



la Pinacoteca di Brera



Che cosa



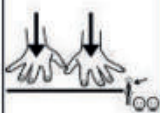
è



la Pinacoteca di Brera



La Pinacoteca di Brera



è



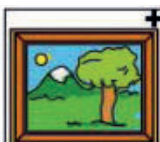
un museo



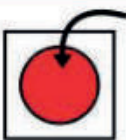
con



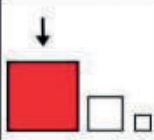
tanti



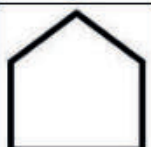
quadri



dentro



un grande



palazzo



chiamato



Palazzo di Brera.



Napoleone



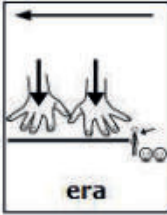
ha fatto



la Pinacoteca di Brera



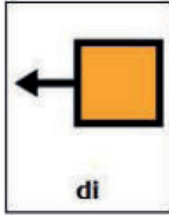
quando



era



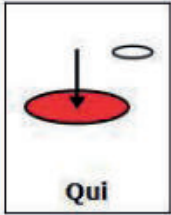
imperatore



di



Milano.



Qui



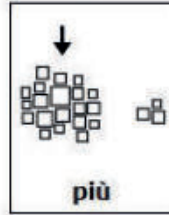
Napoleone



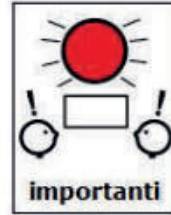
ha portato



i quadri e le statue



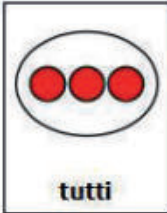
più



importanti



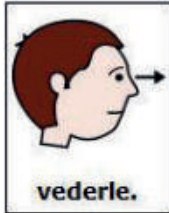
perché



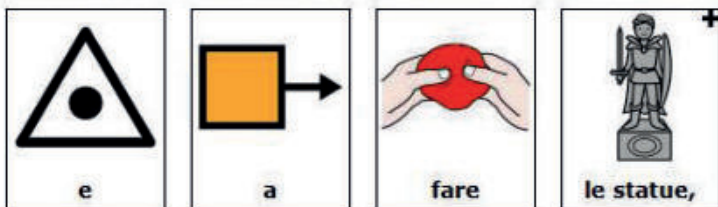
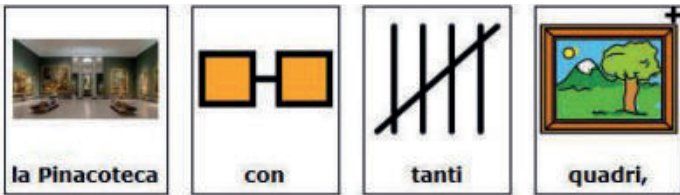
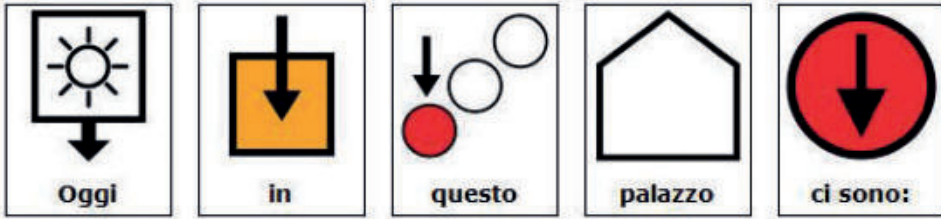
tutti

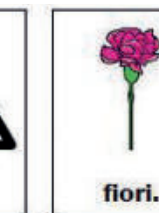
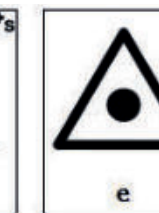
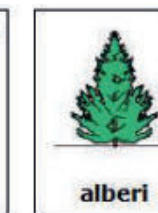
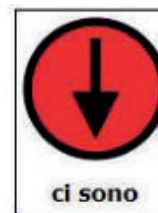


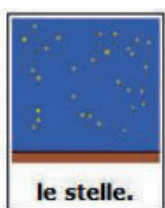
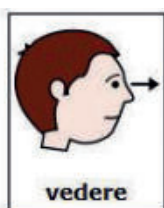
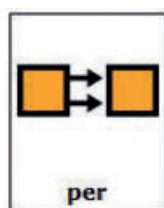
potessero



vederle.






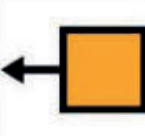





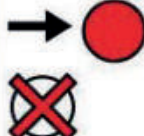
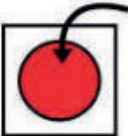

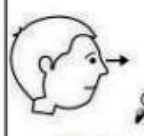












 +		
Le statue	di	Napoleone



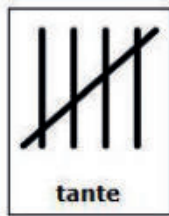
			 2	 +		
Nel	Palazzo di Brera	ci sono	due	statue	di	Napoleone.
 1						
Una	è	nel	cortile,	l' altra	dentro	il museo.
		 +				
Vedi	queste	statue	perché	Napoleone	ha fatto costruire	la Pinacoteca di Brera.



Napoleone



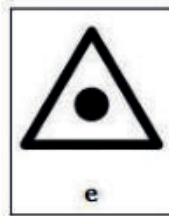
aveva vinto



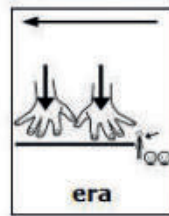
tante



guerre



e



era



famoso.



Lo scultore



ha fatto



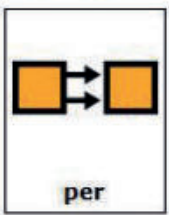
Napoleone



con



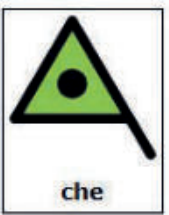
lancia e mantello



per



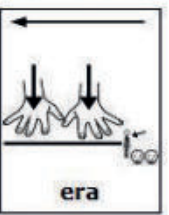
farti capire



che



lui



era



molto



forte.

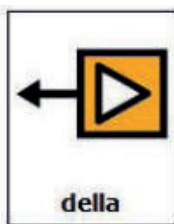


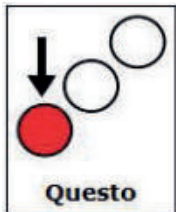
XIV





NI MAIUS CENSAITUR IPSO  
NEC VIETI QUICQUAM SIMILE AUT SECONDO





Questo



quadro



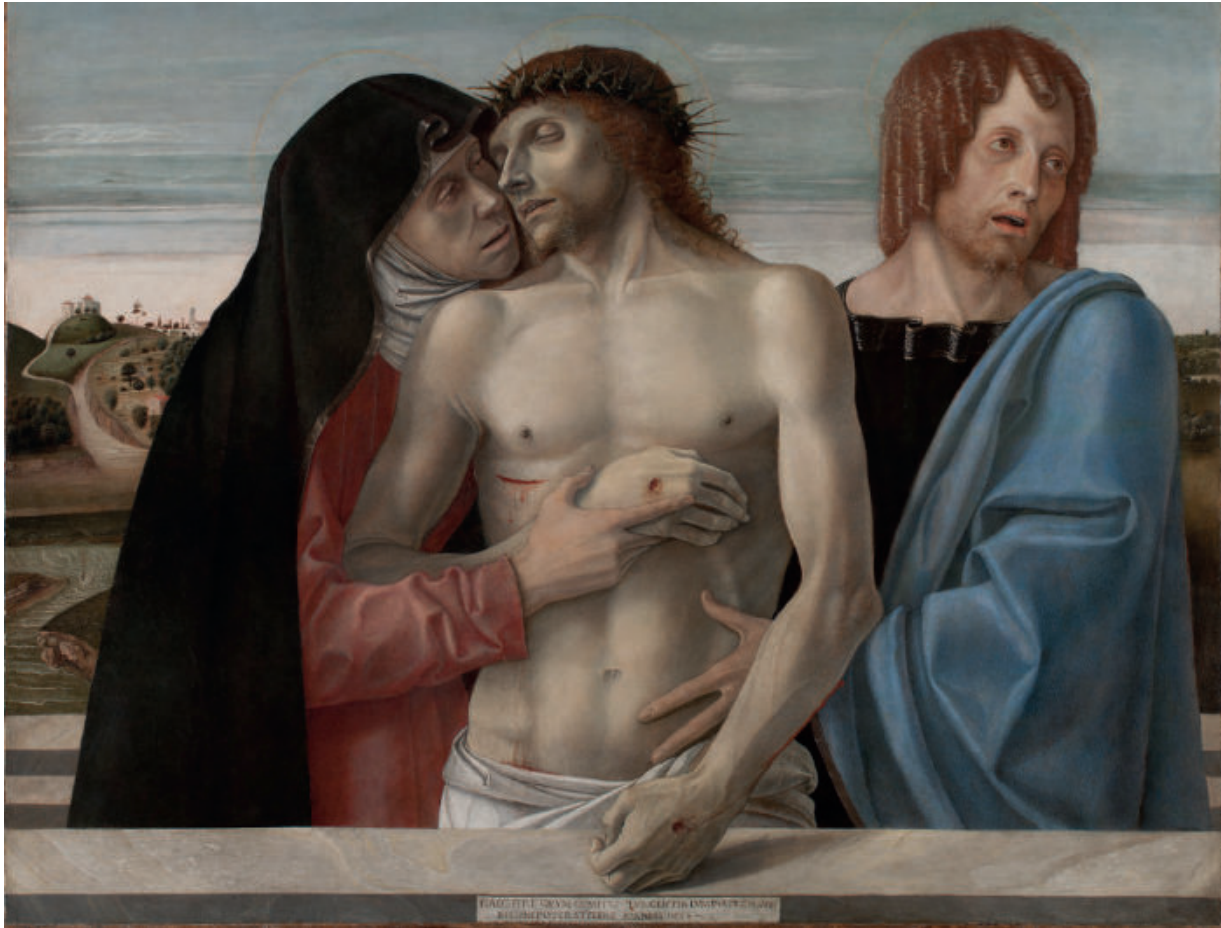
si chiama



Pietà.



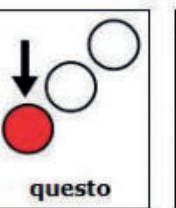
Sala azzurra



Giovanni Bellini



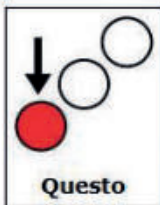
ha dipinto



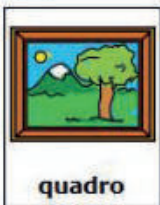
questo



quadro.



Questo



quadro



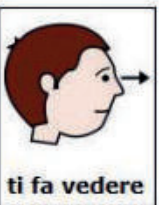
si chiama



Pietà



perché



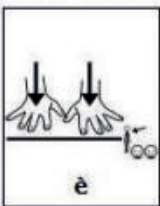
ti fa vedere



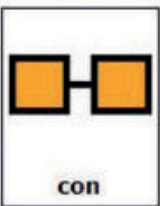
quando



Gesù morto



è



con



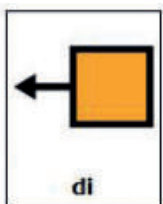
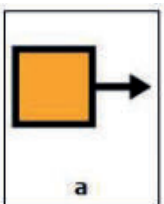
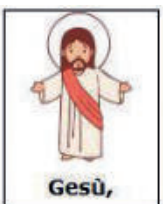
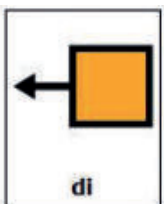
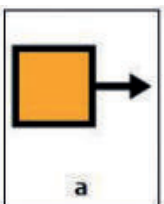
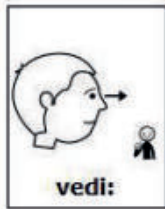
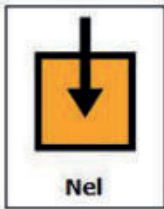
le persone

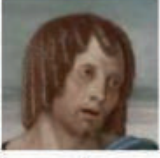
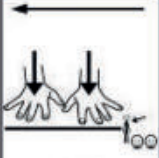

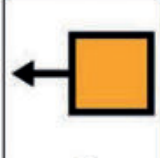

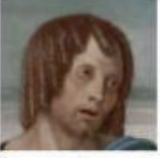
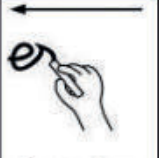

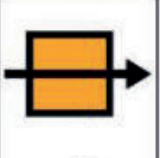

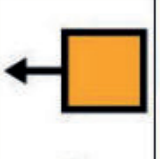



che



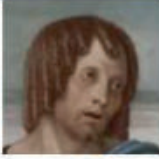





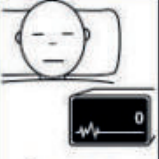
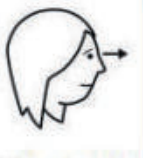
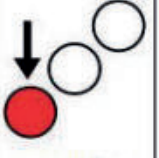
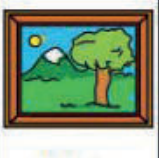



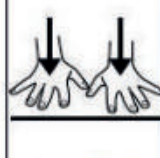


gli vogliono bene.



