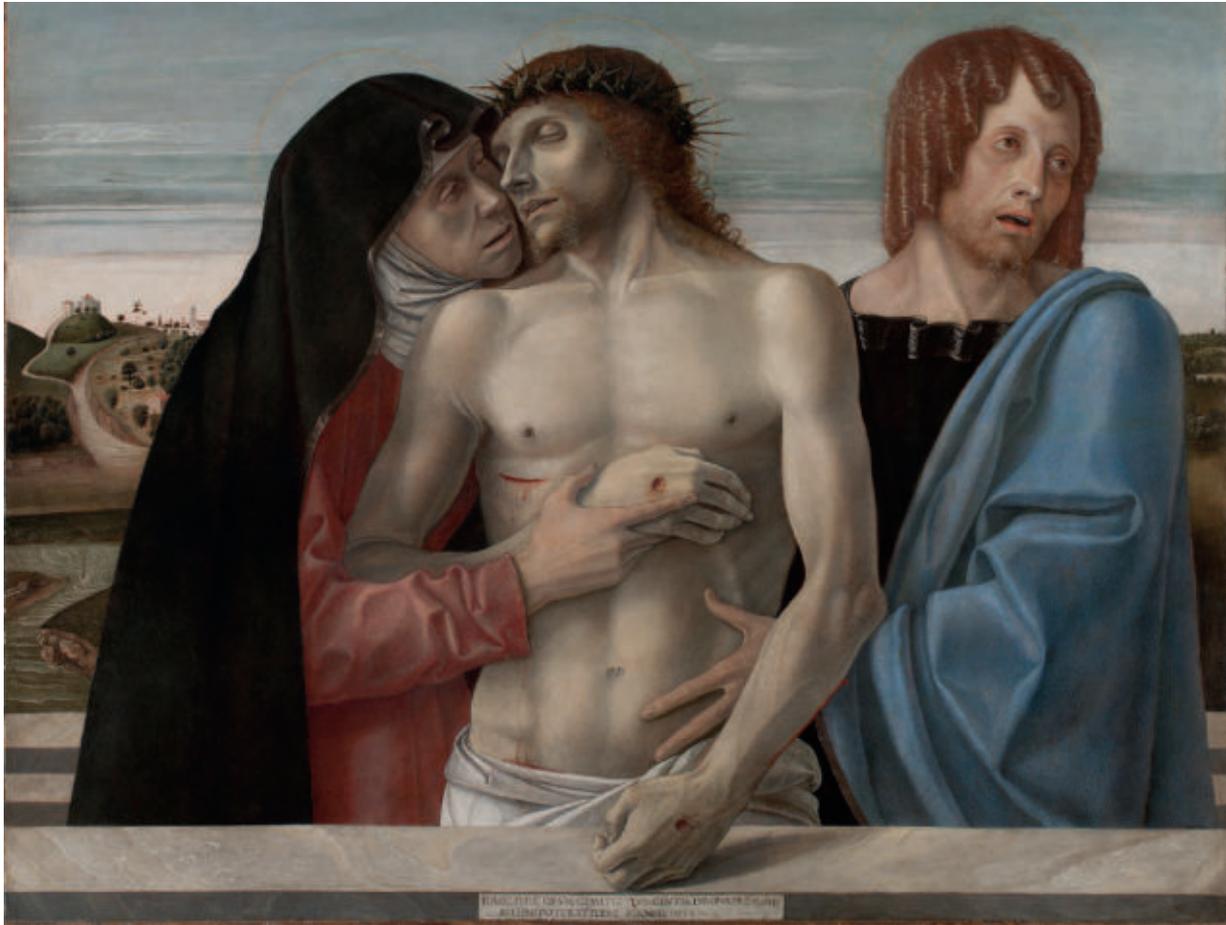
si chiama



Pietà.



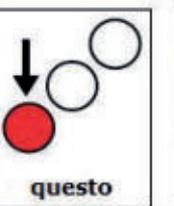
Sala azzurra



Giovanni Bellini



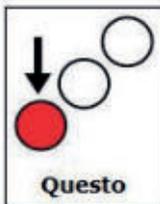
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



Questo



quadro



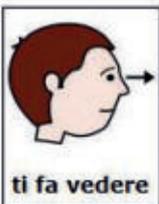
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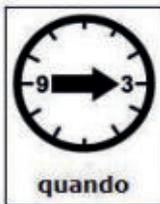
Pietà



perché



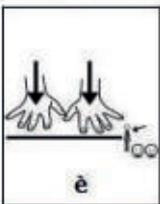
ti fa vedere



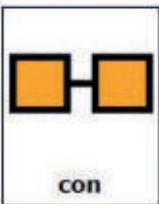
quando



Gesù morto



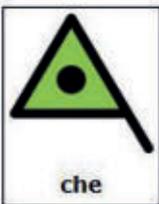
è



con



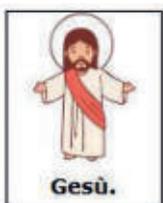
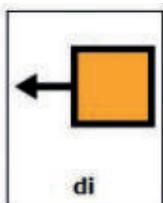
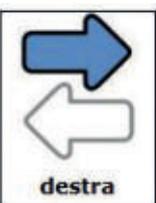
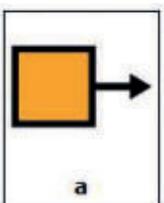
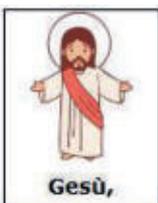
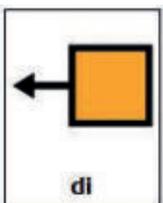
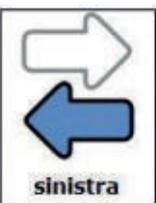
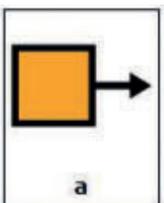
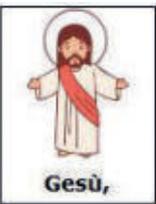
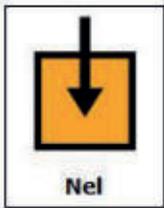
le persone

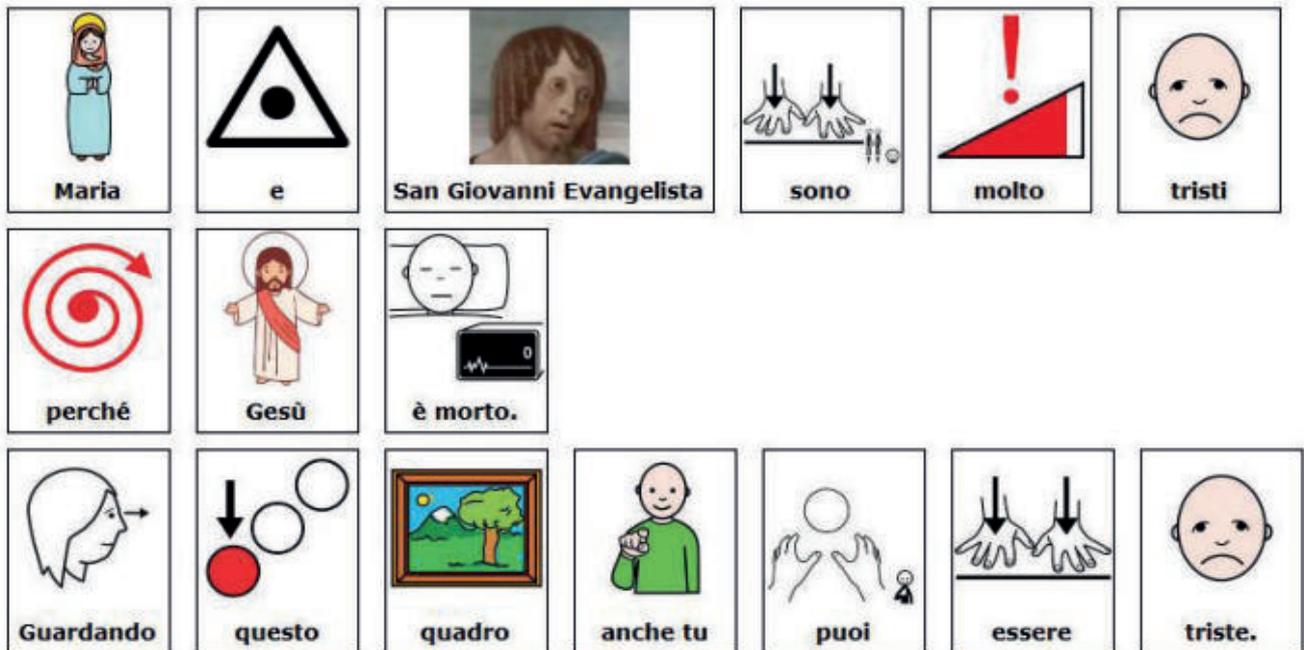
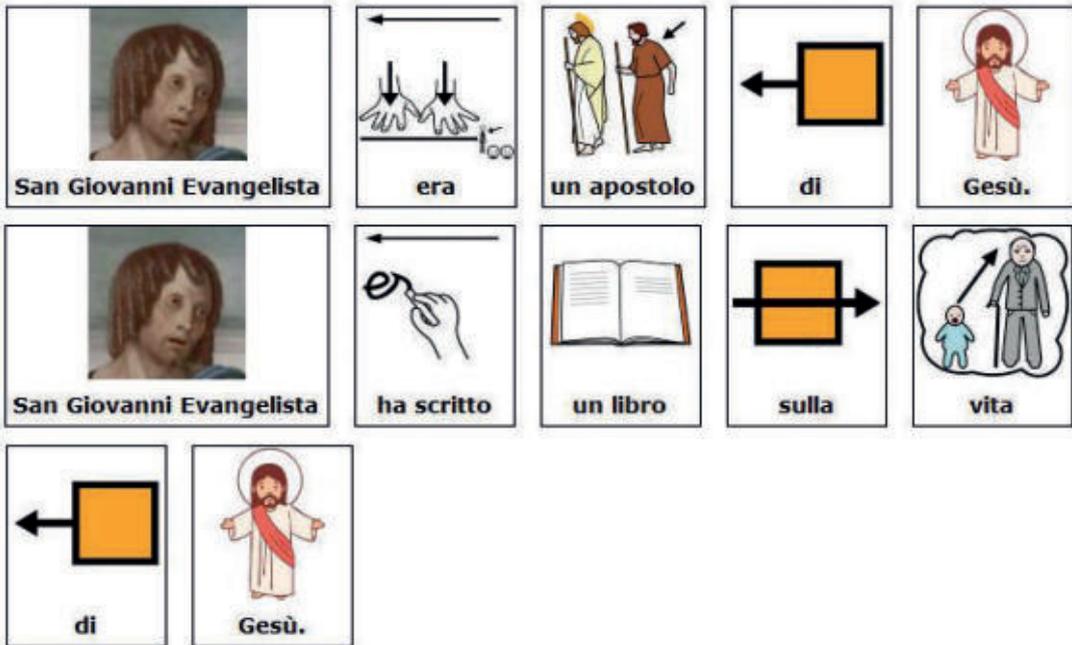


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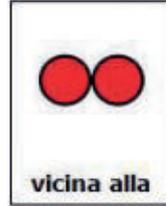
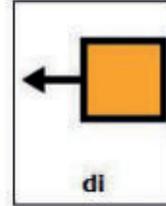
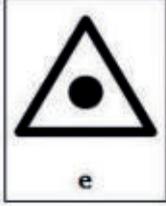
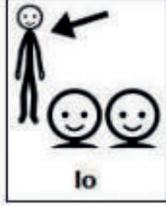
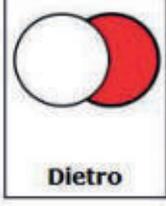
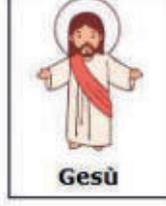
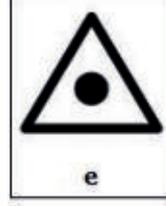
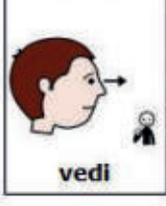
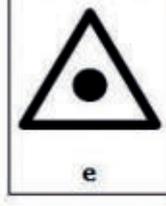


gli vogliono bene.



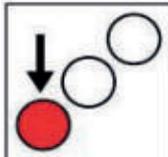




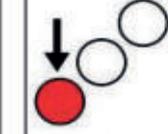
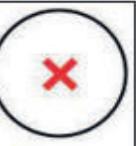
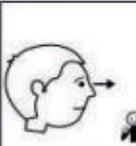
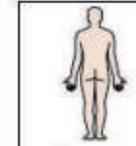
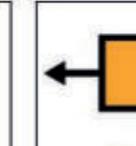
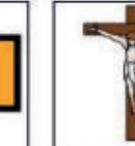
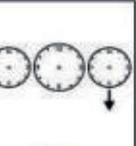
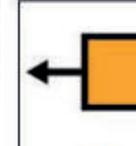
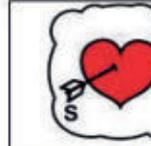
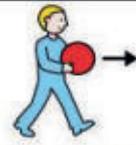
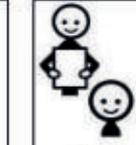
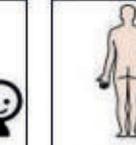
 Maria	 ha	 la guancia	 vicina alla	 guancia	 di	 Gesù
 e	 lo	 abbraccia.				
 Dietro	 Maria,	 Gesù	 e	 San Giovanni Evangelista		
 vedi	 il cielo	 e	 le colline.			



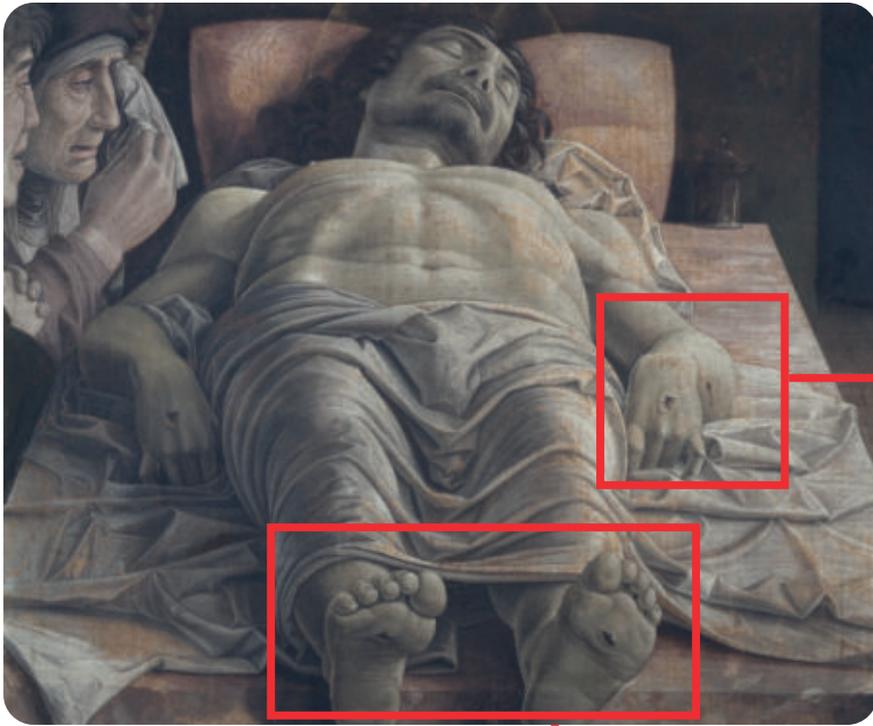
 Nella	 famiglia	 di	 Giovanni Bellini	 c'erano	 tanti	 pittori.
 Gentile,	 il fratello	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Jacopo,	 il padre	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Nicolosia,	 la sorella	 di	 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile	
 aveva sposato	 Andrea Mantegna	 che	 era	 un pittore.		
 A	 tutti	 in	 questa	 famiglia	 piaceva	 la pittura.

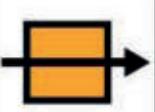
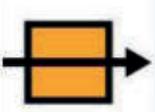
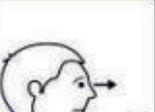
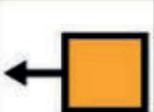
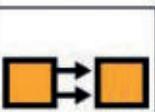
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cristo morto.	 Sala azzurra
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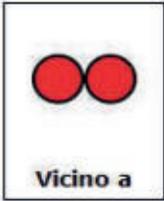


 Andrea Mantegna	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Al centro	 vedi	 il corpo	 di	 Gesù morto.		
 Dopo	 la morte	 di	 Gesù,	 le persone	 che	 gli volevano bene
 hanno portato	 il suo	 corpo	 dentro	 il sepolcro.		

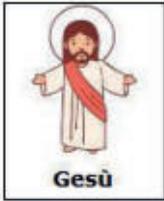




 Sulle	 mani	 e	 sui	 piedi
 vedi	 i segni	 dei	 chiodi	 usati
 per	 metterlo sulla croce.			



Vicino a



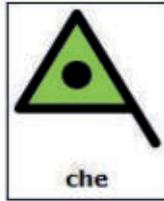
Gesù



ci sono



le persone



che



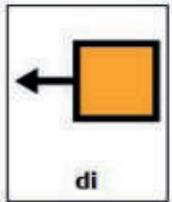
gli volevano bene:



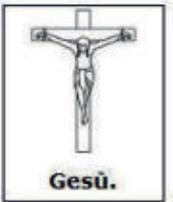
San Giovanni,
un apostolo



di



di



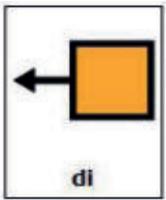
Gesù.



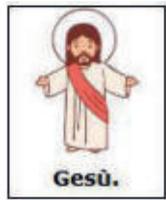
Maria,
la mamma



di



di



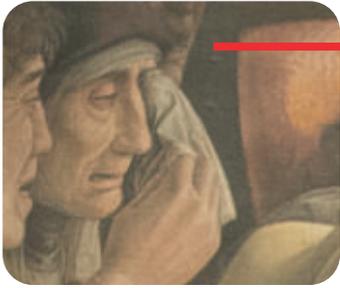
Gesù.



Maria



sta piangendo.

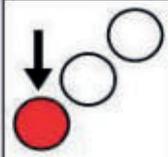


 Maria Maddalena,	 un'amica	 di	 Gesù.
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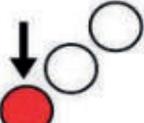
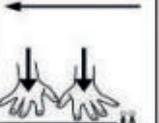
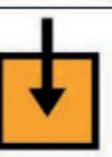
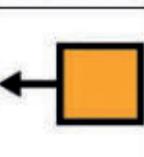
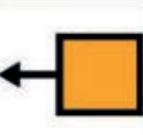
 Vedi	 la bocca	 e	 il naso	 di	 Maria Maddalena.	
 Queste	 persone	 sono	 molto	 tristi	 perché	 Gesù è morto.

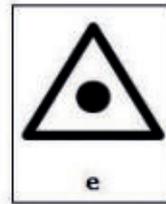
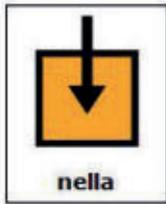
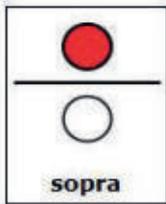
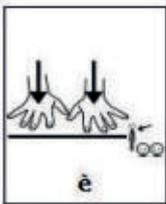
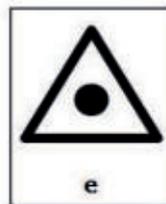
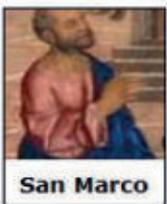


 Vicino alla	 testa	 di	 Gesù	 vedi	 un vasetto.
 Dentro	 il vasetto	 c'era	 un olio	 profumato	
 da	 mettere sul corpo	 di	 Gesù morto.		

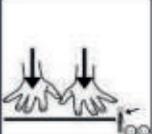
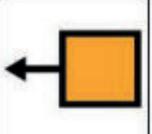
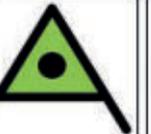
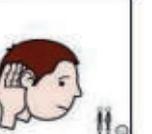
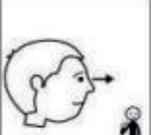
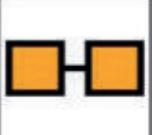
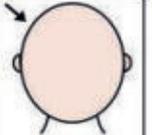
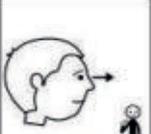
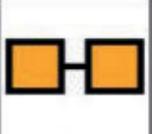
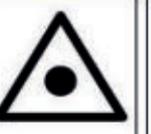
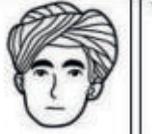
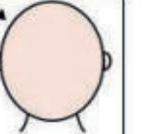
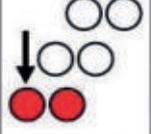
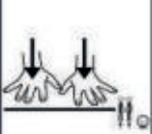
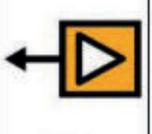
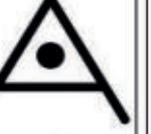
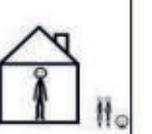
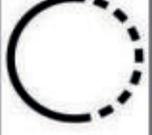
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Predica di San Marco ad Alessandria d'Egitto.	 Sala verde
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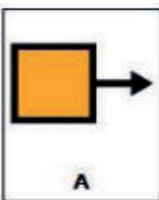
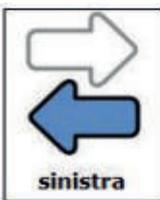
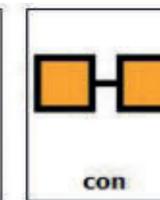
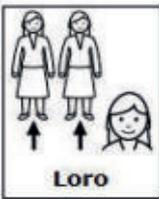
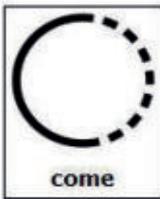
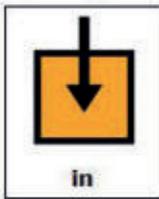
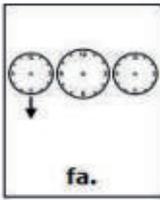
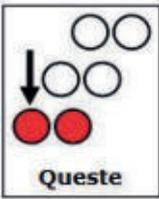
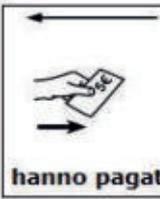
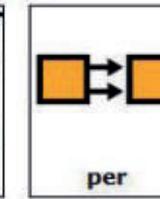
 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile Bellini	 hanno dipinto	 questo	 quadro.
 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile Bellini	 erano	 fratelli.	
 San Marco	 sta predicando	 nella	 piazza	 di	 Alessandria d'Egitto,
 una città	 di	 un paese	 lontano	 chiamato	 Egitto.

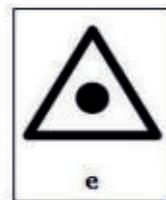
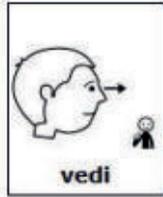
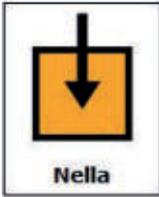




 La piazza	 è	 piena	 di	 persone	 che	 ascoltano:	
 vedi	 delle donne	 con	 il velo	 sulla testa.			
 Vedi	 uomini	 con	 vestiti	 colorati	 e	 turbanti	 sulla testa.
 Questi	 sono	 i vestiti	 delle	 persone	 che	 vivono	
 in	 paesi	 come	 l'Egitto.				

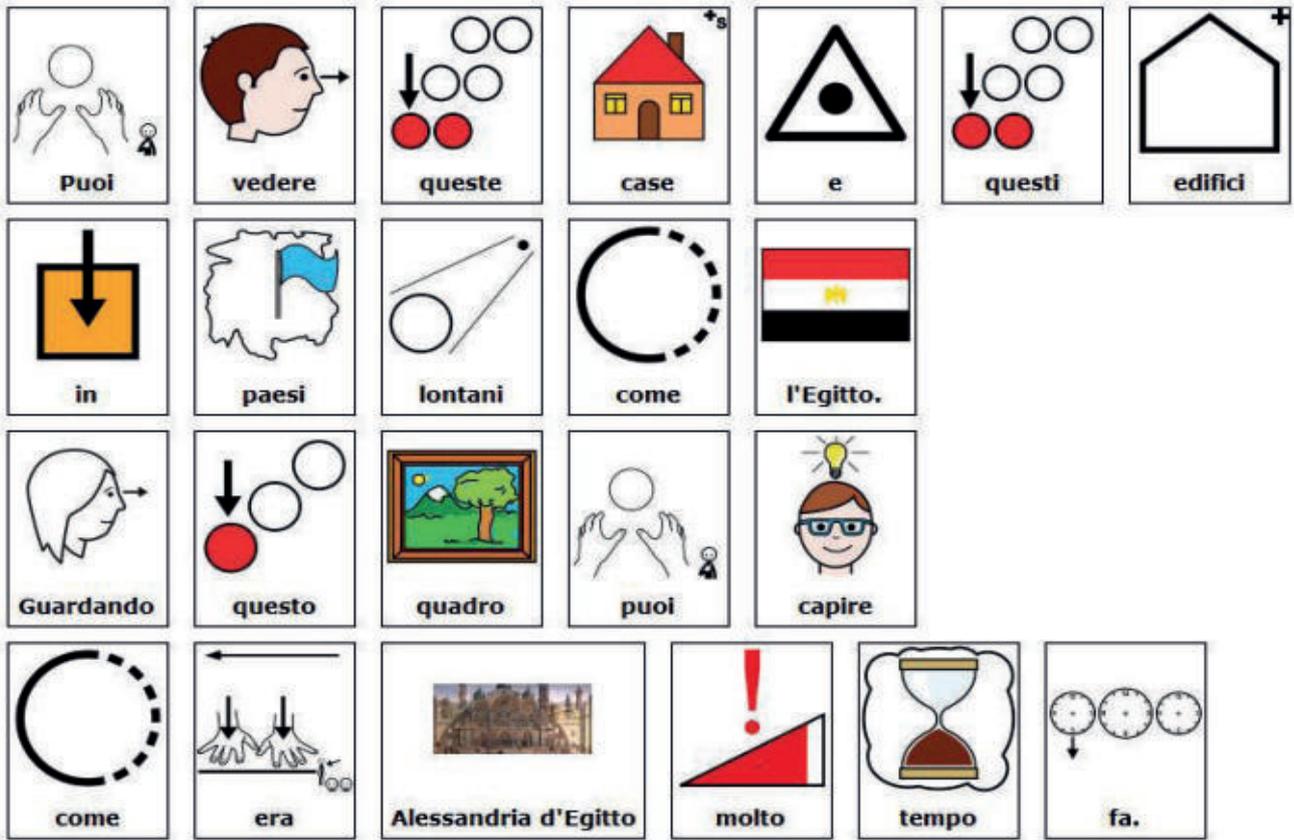


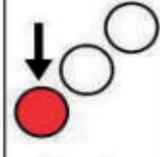
 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 delle persone	 con	 cappelli	 neri.
 Loro	 sono vestiti	 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Italia
 molto	 tempo	 fa.				
 Queste	 persone	 hanno pagato	 i pittori	 per	 dipingere	 il quadro.