 San Giovanni Evangelista	 era	 un apostolo	 di	 Gesù.
 San Giovanni Evangelista	 ha scritto	 un libro	 sulla	 vita
 di	 Gesù.			



 Maria	 e	 San Giovanni Evangelista	 sono	 molto	 tristi
 perché	 Gesù	 è morto.			
 Guardando	 questo	 quadro	 anche tu	 puoi	 triste.
				 essere	



 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.			



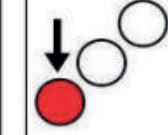


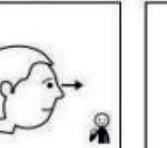
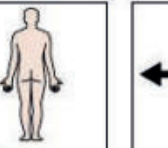
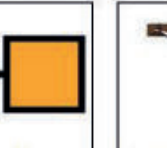

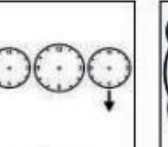

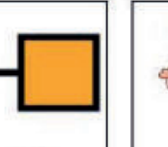

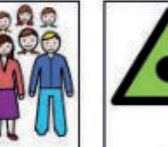
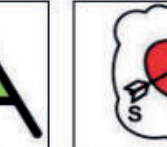


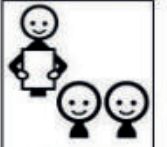

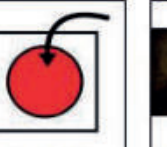
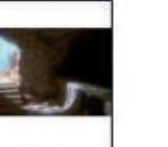


 Nella	 famiglia	 di	 Giovanni Bellini	 c'erano	 tanti	 pittori.
 Gentile,	 il fratello	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Jacopo,	 il padre	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Nicolosia,	 la sorella	 di	 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile	
 aveva sposato	 Andrea Mantegna	 che	 era	 un pittore.		
 A	 tutti	 in	 questa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

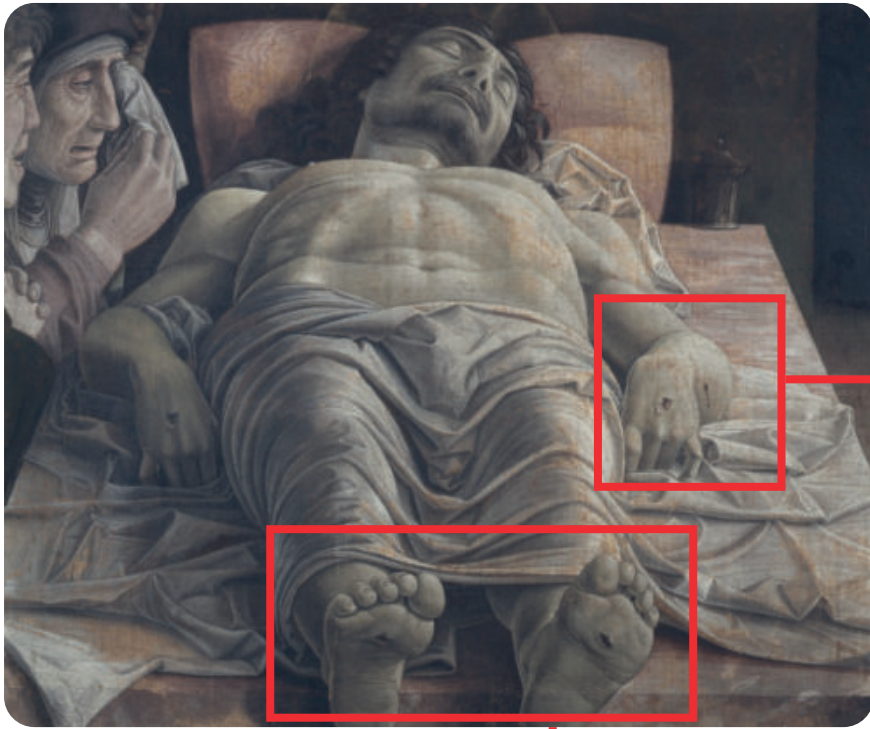


 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cristo morto.	 Sala azzurra
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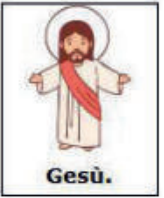
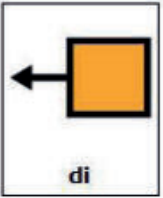
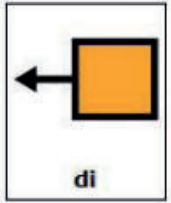
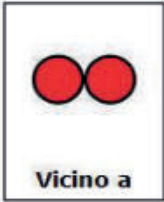


 Andrea Mantegna	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Al centro	 vedi	 il corpo	 di	 Gesù morto.		
 Dopo	 la morte	 di	 Gesù,	 le persone	 che	 gli volevano bene
 hanno portato	 il suo	 corpo	 dentro	 il sepolcro.		







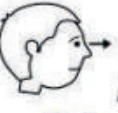



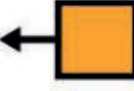

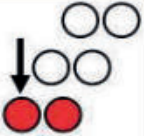








Sulle	mani	e	sui	piedi
vedi	i segni	dei	chiodi	usati
per	metterlo sulla croce.			



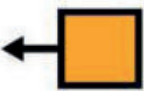

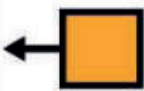


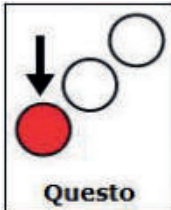


 Maria Maddalena,	 un'amica	 di	 Gesù.
---	---	--	--

 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



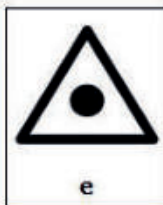
Predica di San Marco  
ad Alessandria d'Egitto.



Sala verde



Giovanni



e



Gentile Bellini



hanno dipinto



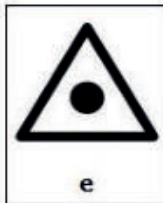
questo



quadro.



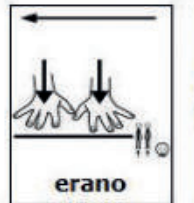
Giovanni



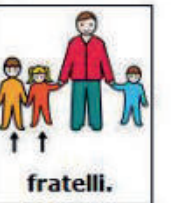
e



Gentile Bellini



erano



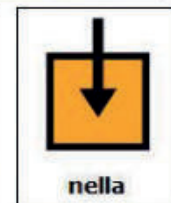
fratelli.



San Marco



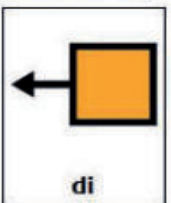
sta predicando



nella



piazza



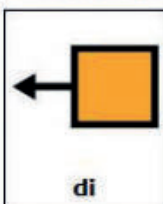
di



Alessandria d'Egitto,



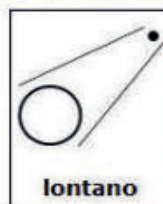
una città



di



un paese



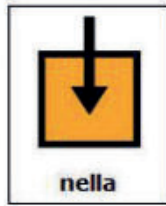
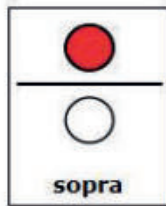
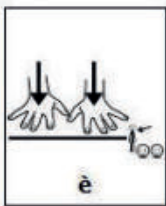
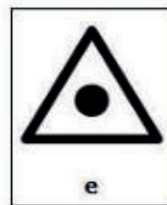
lontano



chiamato



Egitto.



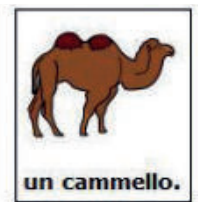
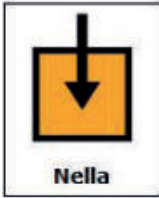


 La piazza	 è	 piena	 di	 persone	 che	 ascoltano:	
 vedi	 delle donne	 con	 il velo	 sulla testa.			
 Vedi	 uomini	 con	 vestiti	 colorati	 e	 turbanti	 sulla testa.
 Questi	 sono	 i vestiti	 delle	 persone	 che	 vivono	
 in	 paesi	 come	 l'Egitto.				



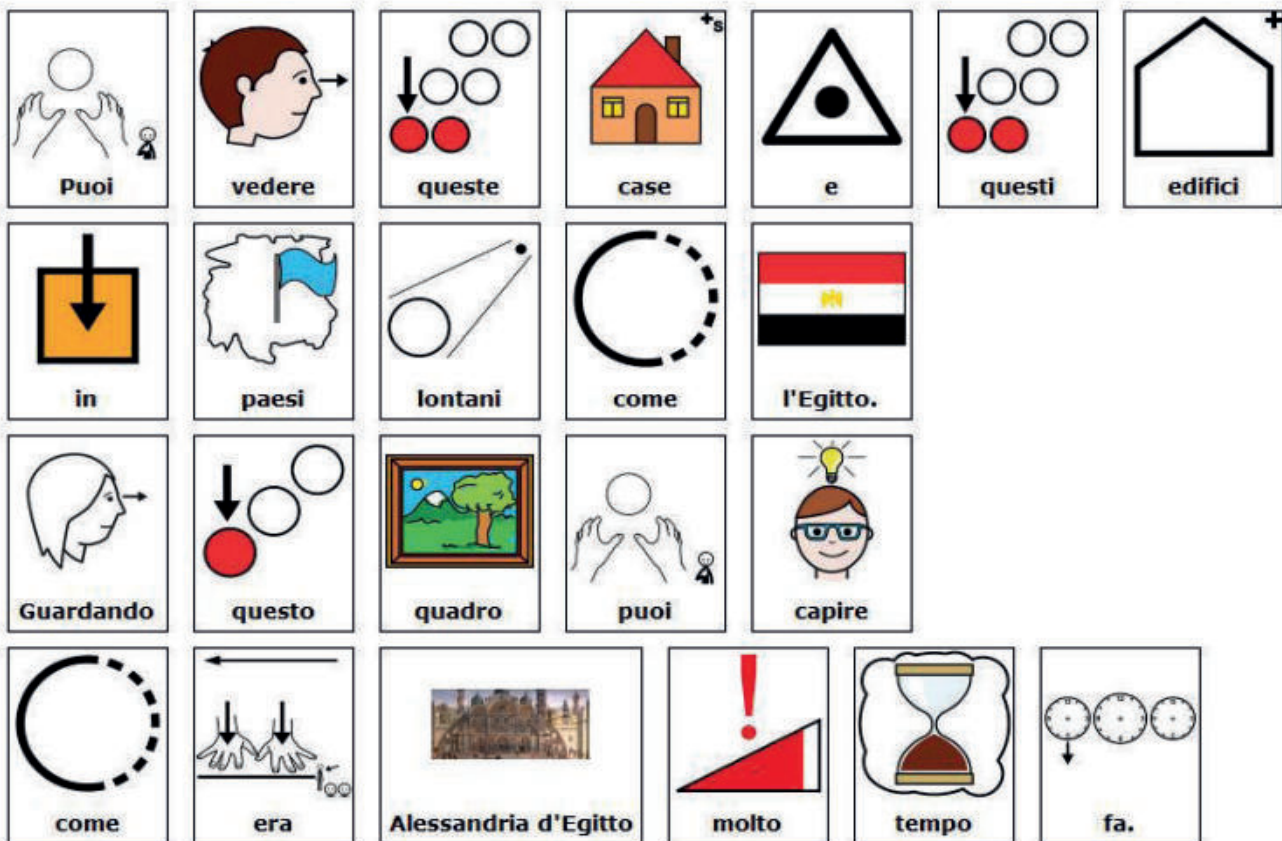


 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 delle persone	 con	 cappelli	 neri.
 Loro	 sono vestiti	 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Italia
 molto	 tempo	 fa.				
 Queste	 persone	 hanno pagato	 i pittori	 per	 dipingere	 il quadro.