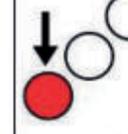
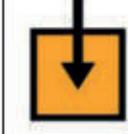
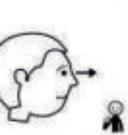
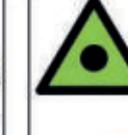
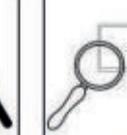
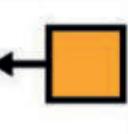


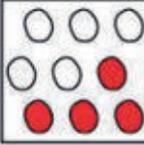
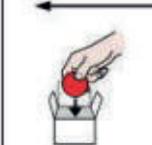
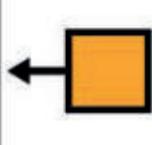
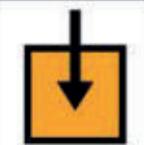
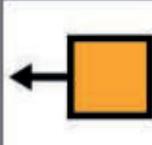
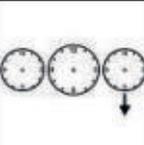
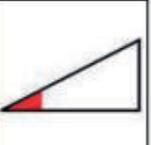
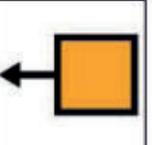
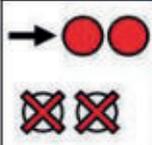
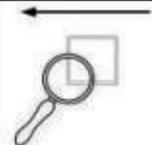
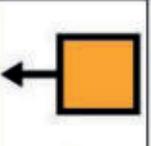
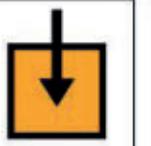
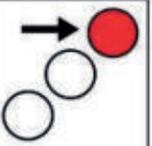
 Dietro	 la piazza	 vedi	 un grande	 palazzo		
 con	 tre	 cupole	 azzurre.			
 Intorno	 alla	 piazza	 ci sono	 altre	 case	 bianche
 con	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.			

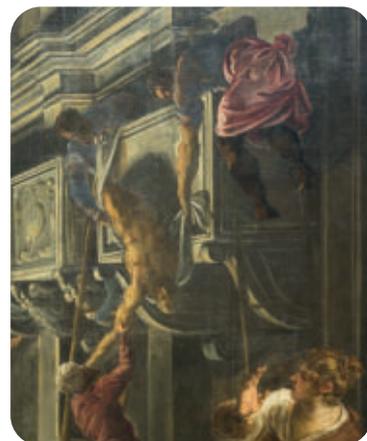
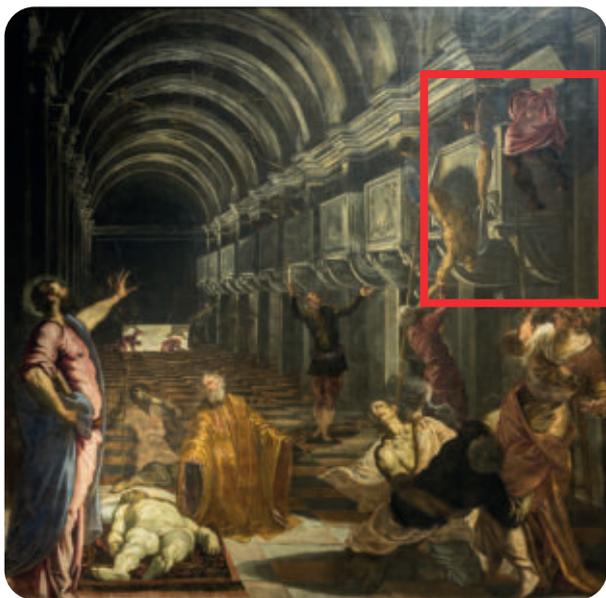


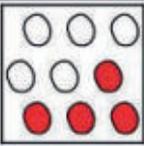
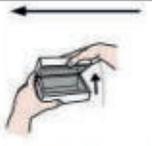
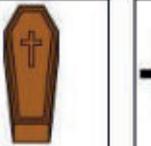
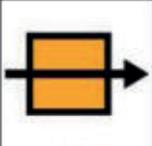
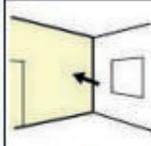
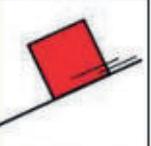
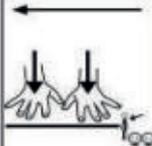
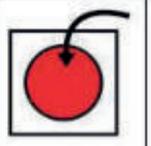
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Ritrovamento del corpo di San Marco.	 Sala verde
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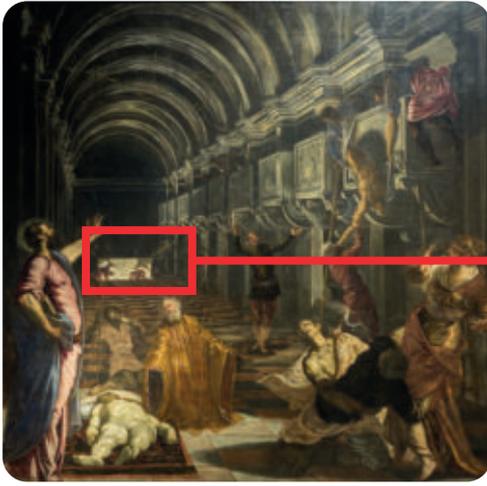


 Tintoretto	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.		
 Si chiama	 Ritrovamento del corpo di San Marco	 perché	 nel	 quadro	
 vedi	 tante	 persone	 che	 cercano	 il corpo
 di	 San Marco	 morto.			

 Alcune	 persone	 avevano messo	 il corpo	 di	 San Marco	
 in	 una bara	 dentro	 una chiesa	 di	 Alessandria d'Egitto.	
 Dopo	 un po'	 di	 tempo	 altre	 persone	 hanno cercato
 il corpo	 di	 San Marco	 in	 quella	 chiesa.	



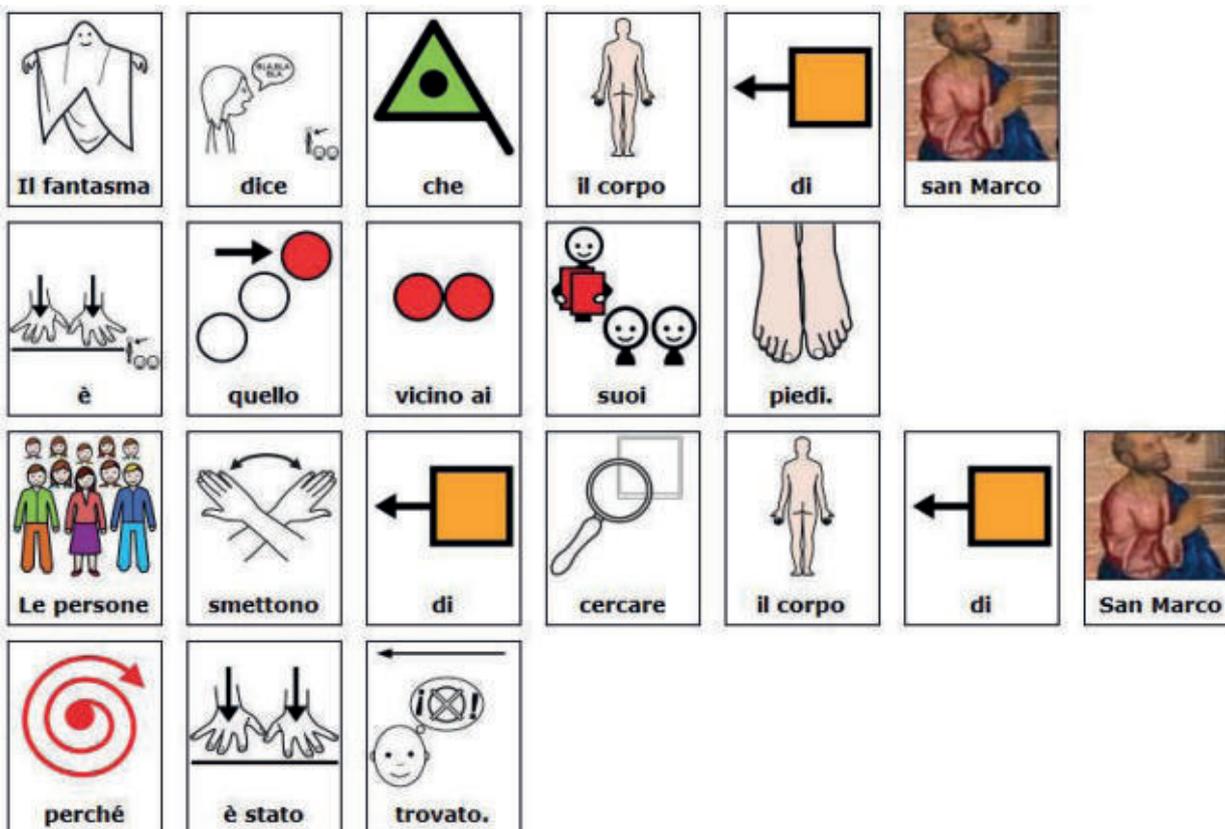
 Alcune	 persone	 hanno aperto	 una bara	 sulla	 parete	
 e	 portano giù	 il corpo	 che	 era	 dentro	 la bara.

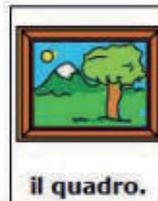
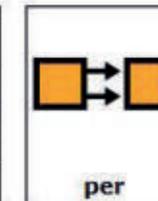
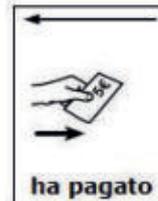
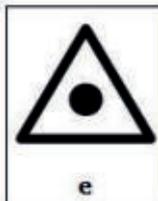
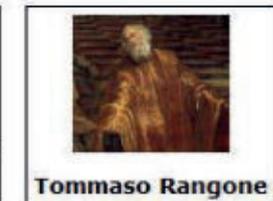
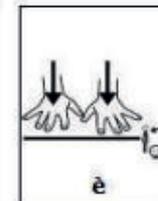
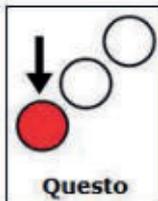
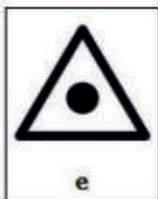
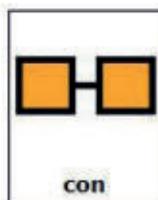
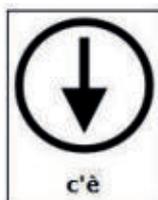
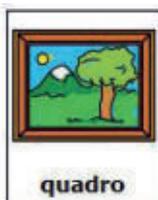
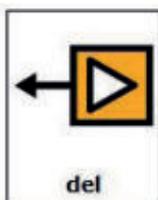
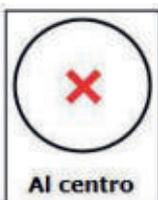
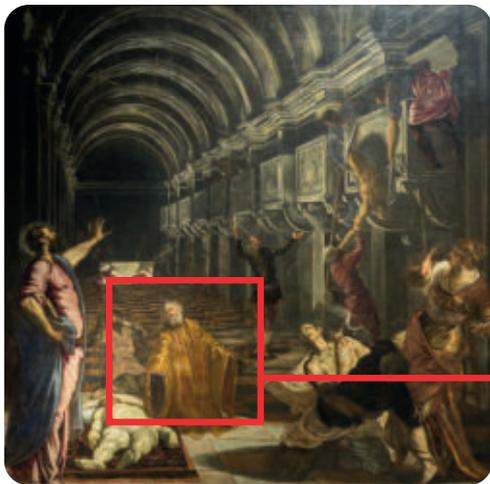