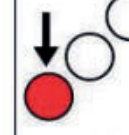




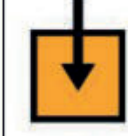

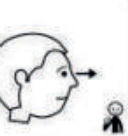



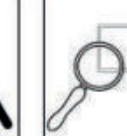

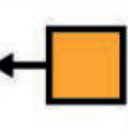




 Dietro	 la piazza	 vedi	 un grande	 palazzo		
 con	 tre	 cupole	 azzurre.			
 Intorno	 alla	 piazza	 ci sono	 altre	 case	 bianche
 con	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.			



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



 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.			

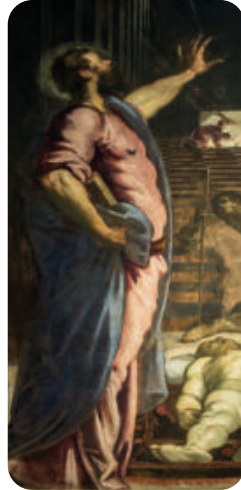
Alcune	persone	avevano messo	il corpo	di	San Marco	
in	una bara	dentro	una chiesa	di	Alessandria d'Egitto.	
Dopo	un po'	di	tempo	altre	persone	hanno cercato
il corpo	di	San Marco	in	quella	chiesa.	



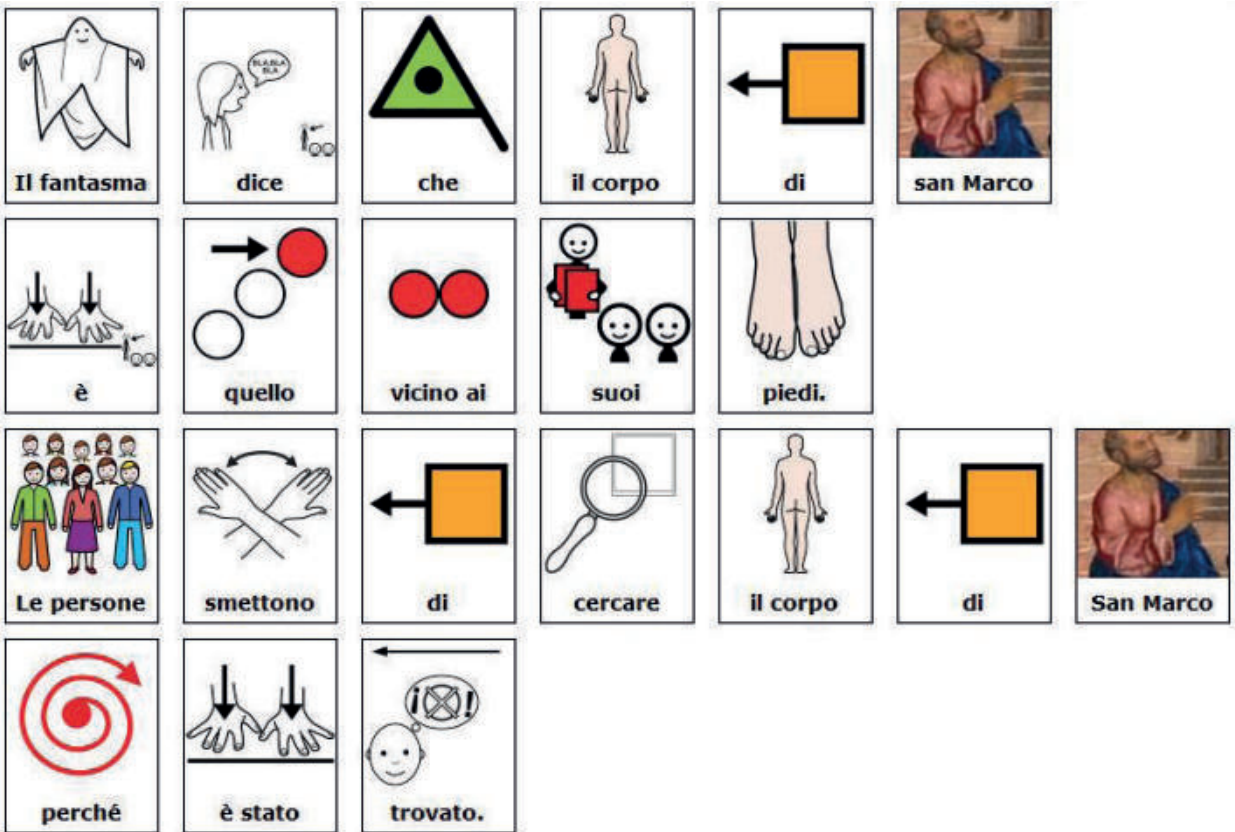
Alcune	persone	hanno aperto	una bara	sulla	parete	
e	portano giù	il corpo	che	era	dentro	la bara.



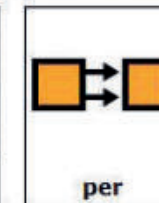
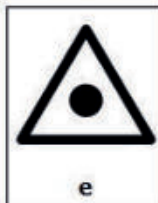
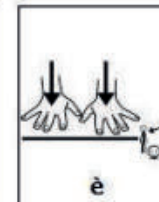
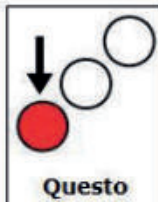
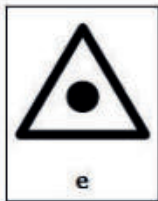
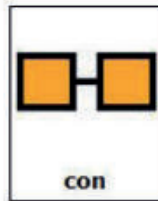
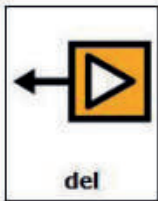
Altre	persone	cercano	il corpo	di	San Marco
sotto	il pavimento	della	chiesa.		

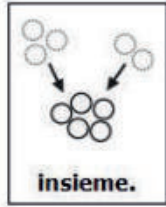
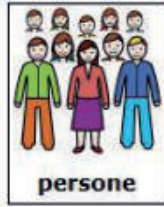
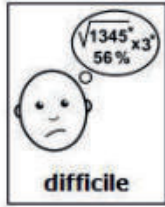
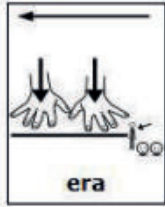
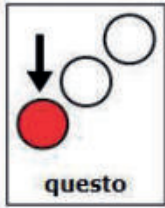
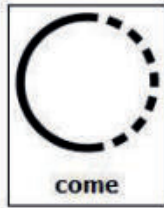
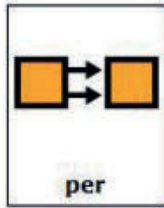
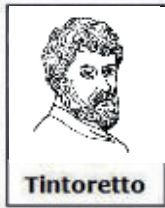
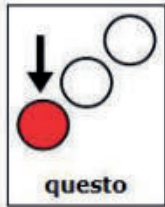
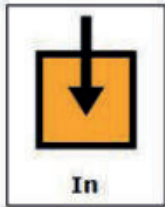


In basso	nel	quadro	c'è	il fantasma	di	San Marco
con	un vestito	rosa	e	un mantello	blu.	










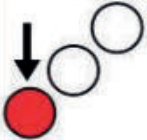








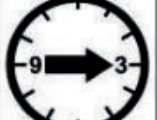









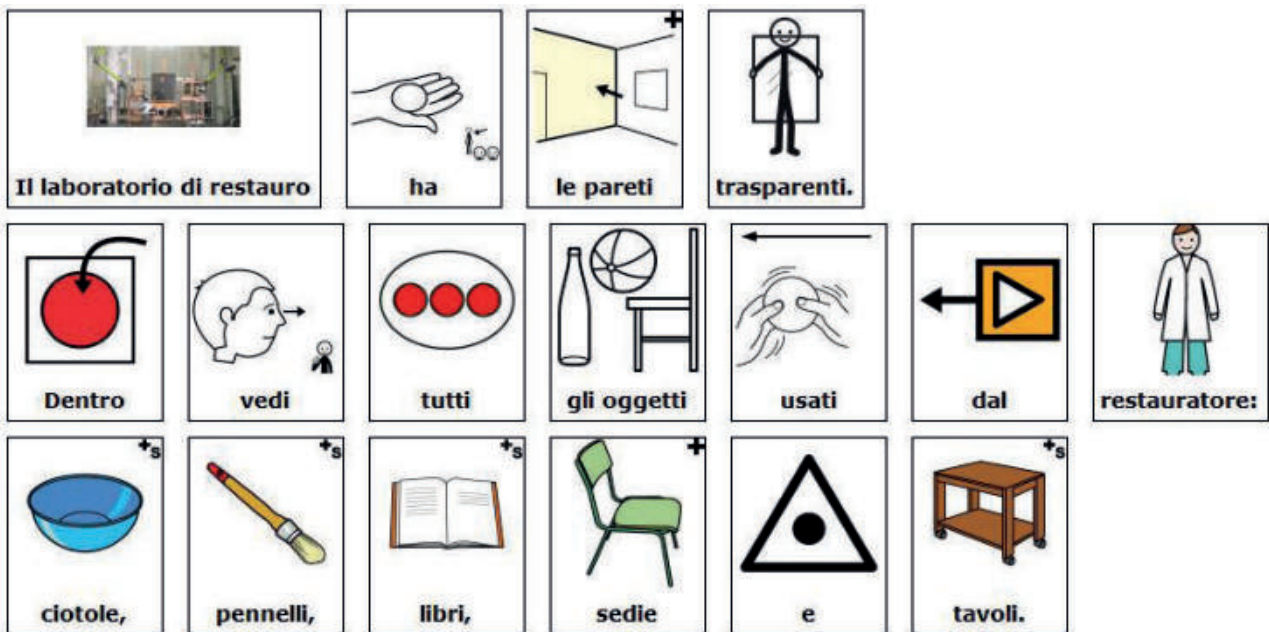
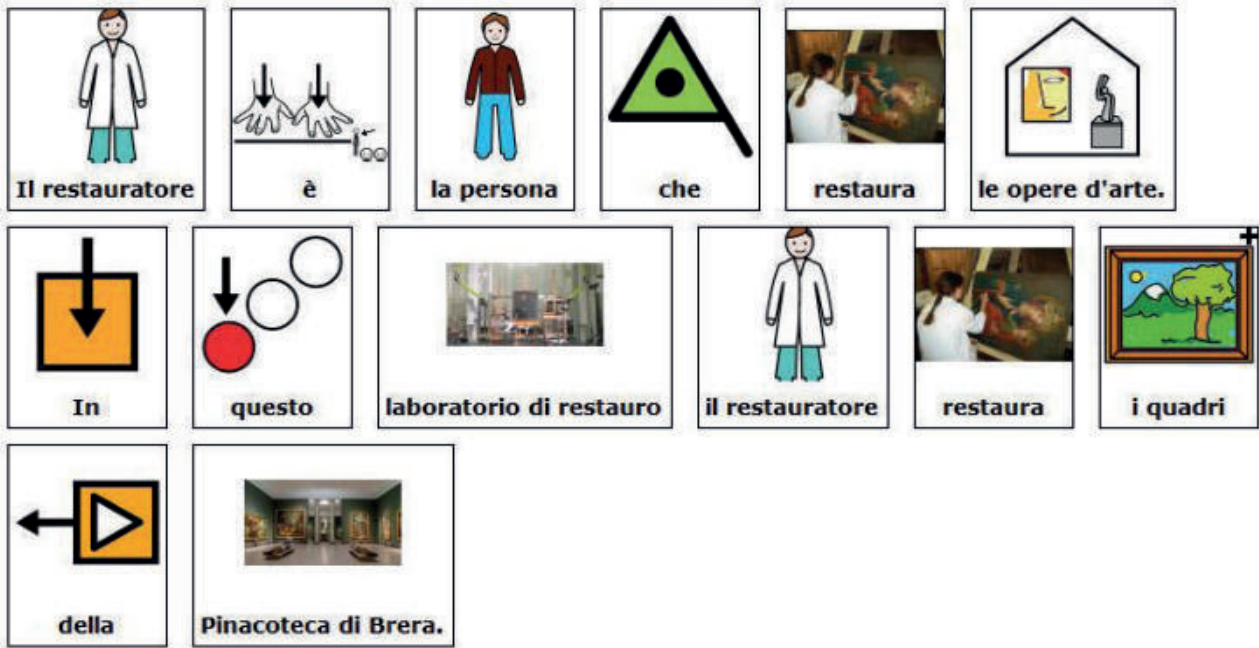
Il laboratorio di restauro

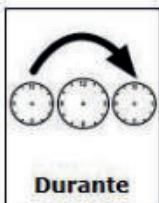


Sala bianca



 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.		

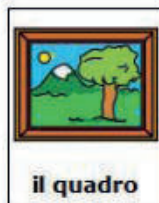




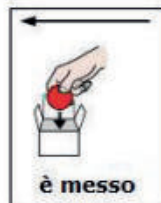
Durante



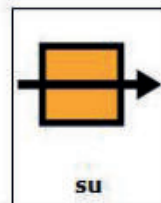
il restauro



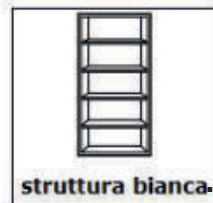
il quadro



è messo



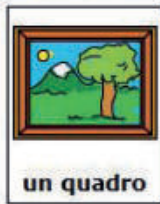
su



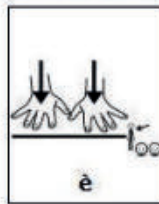
struttura bianca.



Restaurare



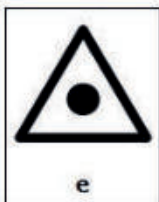
un quadro



è



difficile



e



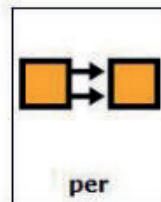
ci vuole



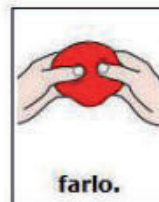
molto



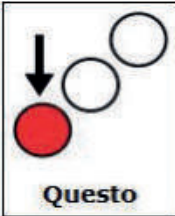
tempo



per



farlo.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



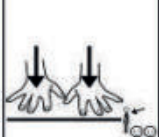
Trittico di Camerino.



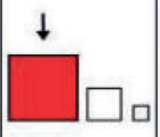
Sala rossa



Il Trittico di Camerino



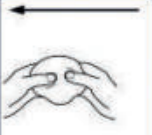
è



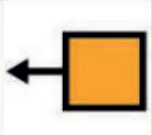
un grande



quadro



fatto



da



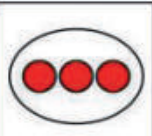
tre



parti.



In



tutte



le parti



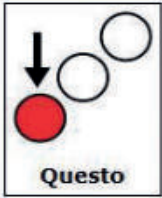
ci sono



persone



sante.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Trittico di Camerino



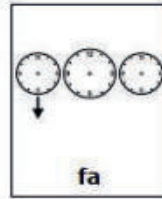
perché



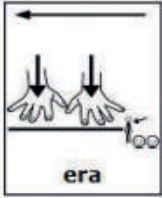
molto



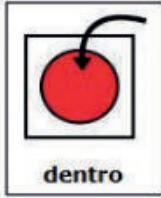
tempo



fa



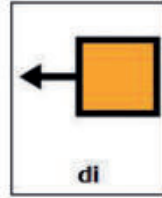
era



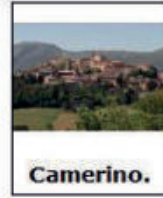
dentro



una chiesa



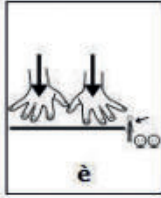
di



Camerino.



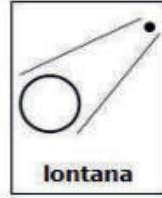
Camerino



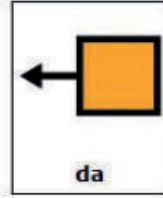
è



una città



lontana



da



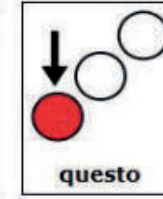
Milano.



Carlo Crivelli



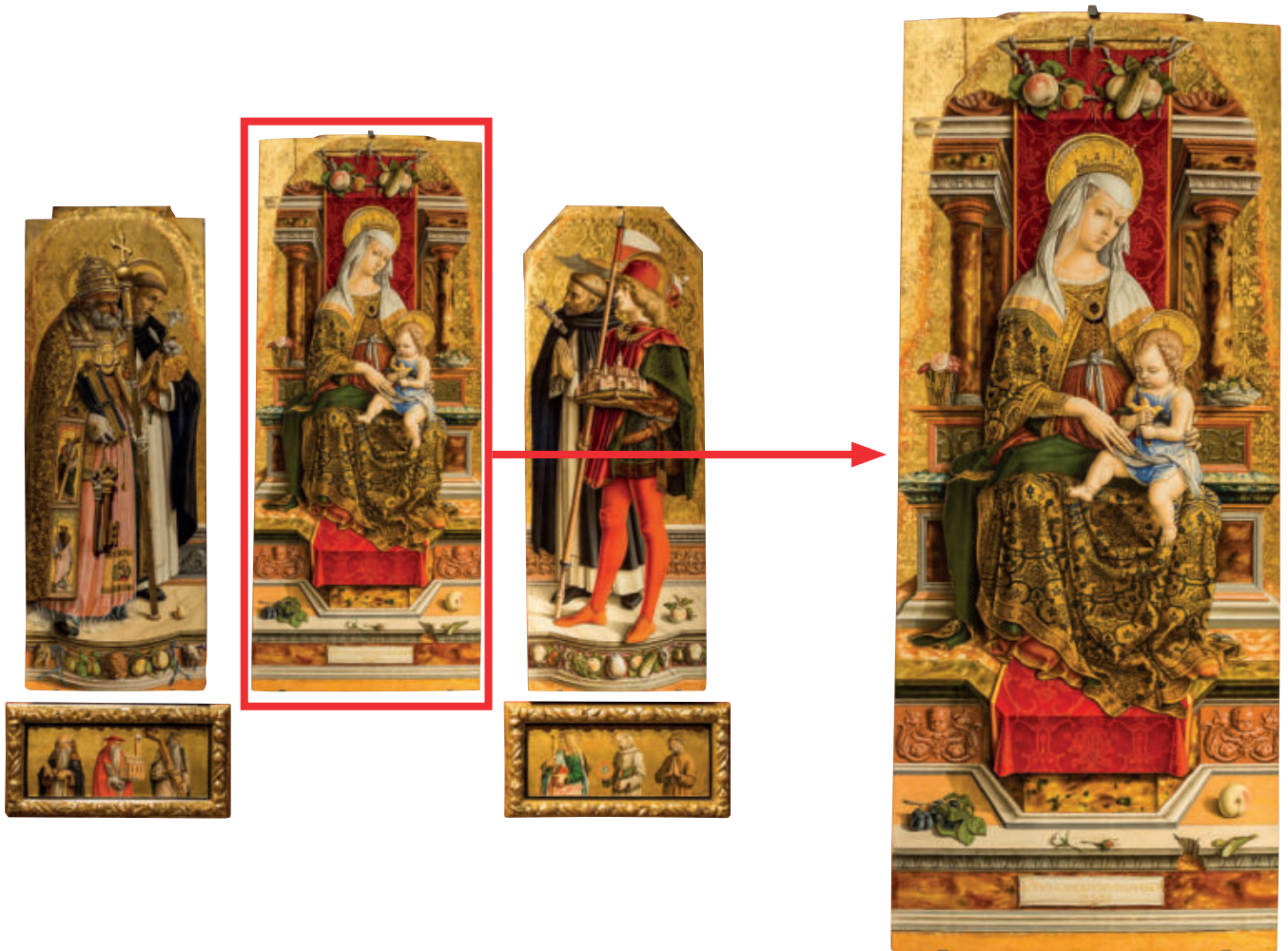
ha dipinto



questo

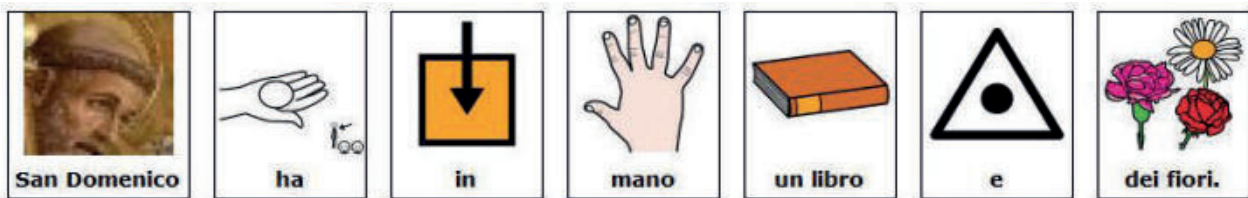
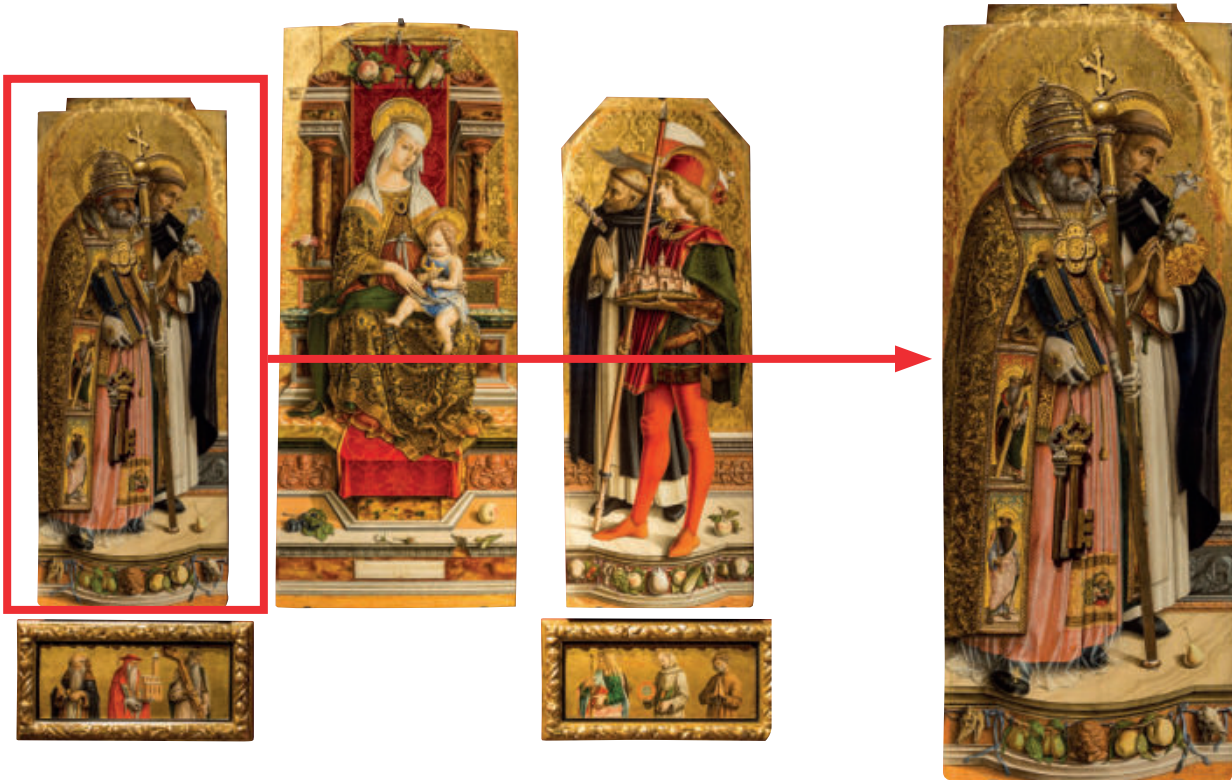


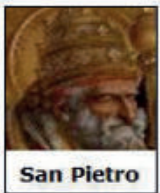
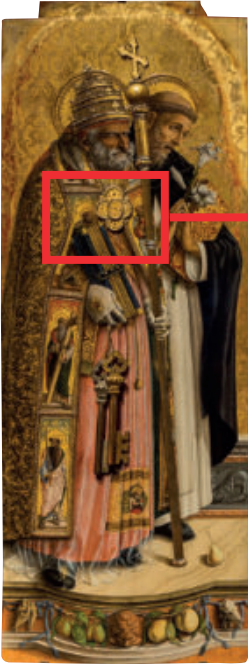
quadro.