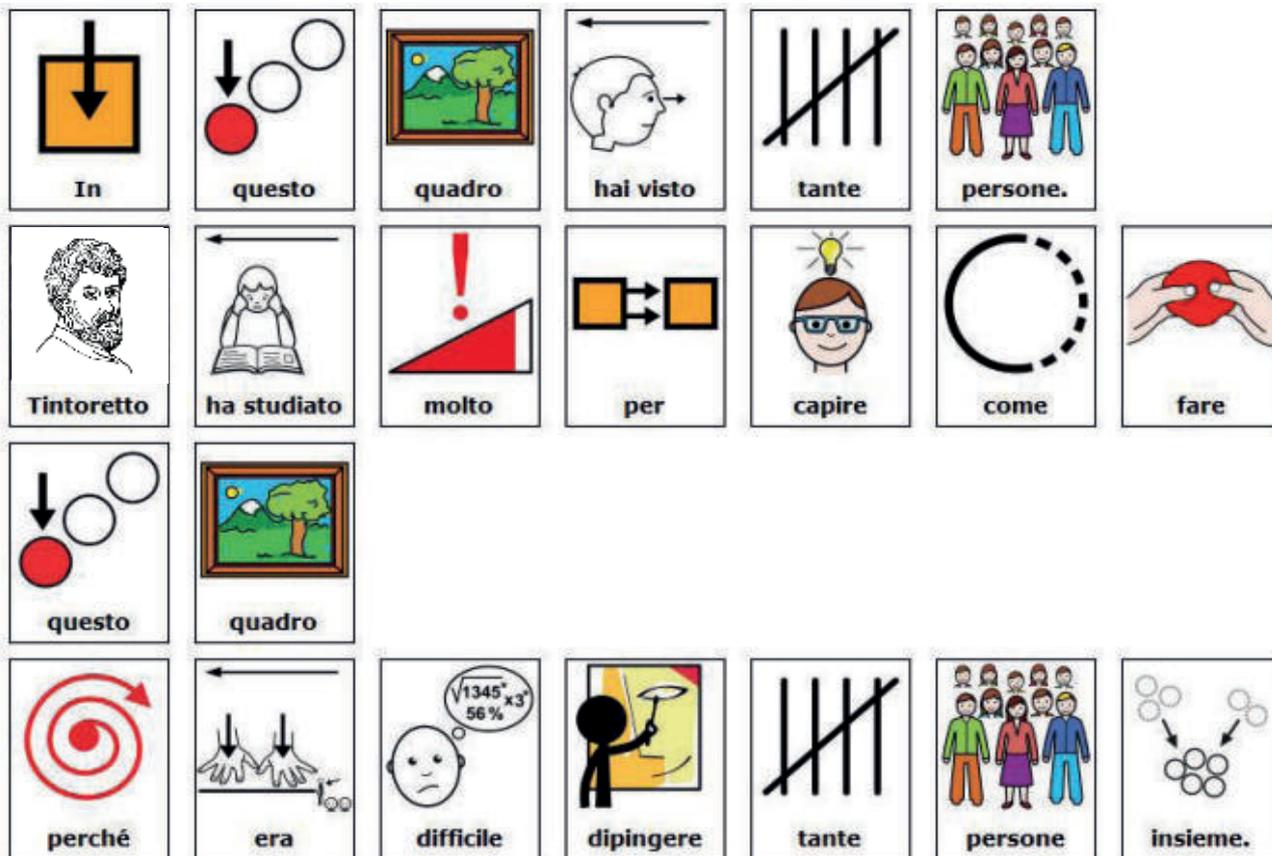
<p>Altre</p>	<p>persone</p>	<p>cercano</p>	<p>il corpo</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>San Marco</p>
<p>sotto</p>	<p>il pavimento</p>	<p>della</p>	<p>chiesa.</p>		



<p>In basso</p>	<p>nel</p>	<p>quadro</p>	<p>c'è</p>	<p>il fantasma</p>	<p>di</p>	<p>San Marco</p>
<p>con</p>	<p>un vestito</p>	<p>rosa</p>	<p>e</p>	<p>un mantello</p>	<p>blu.</p>	

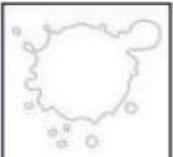






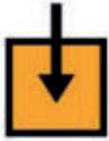
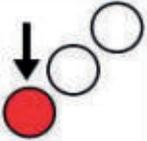
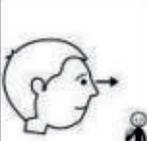
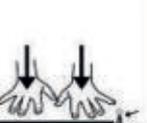
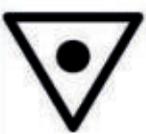


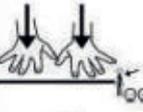
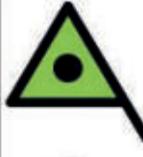
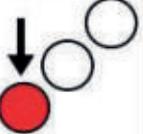
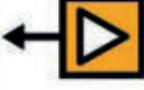
Il laboratorio di restauro



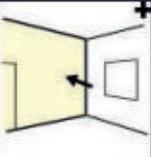
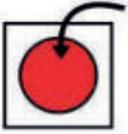
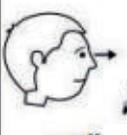
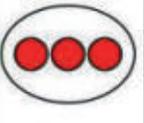
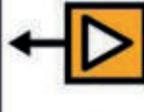
Sala bianca

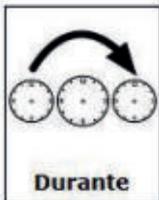


 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 il laboratorio di restauro	
 dove	 si restaurano	 i quadri.			
 Restaurare	 è	 quando	 si aggiustano	 e	 si puliscono
 le opere d'arte	 rotte	 o	 rovinate.		

 Il restauratore	 è	 la persona	 che	 restaura	 le opere d'arte.
 In	 questo	 laboratorio di restauro	 il restauratore	 restaura	 i quadri
 della	 Pinacoteca di Brera.				



 Il laboratorio di restauro	 ha	 le pareti	 trasparenti.			
 Dentro	 vedi	 tutti	 gli oggetti	 usati	 dal	 restauratore:
 ciotole,	 pennelli,	 libri,	 sedie	 e	 tavoli.	



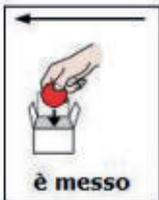
Durante



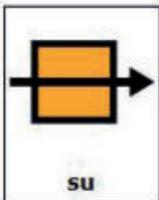
il restauro



il quadro



è messo



su



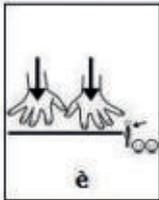
struttura bianca.



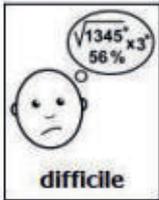
Restaurare



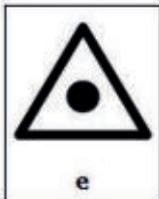
un quadro



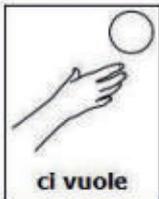
è



difficile



e



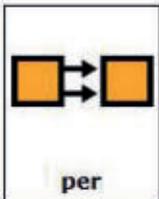
ci vuole



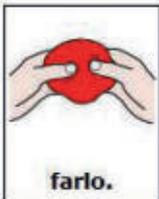
molto



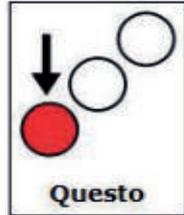
tempo



per



farlo.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



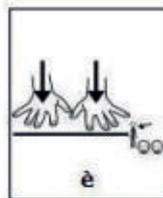
Trittico di Camerino.



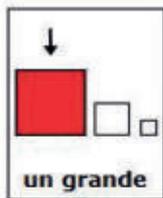
Sala rossa



Il Trittico di Camerino



è



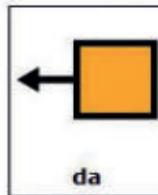
un grande



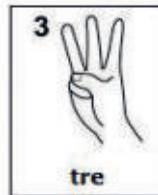
quadro



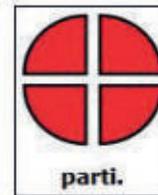
fatto



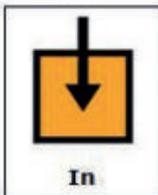
da



tre



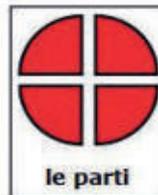
parti.



In



tutte



le parti



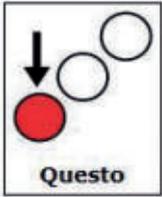
ci sono



persone



sante.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Trittico di Camerino



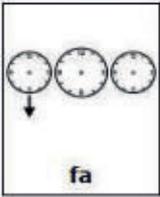
perché



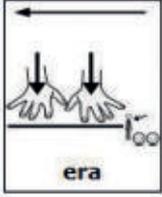
molto



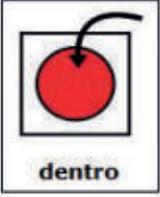
tempo



fa



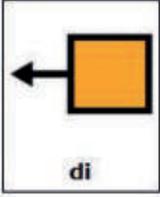
era



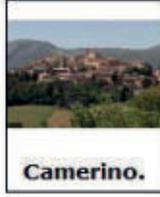
dentro



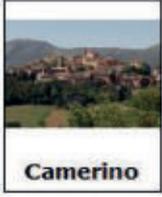
una chiesa



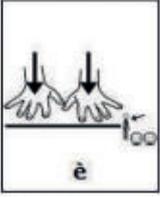
di



Camerino.



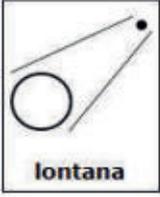
Camerino



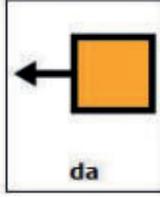
è



una città



lontana



da



Milano.