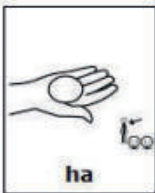
 Nella	 parte	 centrale	 vedi	 Maria	 e	 Gesù bambino.
 Gesù bambino	 ha	 in	 mano	 un uccellino.		
 Maria	 ha	 un mantello	 verde	 e	 giallo.	
 Maria	 è seduta	 su	 un trono	 di	 marmo	 colorato.







San Pietro



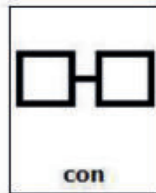
ha



un mantello



chiuso



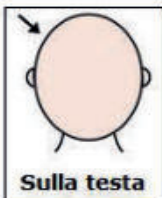
con



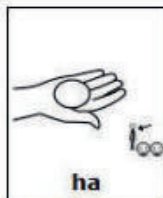
una grande



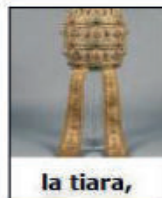
spilla.



Sulla testa



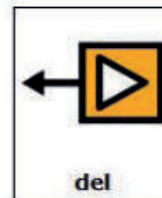
ha



la tiara,



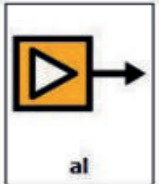
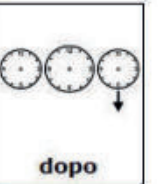
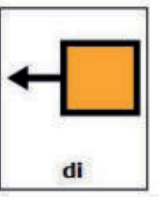
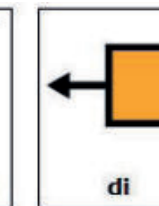
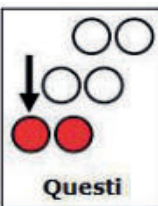
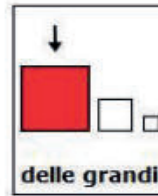
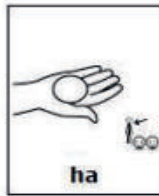
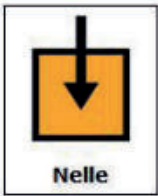
il cappello

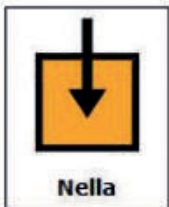


del



papa.

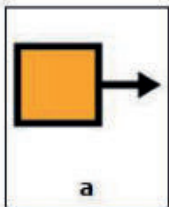




Nella



parte



a



destra



ci sono



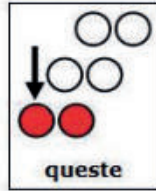
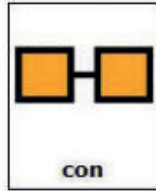
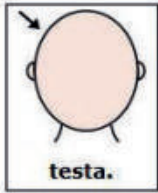
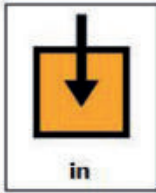
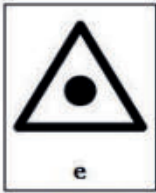
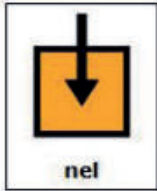
San Pietro Martire





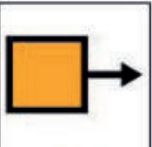

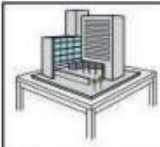
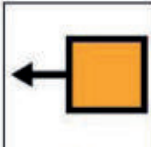




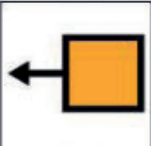



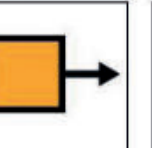

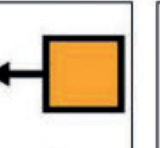

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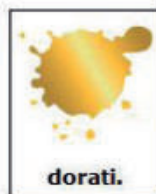
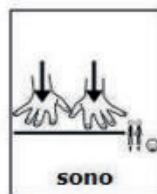
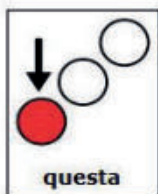
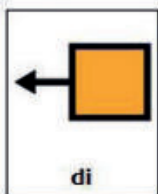
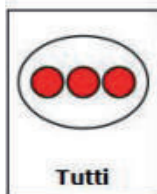
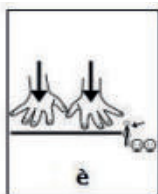


San Venanzio.





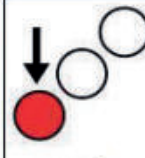

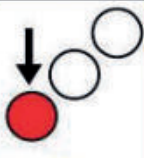
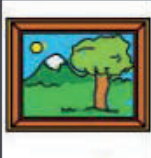


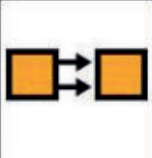



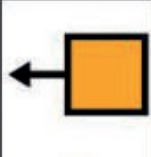
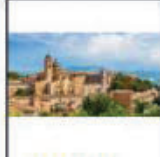

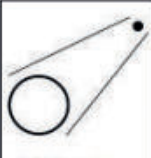
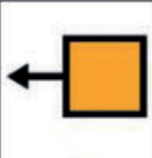



 San Venanzio	 mostra	 a	 Maria	 un modellino	 di	 Camerino.
 San Venanzio	 è	 il santo	 di	 Camerino		
 e	 chiede	 a	 Maria	 di	 proteggerla.	

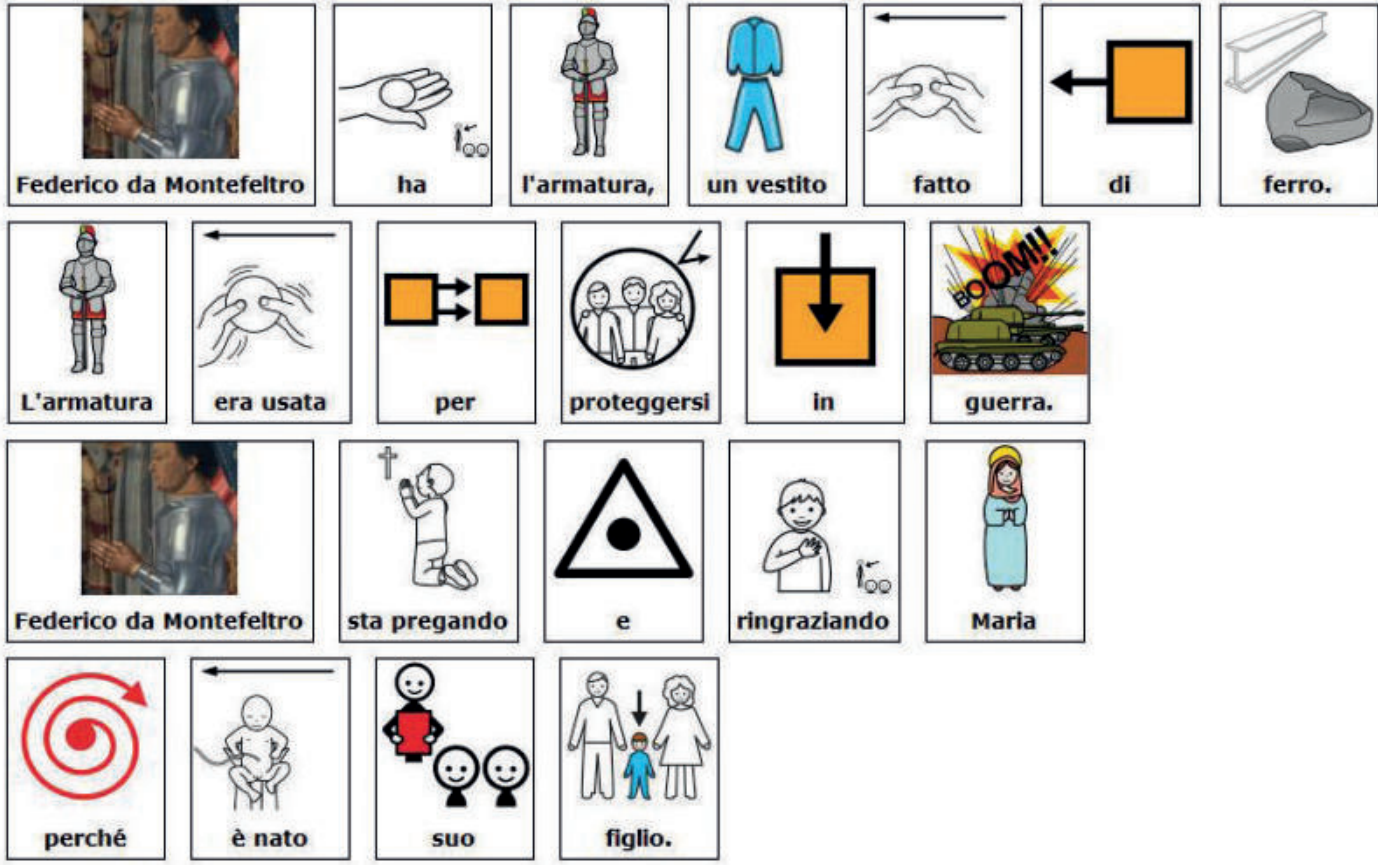
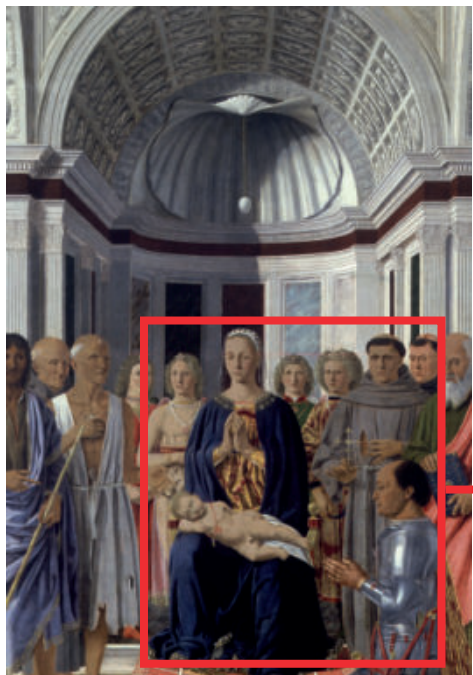


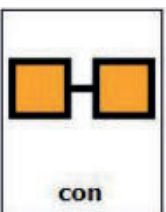
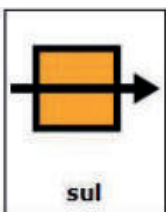
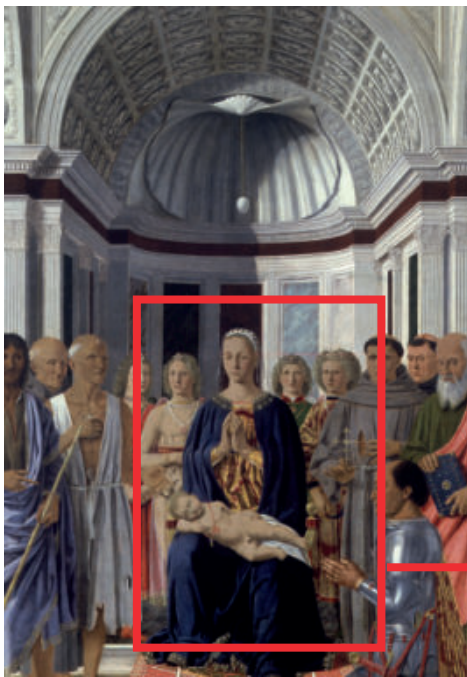
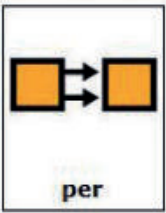
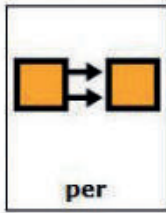
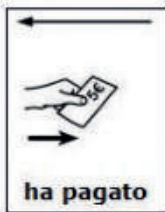
 <b>Questo</b>	 <b>quadro</b>	 <b>si chiama</b>	 <b>Pala Montefeltro.</b>	 <b>Sala bianca</b>
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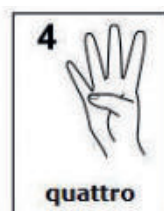
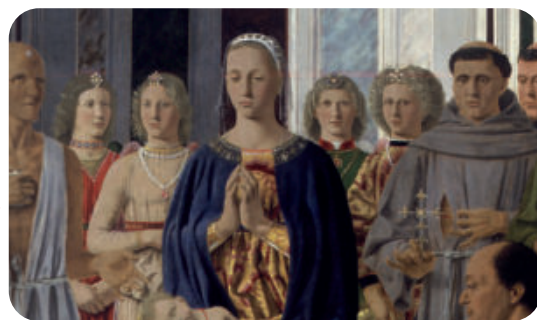
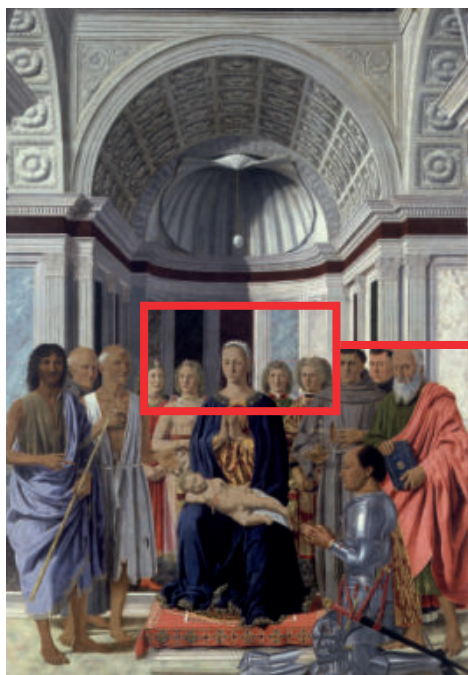
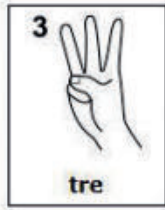
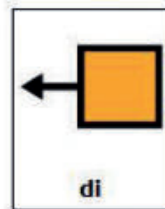
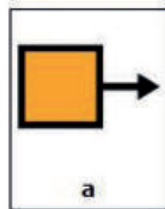
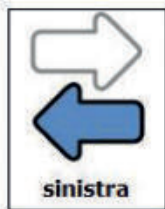
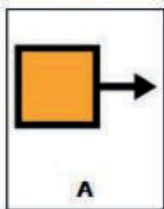
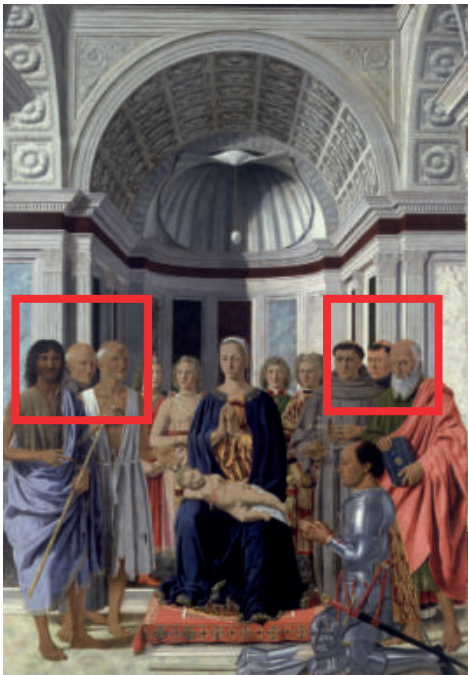


 <b>Piero della Francesca</b>	 <b>ha dipinto</b>	 <b>questo</b>	 <b>quadro.</b>			
 <b>Questo</b>	 <b>quadro</b>	 <b>si chiama</b>	 <b>Pala Montefeltro</b>	 <b>per</b>	 <b>ricordare</b>	 <b>Federico da Montefeltro,</b>
 <b>il capo</b>	 <b>di</b>	 <b>Urbino,</b>				
 <b>una città</b>	 <b>lontana</b>	 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





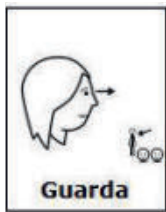

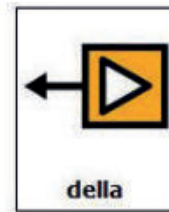

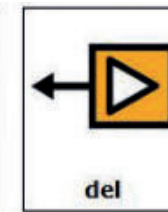

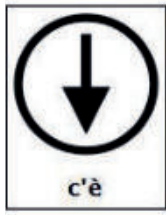



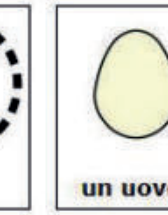






 Tutte	 queste	 persone	 sono	 dentro	 una chiesa.	
 Sul	 soffitto	 della	 chiesa	 c'è	 una grande	 conchiglia.
 Appeso	 alla	 conchiglia	 c'è	 un uovo.		



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

Questo

quadro

si chiama

Sposalizio della Vergine.

Sala bianca



Raffaello

ha dipinto

questo

quadro.

Questo

quadro

si chiama

Sposalizio della Vergine

perché

qui

vedi

il matrimonio

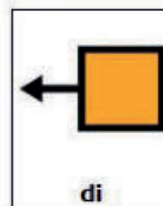
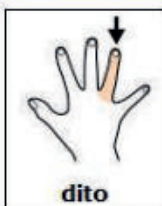
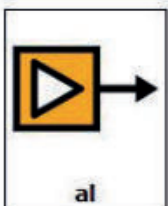
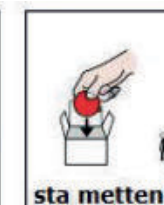
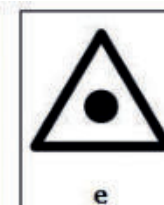
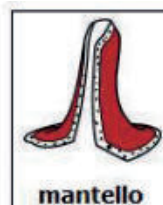
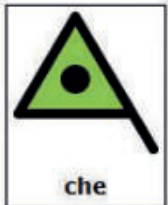
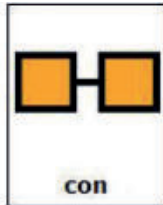
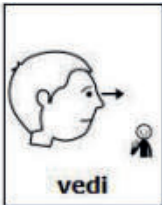
di

Maria,



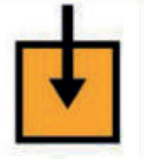
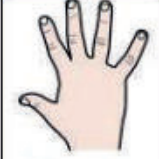



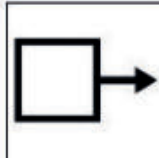


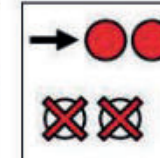

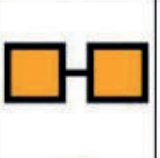

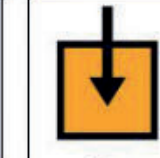
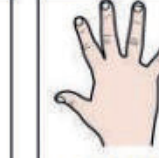





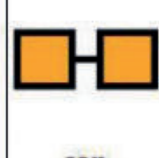

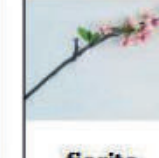



la madre

di

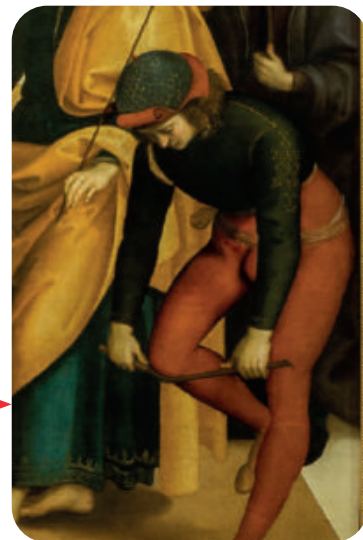
Gesù.





 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.





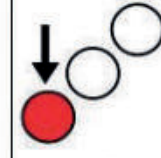
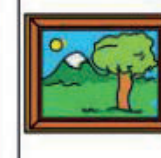

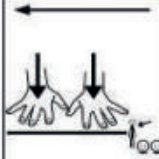
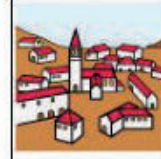
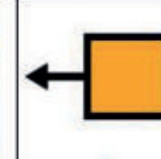


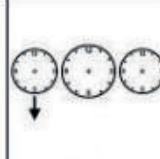

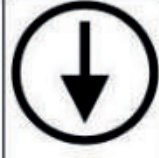
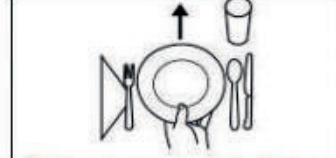
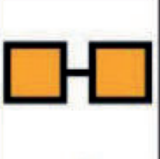

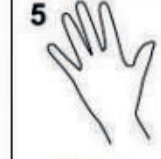



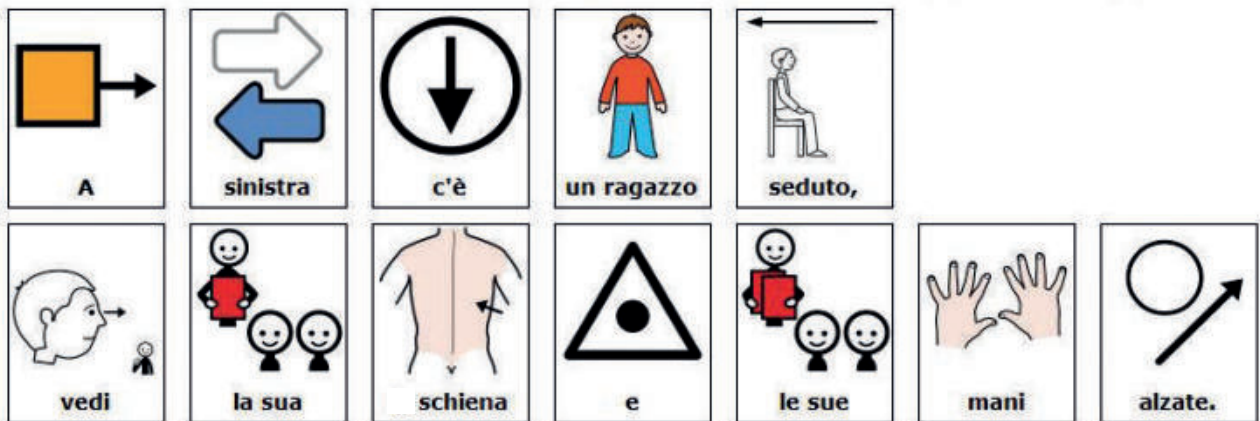
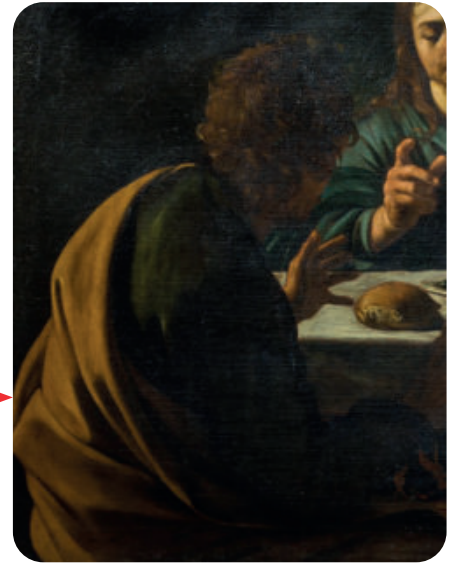