Carlo Crivelli



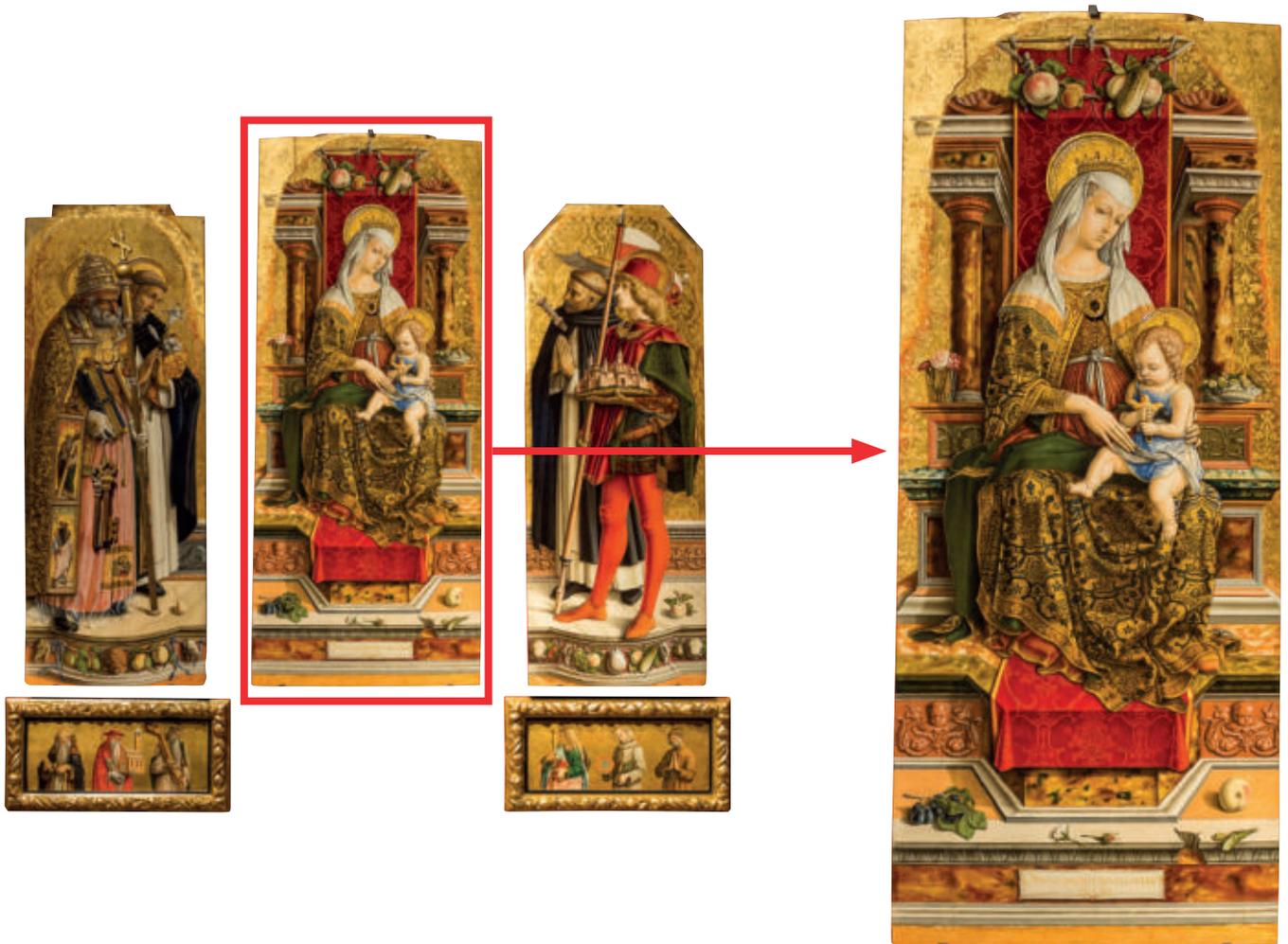
ha dipinto



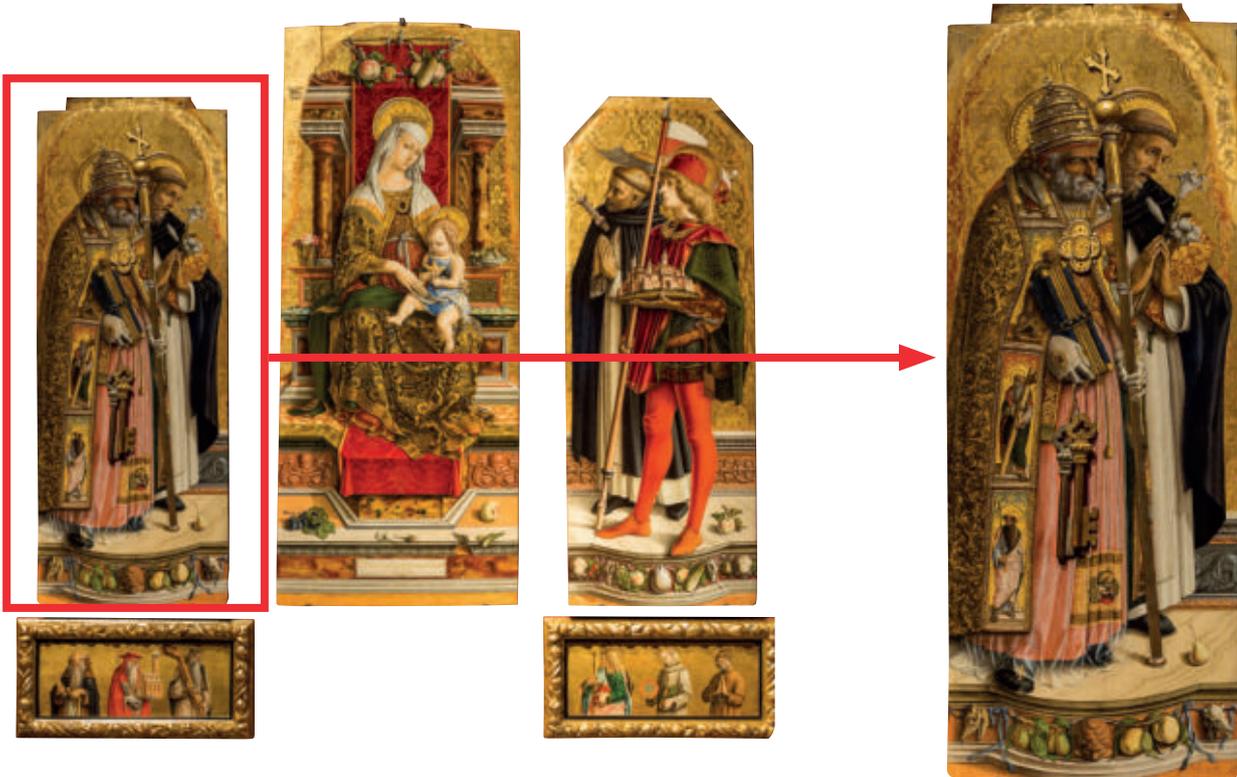
questo

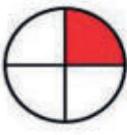
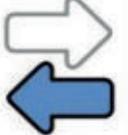


quadro.

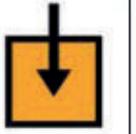


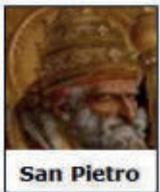
 Nella	 parte	 centrale	 vedi	 Maria	 e	 Gesù bambino.
 Gesù bambino	 ha	 in	 mano	 un uccellino.		
 Maria	 ha	 un mantello	 verde	 e	 giallo.	
 Maria	 è seduta	 su	 un trono	 di	 marmo	 colorato.



						
Nella	parte	a sinistra	ci sono	San Pietro	e	San Domenico.



						
San Domenico	ha	in	mano	un libro	e	dei fiori.



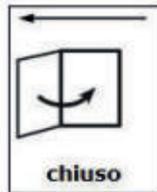
San Pietro



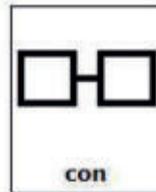
ha



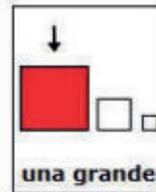
un mantello



chiuso



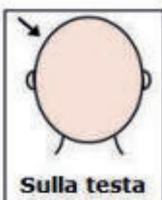
con



una grande



spilla.



Sulla testa



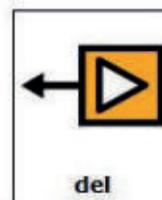
ha



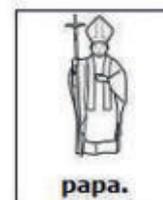
la tiara,



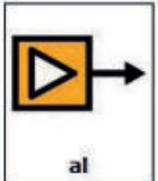
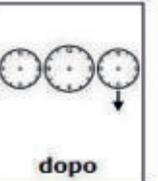
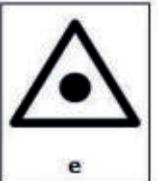
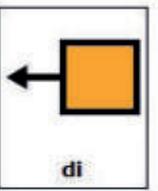
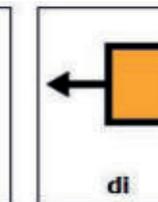
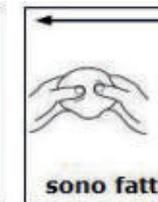
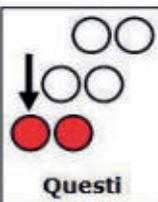
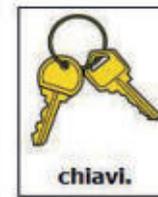
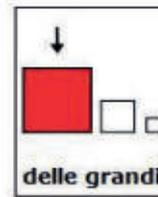
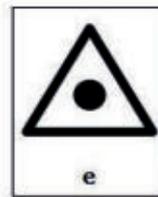
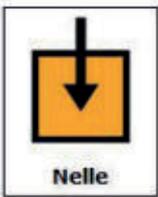
il cappello

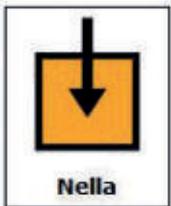


del



papa.

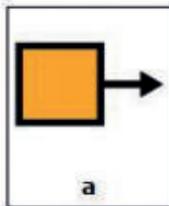




Nella



parte



a



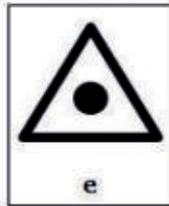
destra



ci sono



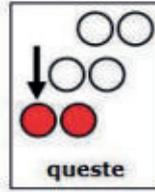
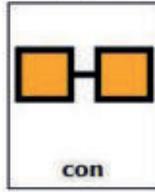
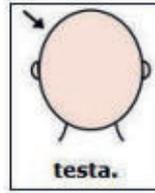
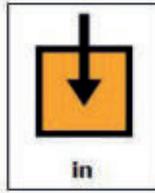
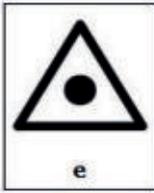
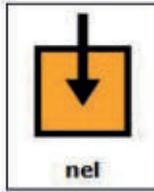
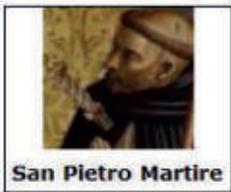
San Pietro Martire



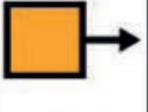
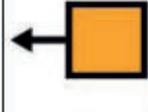
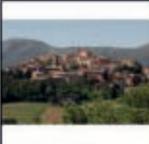
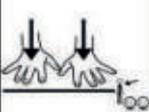
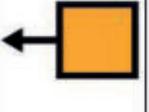
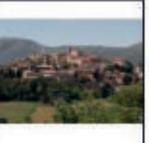
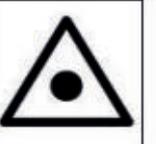
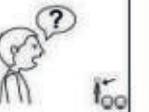
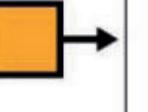
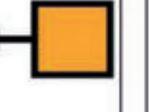
e



San Venanzio.

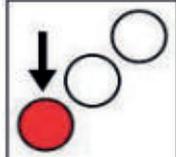
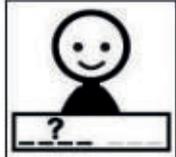




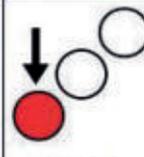
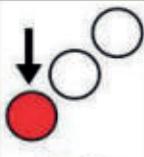
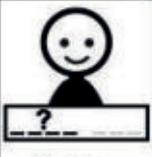
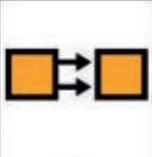
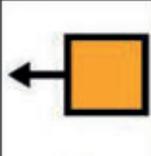
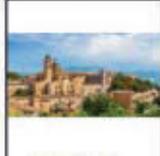
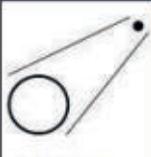
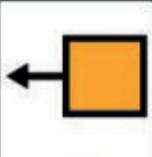
 San Venanzio	 mostra	 a	 Maria	 un modellino	 di	 Camerino.
 San Venanzio	 è	 il santo	 di	 Camerino		
 e	 chiede	 a	 Maria	 di	 proteggerla.	

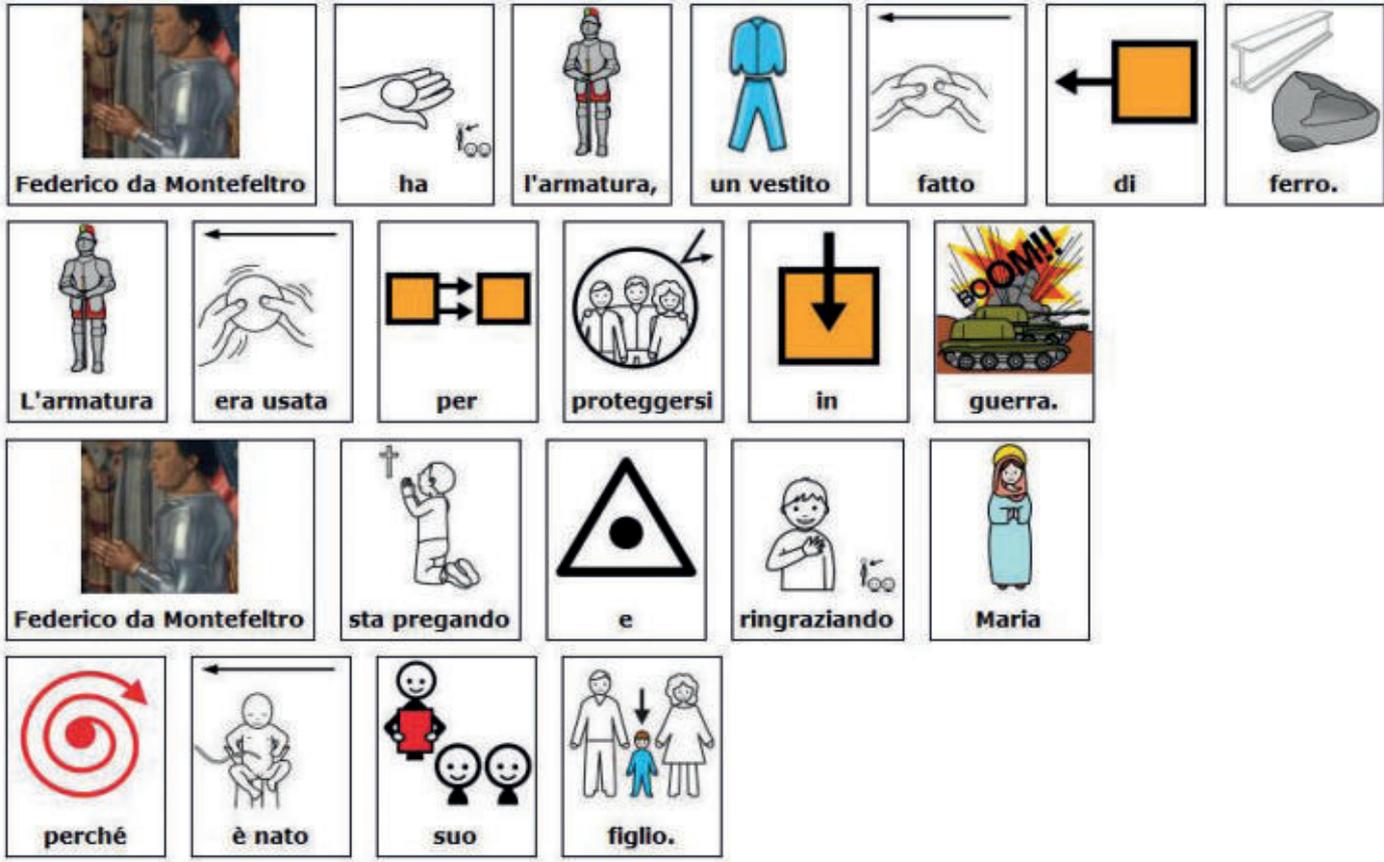
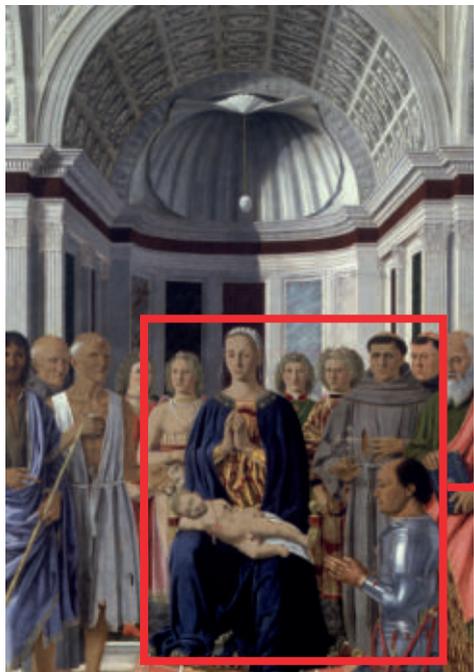


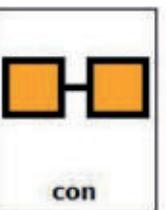
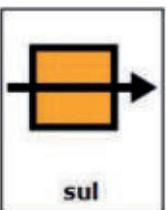
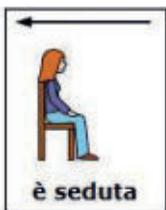
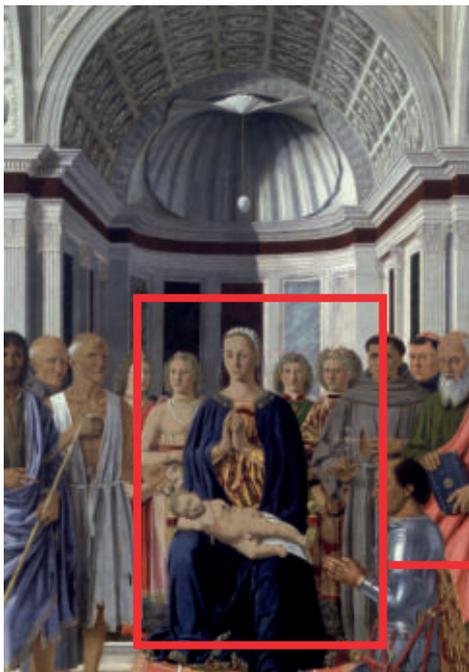
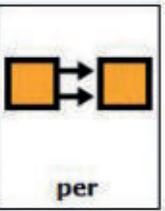
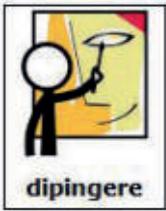
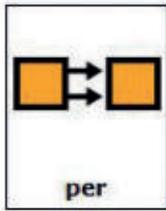
 Dietro	 le persone,	 il quadro	 è	 dorato.		
 Tutti	 i quadri	 di	 questa	 sala	 sono	 dorati.

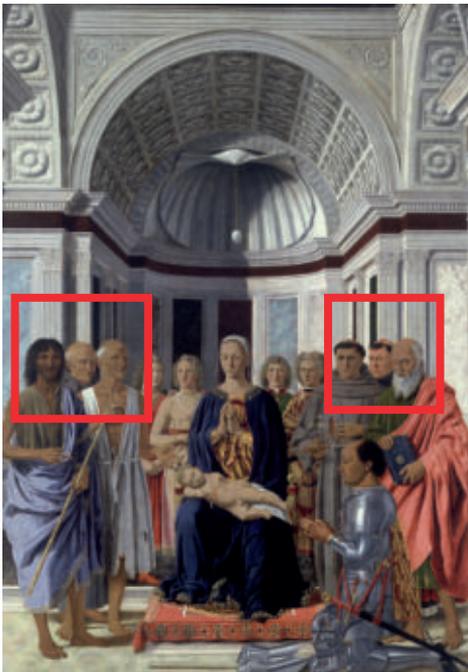
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Pala Montefeltro.	 Sala bianca
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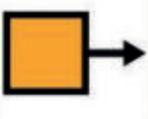
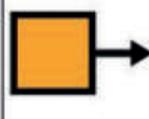
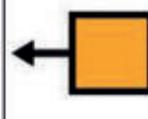


 Piero della Francesca	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Pala Montefeltro	 per	 ricordare	 Federico da Montefeltro,
 il capo	 di	 Urbino,				
 una città	 lontana	 da	 Milano.			

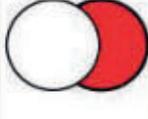






 A	 sinistra	 e	 a	 destra	 di	 Maria
 ci sono	 3 tre	 santi. ^{+s}				



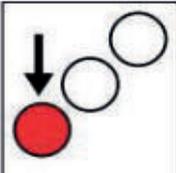
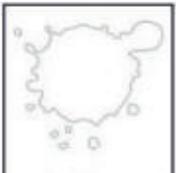
 Dietro	 Maria	 ci sono	 4 quattro	 angeli. ^{+s}
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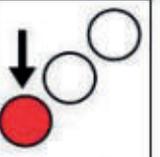
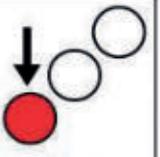
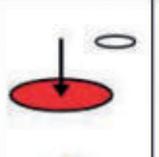
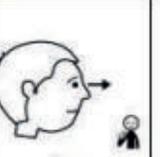
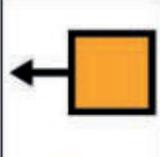
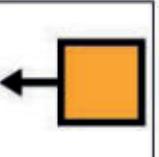
 Tutte	 queste	 persone	 sono	 dentro	 una chiesa.	
 Sul	 soffitto	 della	 chiesa	 c'è	 una grande	 conchiglia.
 Appeso	 alla	 conchiglia	 c'è	 un uovo.		



Guarda	il soffitto	della	sala	del	museo:
c'è	un lampadario	fatto	come	un uovo.	

 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Sposalizio della Vergine.	 Sala bianca
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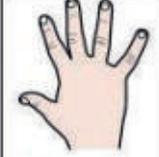
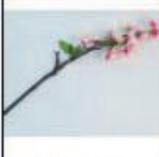
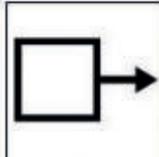
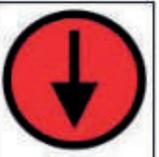
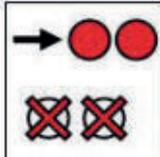
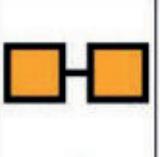
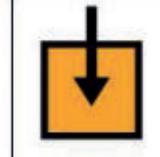
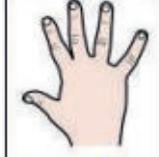
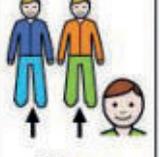
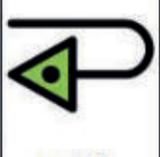
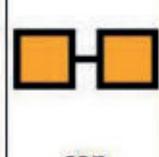


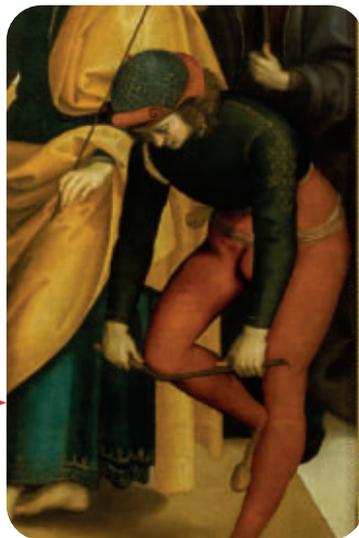
 Raffaello	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.		
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Sposalizio della Vergine		
 perché	 qui	 vedi	 il matrimonio	 di	 Maria,
 la madre	 di	 Gesù.			

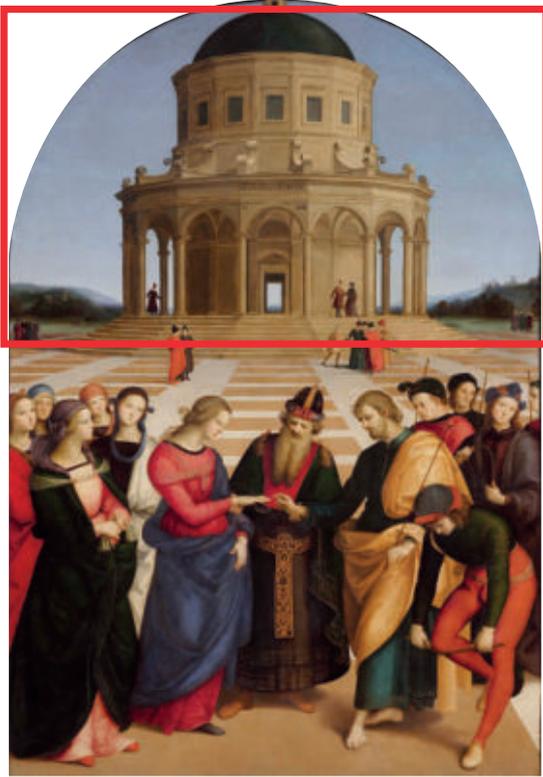


 Al centro	 vedi	 il sacerdote	 con	 la barba		
 che	 sposa	 Maria e Giuseppe.				
 Maria	 ha	 un vestito	 rosso	 e	 un mantello	 blu.
 Giuseppe	 ha	 mantello	 giallo	 e	 sta mettendo	 l'anello
 al	 dito	 di	 Maria.			

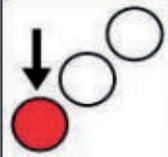
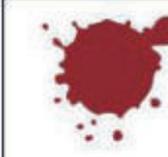


 Giuseppe	 ha	 in	 mano	 un bastoncino	 fiorito.	
 Intorno	 a	 Giuseppe	 ci sono	 altri	 uomini	
 con	 dei bastoncini	 in	 mano.			
 I loro	 bastoncini	 però	 non hanno i fiori.			
 L'uomo	 con	 il bastoncino	 fiorito	 poteva	 sposare	 Maria.

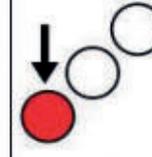
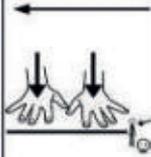
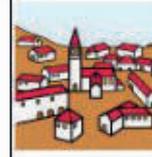
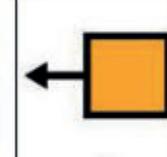
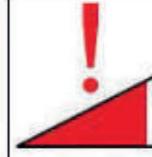
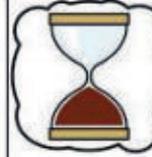
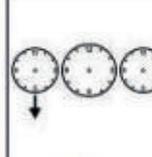
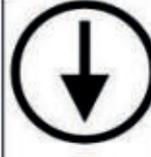
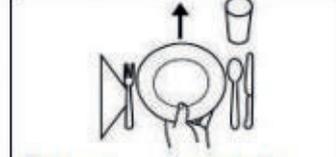
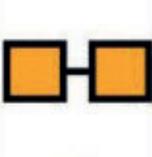
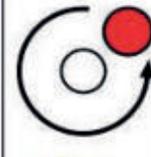
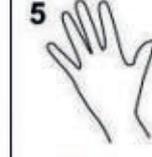
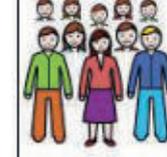




Dietro	Maria e Giuseppe	vedi	il cielo	e	un grande	tempio.
Raffaello	ha dipinto	molto bene	il tempio	perché	era	un architetto
e	sapeva	come	si costruisce	un tempio.		

 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cena in Emmaus.	 Sala rosso scuro
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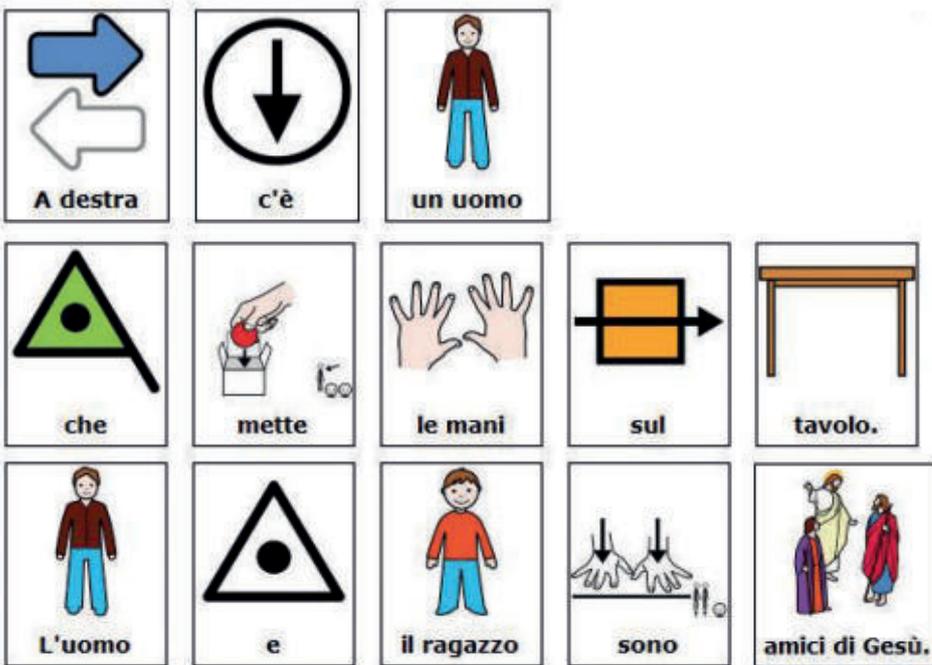
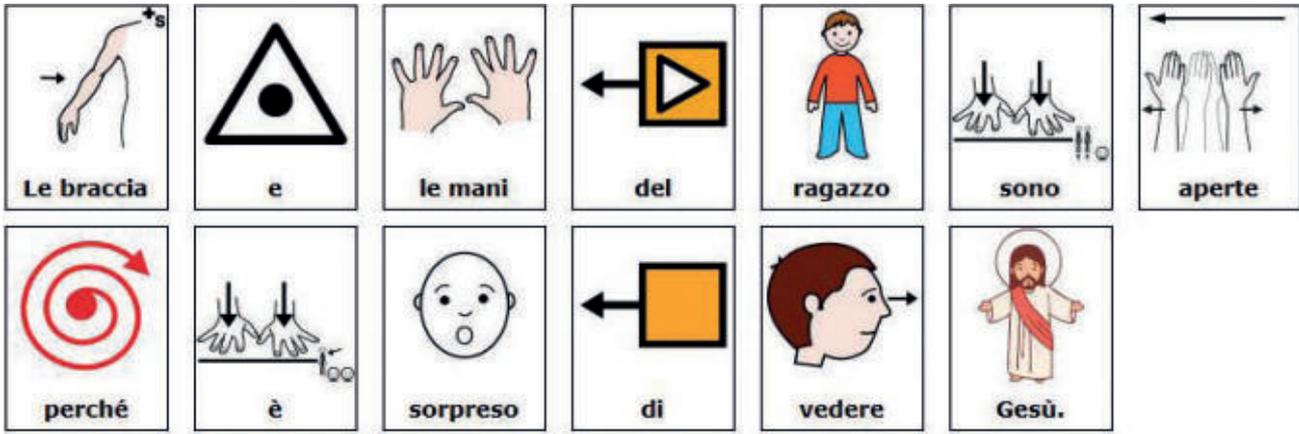
 Caravaggio	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Emmaus	 era	 una città	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.
 Al centro	 c'è	 una tavola apparecchiata				
 con	 intorno	 cinque	 persone.			