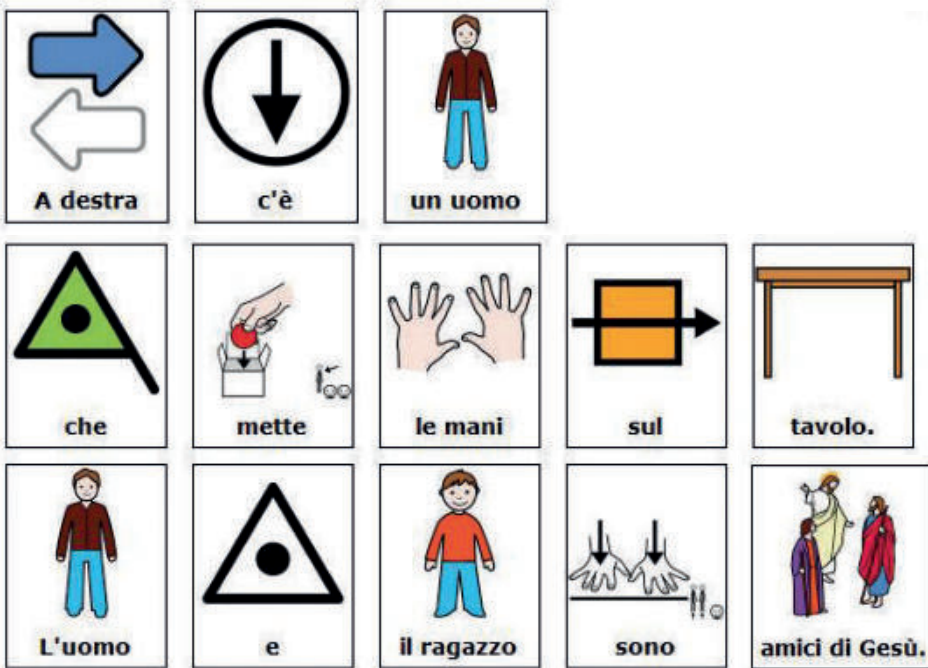
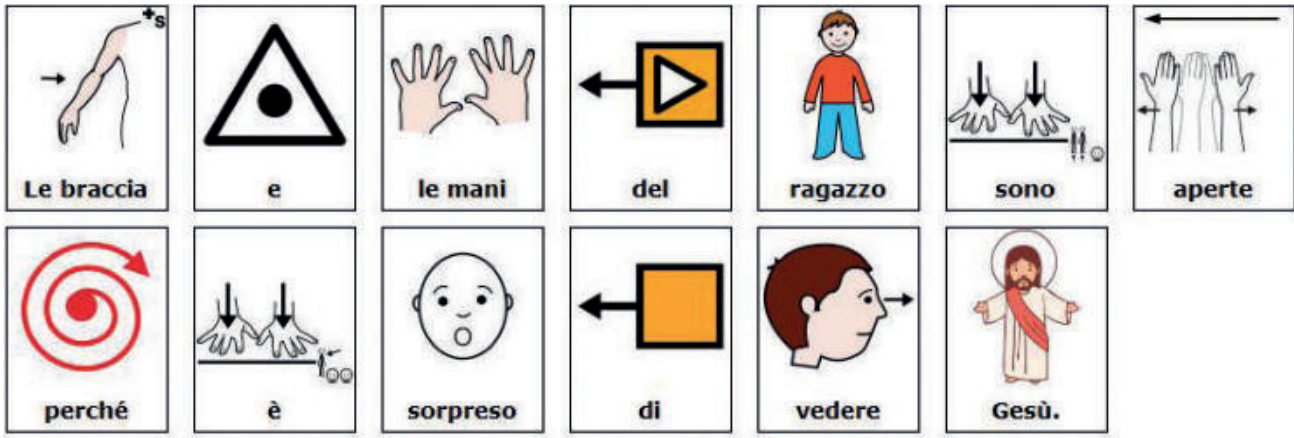
Dietro	Maria e Giuseppe	vedi	il cielo	e	un grande	tempio.
Raffaello	ha dipinto	molto bene	il tempio	perché	era	un architetto
e	sapeva	come	si costruisce	un tempio.		

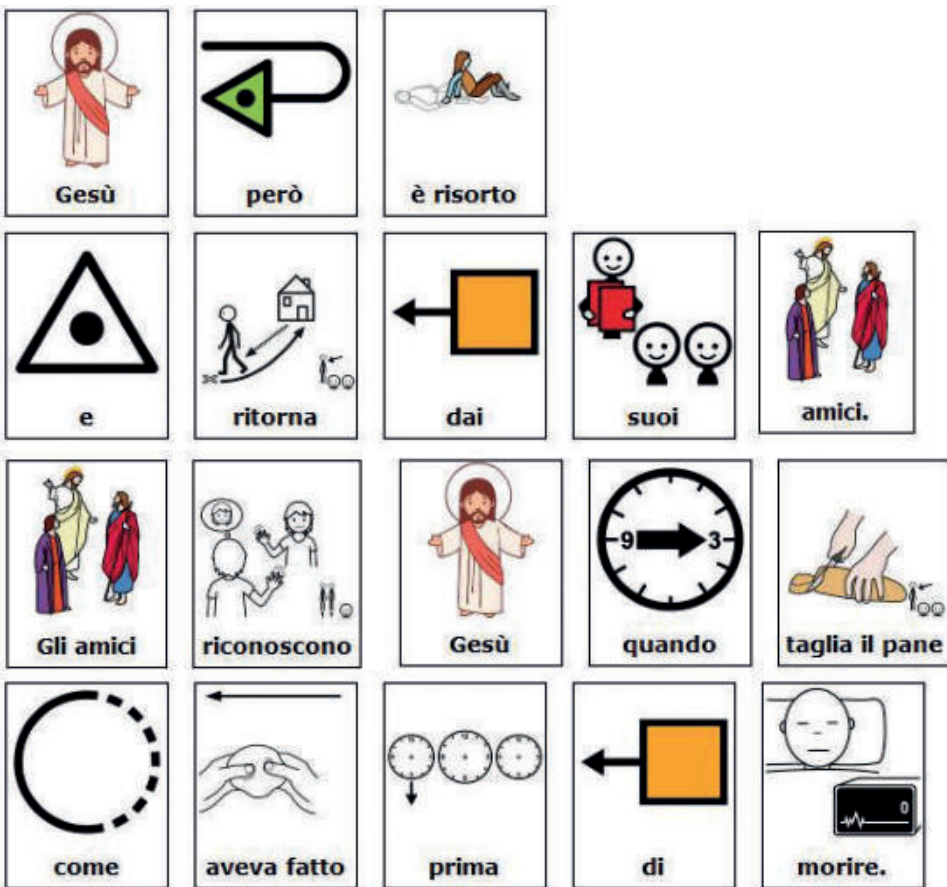
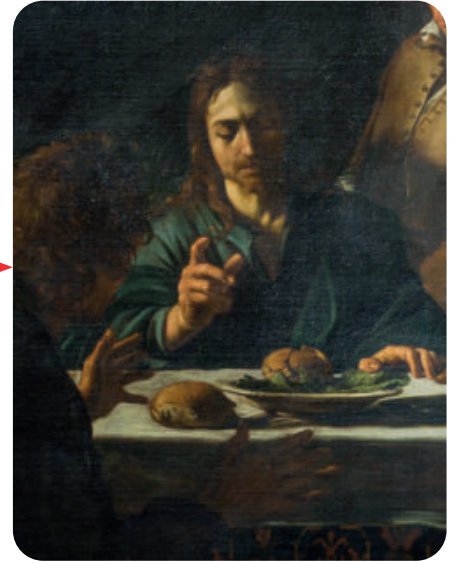
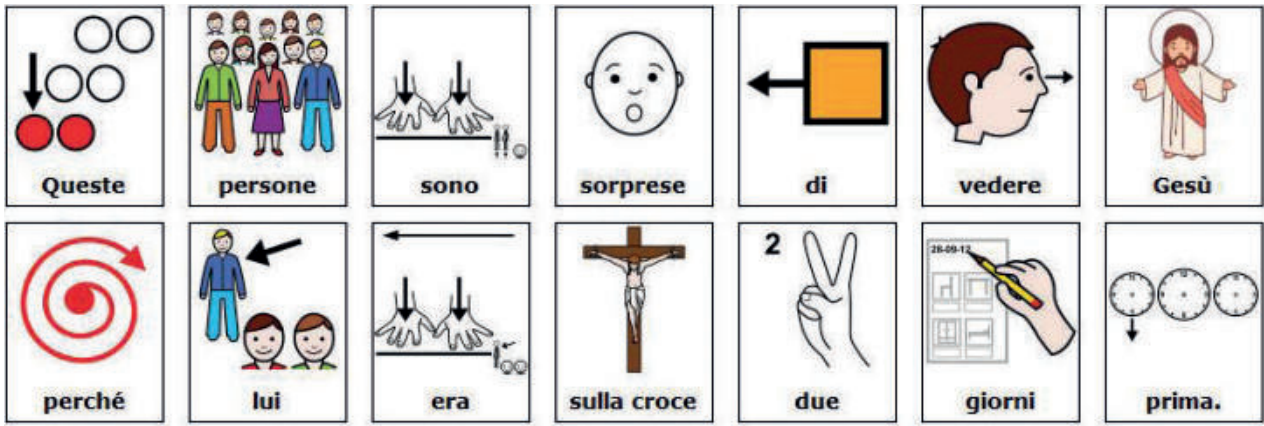
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cena in Emmaus.	 Sala rosso scuro
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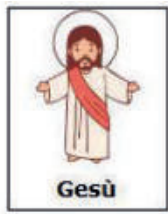
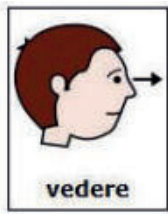
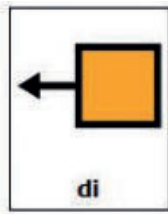
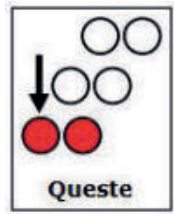
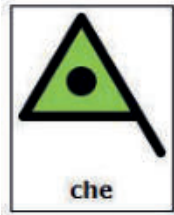
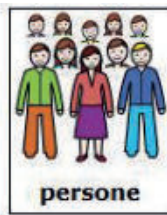
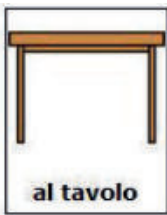


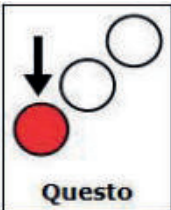
 Caravaggio	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Emmaus	 era	 una città	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.
 Al centro	 c'è	 una tavola apparecchiata				
 con	 intorno	 cinque	 persone.			