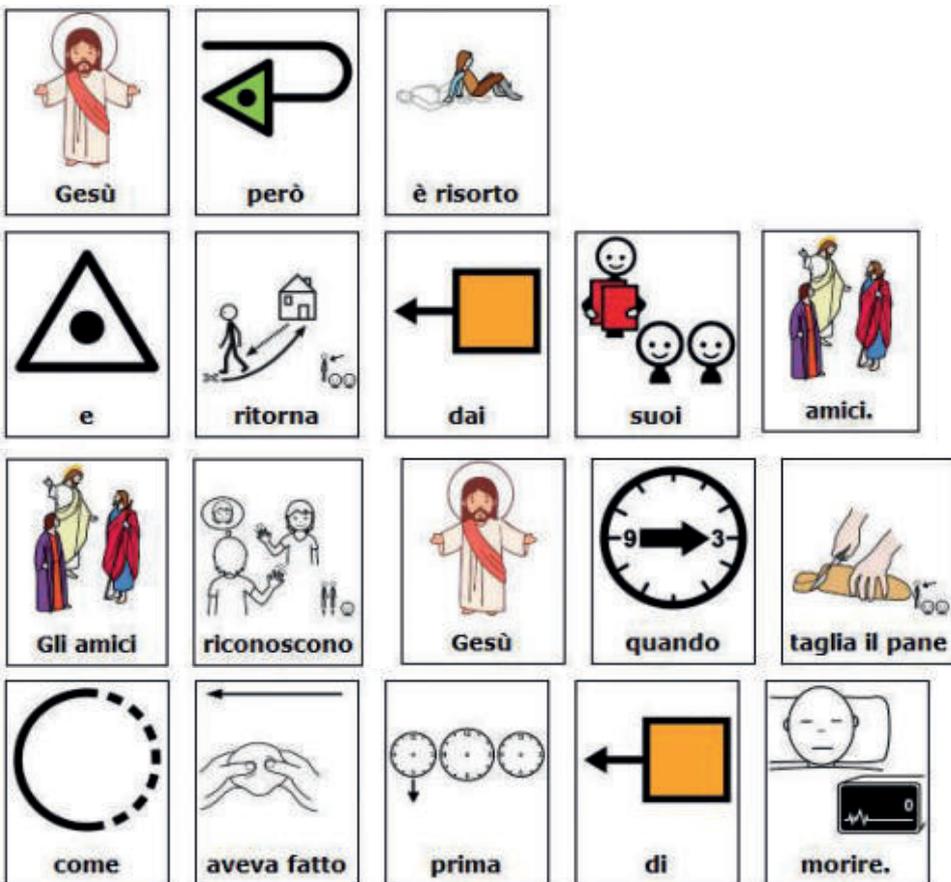
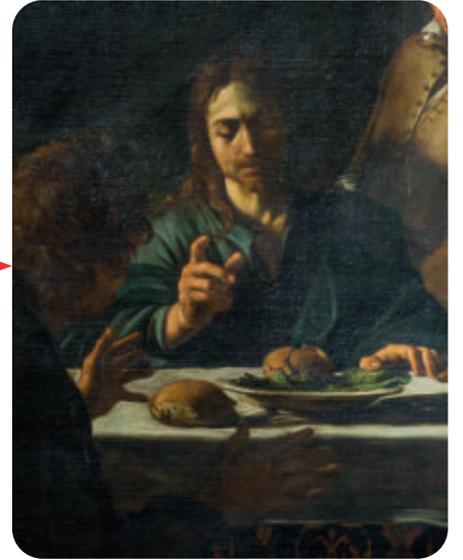
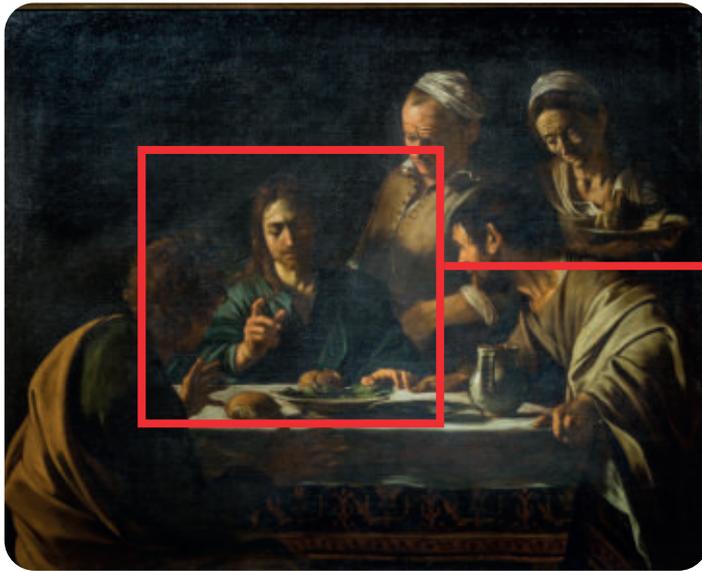
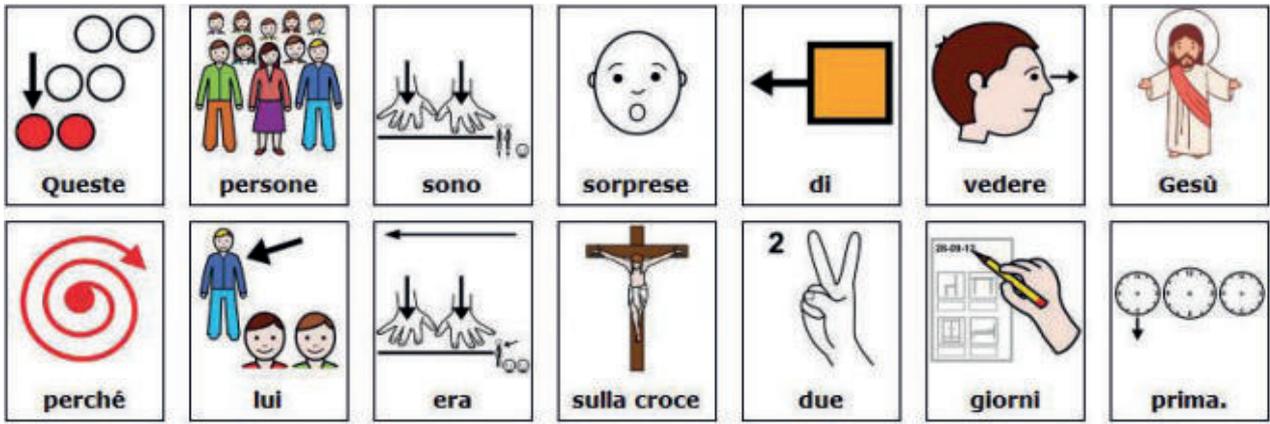


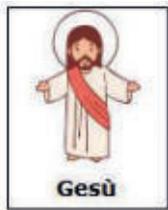
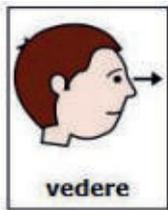
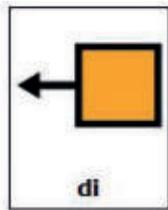
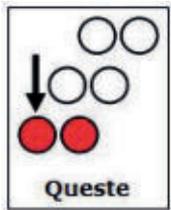
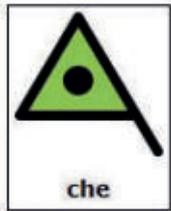
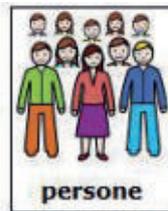
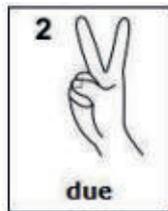
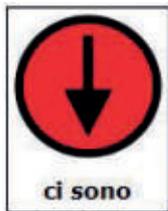
 Al centro	 c'è	 Gesù,	 la persona	 più importante	 del	 quadro.
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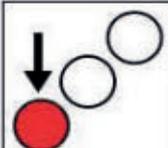


 A	 sinistra	 c'è	 un ragazzo	 seduto,		
 vedi	 la sua	 schiena	 e	 le sue	 mani	 alzate.









Questo



quadro



si chiama



Veduta del Bacino di San Marco.



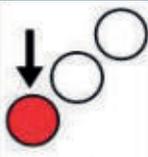
Sala grigia



Canaletto



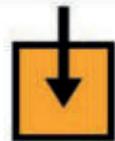
ha dipinto



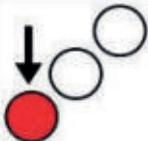
questo



quadro.



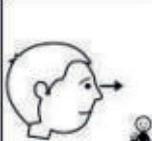
In



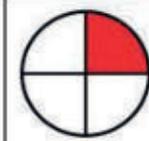
questo



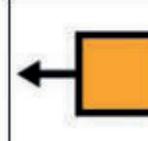
quadro



vedi



la parte



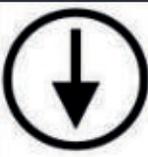
di



Venezia



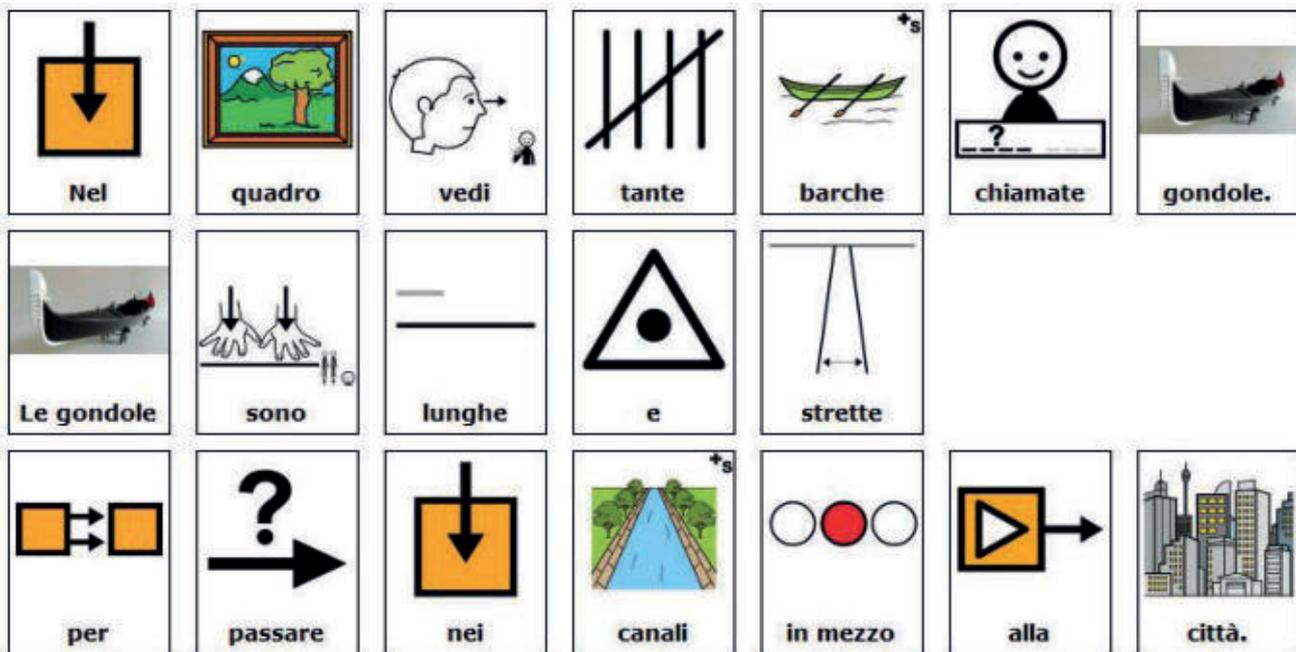
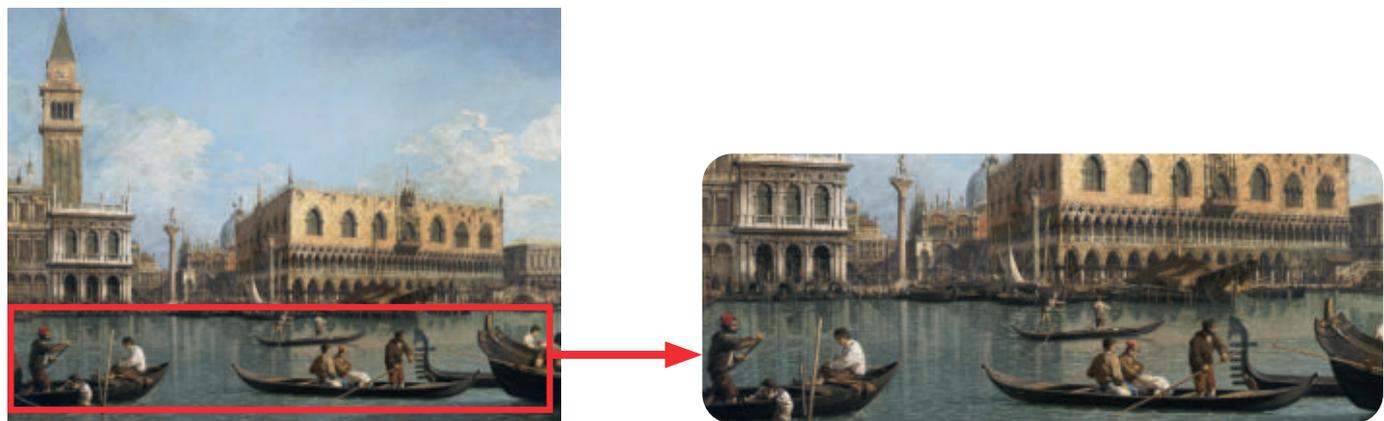
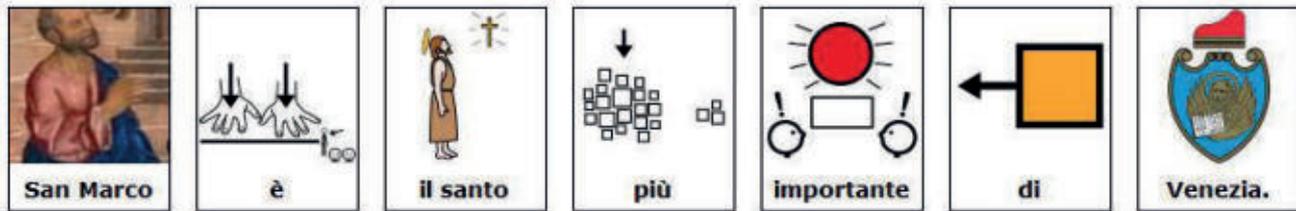
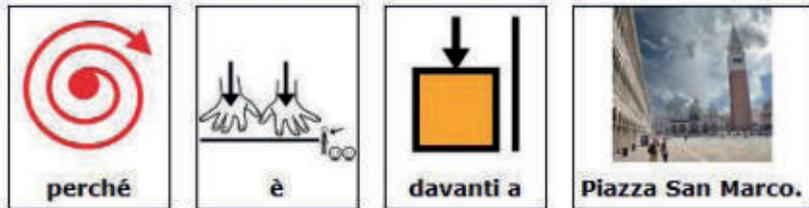
dove



c'è

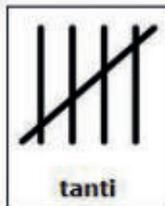
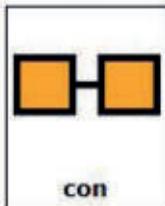
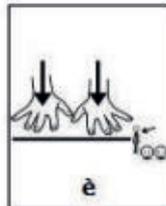
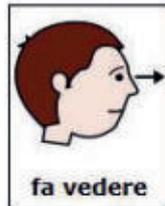
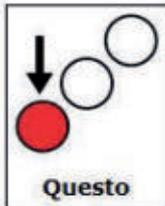
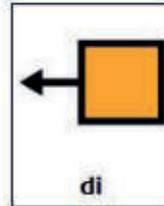
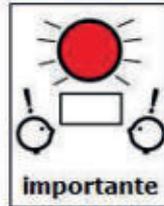
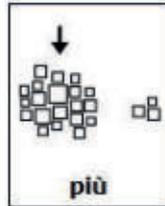
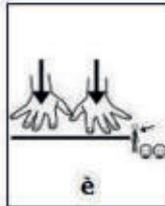
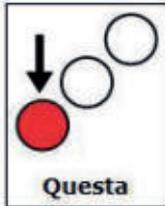
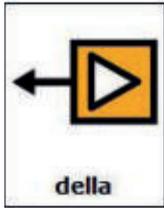
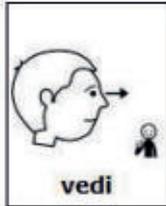
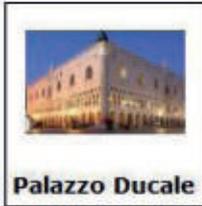
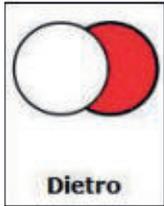
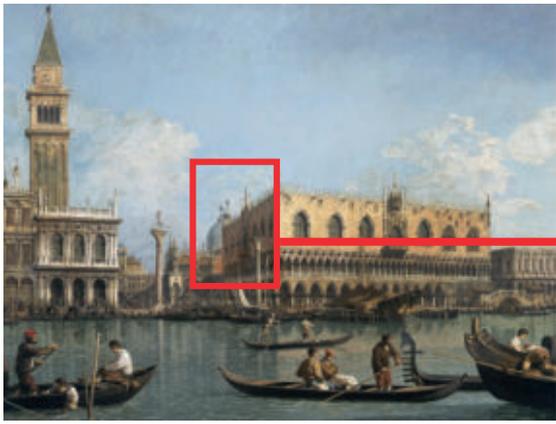


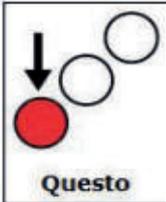
il mare.





 A	 destra	 c'è	 un grande	 palazzo	 molto	 bello.
 Questo	 è	 Palazzo Ducale.				
 Qui	 viveva	 il capo	 di	 Venezia.		

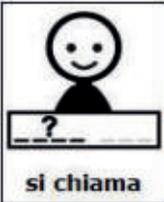




Questo



quadro



si chiama



Il bacio.



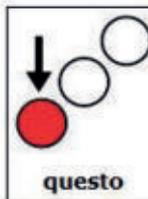
Sala blu



Francesco Hayez



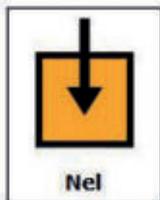
ha dipinto



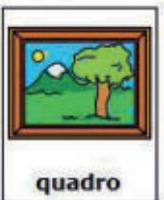
questo



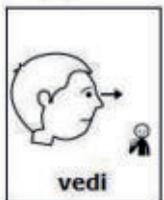
quadro.



Nel



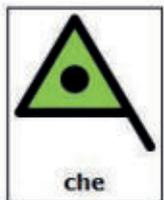
quadro



vedi



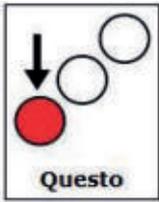
un ragazzo e una ragazza



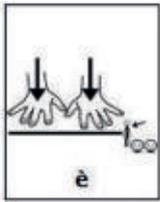
che



si baciano.



Questo



è



un bacio



triste



perché



il ragazzo e la ragazza



si stanno salutando.



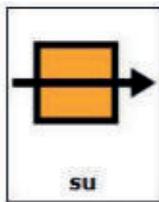
Il ragazzo



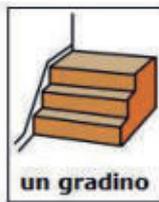
ha



un piede



su



un gradino



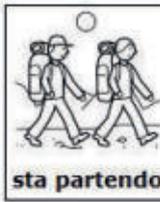
perché



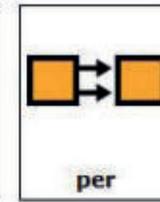
sta andando via.



Il ragazzo



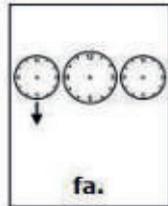
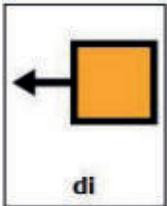
sta partendo

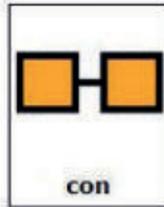
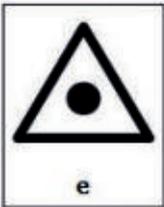


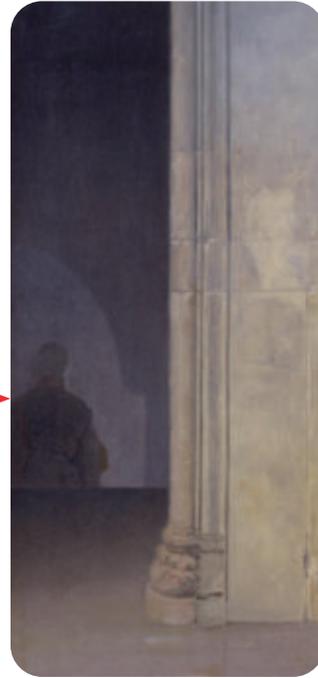
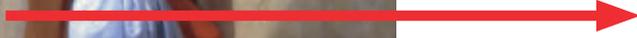
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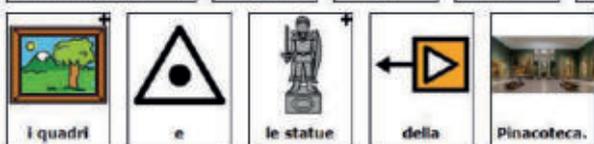
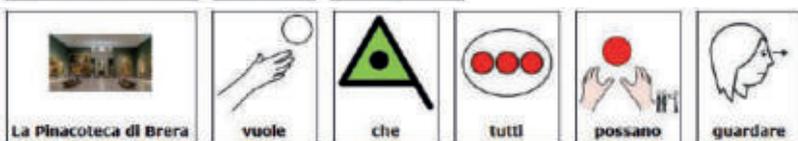
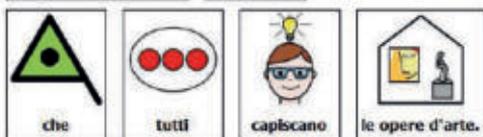
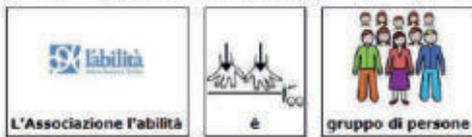
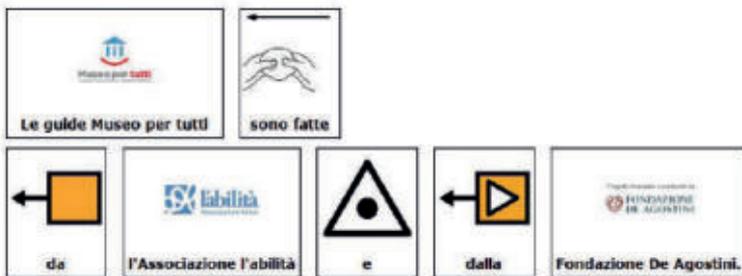
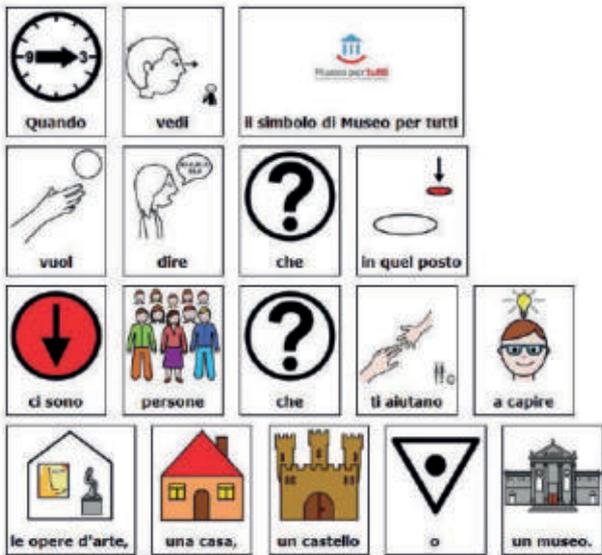
la guerra.







 Dietro	 al	 muro	 è	 buio
 e	 vedi	 l'ombra	 di	 una persona.
 Non sappiamo	 chi è	 questa	 persona.	



FONDAZIONE DE AGOSTINI

Brera
A OCCHI APERTI

l'abilità
Associazione Onlus

La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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