Questo



quadro



si chiama



Veduta del Bacino di San Marco.



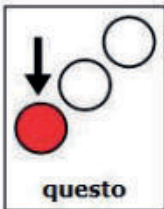
Sala grigia



Canaletto



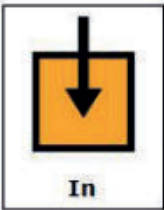
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



In



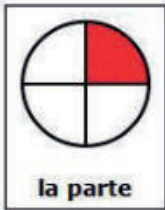
questo



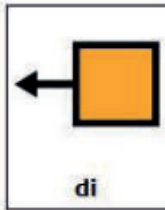
quadro



vedi



la parte



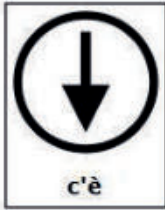
di



Venezia



dove

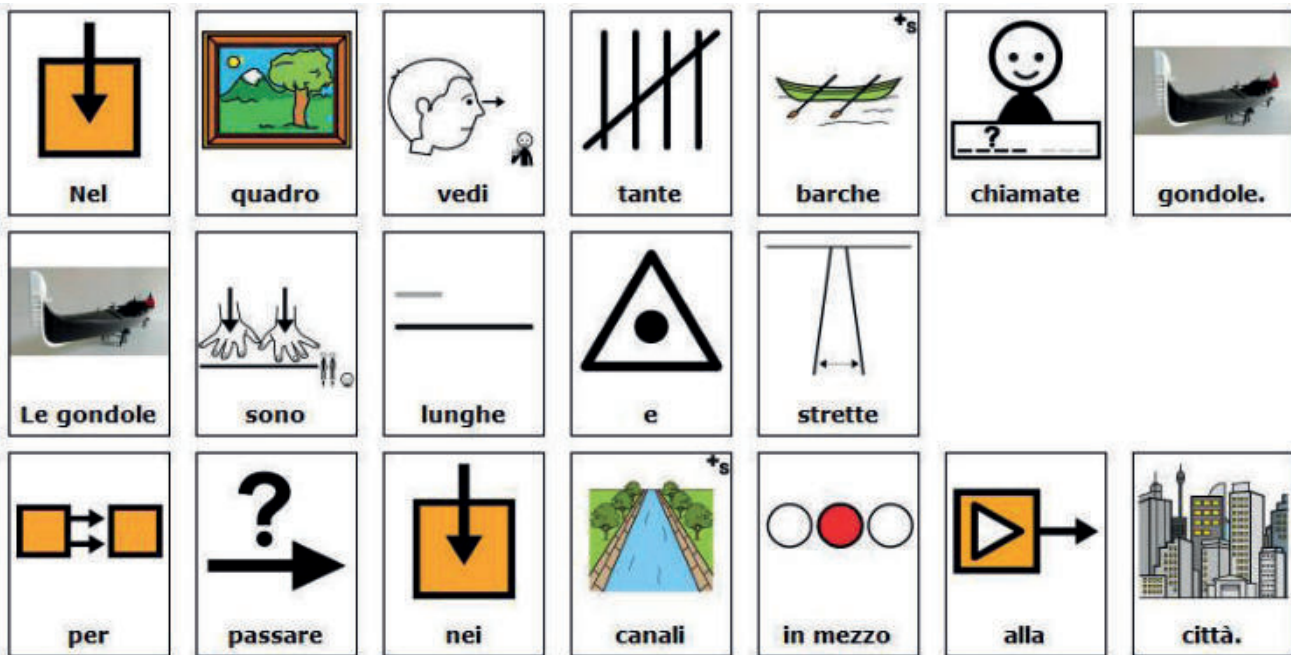
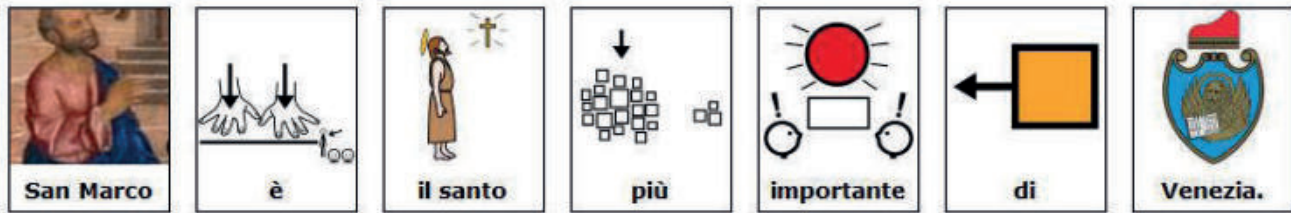
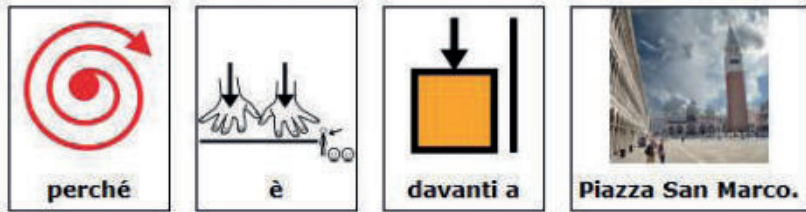


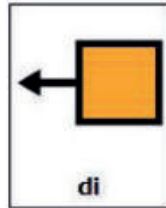
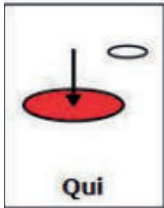
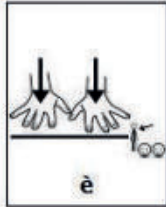
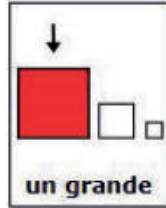
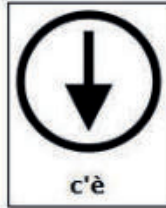
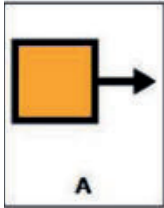
c'è

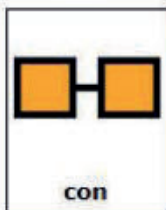
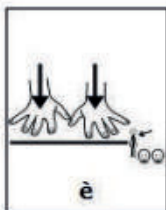
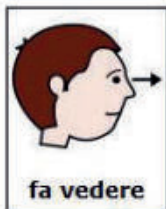
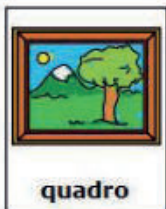
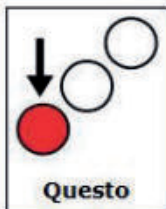
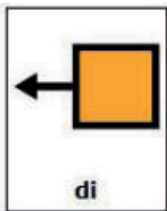
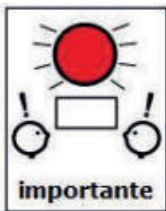
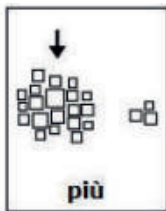
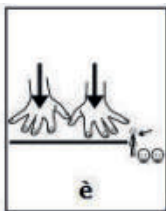
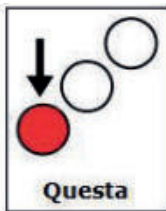
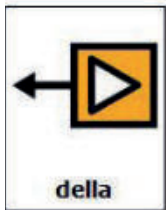
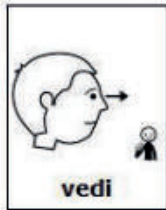
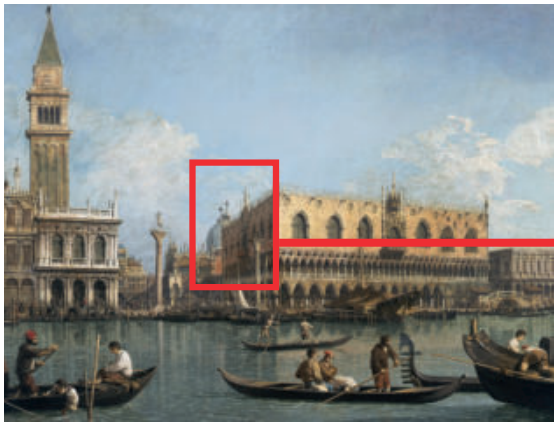


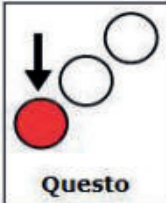
il mare.











Questo



quadro



si chiama



Il bacio.



Sala blu



Francesco Hayez



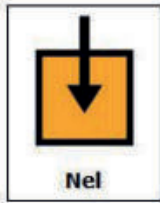
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



Nel



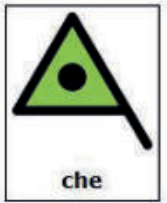
quadro



vedi



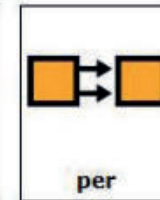
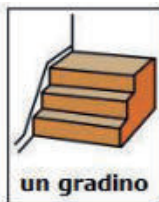
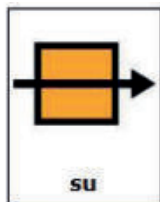
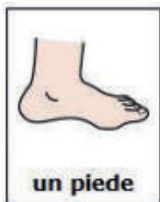
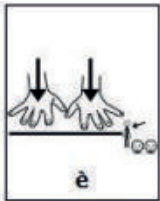
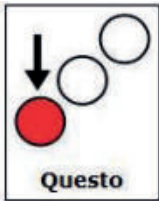
un ragazzo e una ragazza

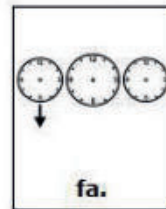
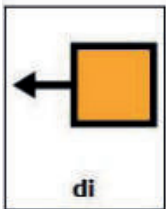


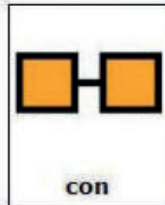
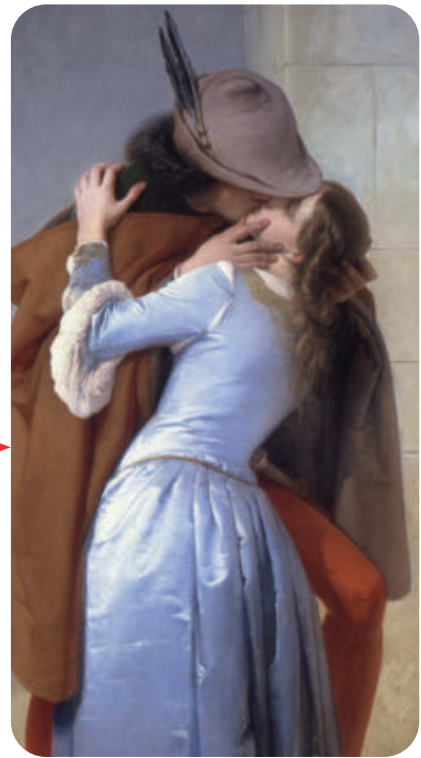
che

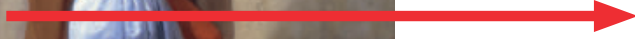


si baciano.



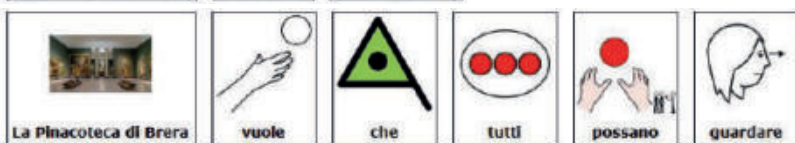
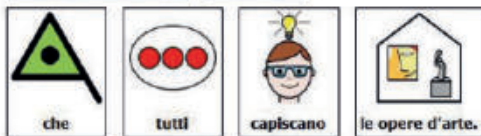






 Dietro	 al	 muro	 è	 buio
 e	 vedi	 l'ombra	 di	 una persona.
 Non sappiamo	 chi è	 questa	 persona.	





 FONDAZIONE DE AGOSTINI

  
**Brera**  
A OCCHI APERTI

 **l'abilità**  
Associazione Onlus

La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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