



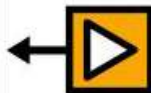

Brera
A OCCHI APERTI

GUIDA MUSEO PER TUTTI

PINACOTECA DI BRERA



Guida Museo per tutti



della



Pinacoteca di Brera



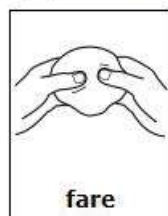
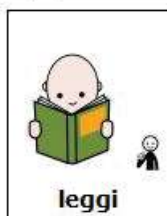
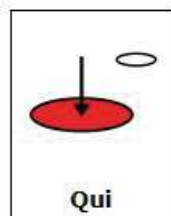
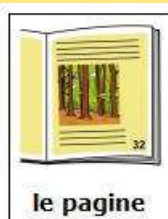
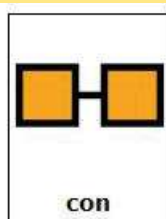
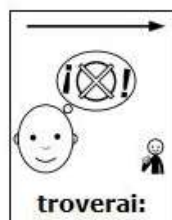
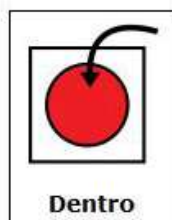
Museo per tutti
Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva

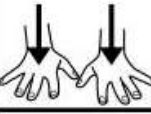


l'abilità
Associazione Onlus

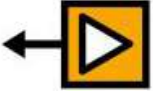
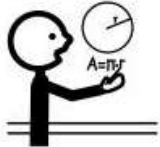
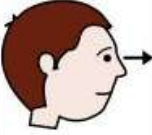


**FONDAZIONE
DE AGOSTINI**



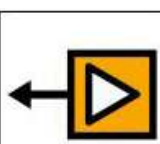
 La storia della Pinacoteca di Brera	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 che cosa è	 la Pinacoteca
 e	 come	 è diventata	 un museo.



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



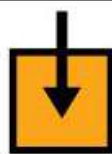
Guida sociale



della



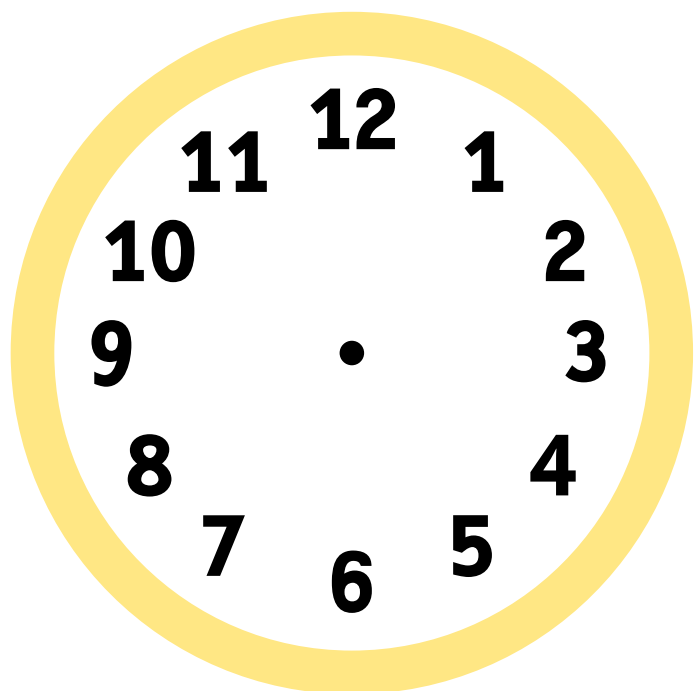
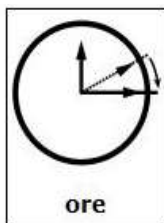
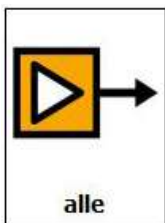
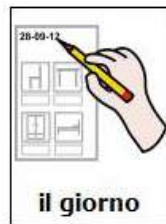
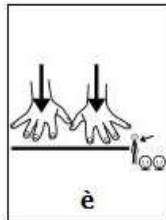
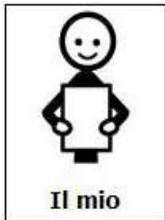
Pinacoteca di Brera



a

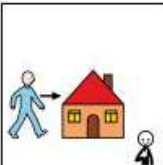


Milano

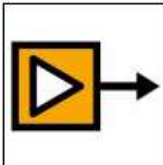




Come



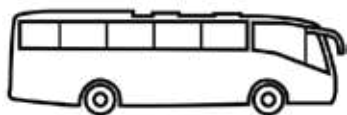
arrivo



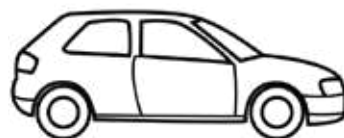
alla



Pinacoteca di Brera



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



Tram



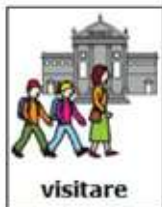
A piedi



Bicicletta



Come



visitare



la Pinacoteca di Brera.



Per



visitare



la Pinacoteca di Brera



fai



il biglietto



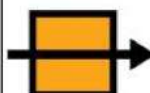
sul



sito www.brerabooking.org



o



sul



sito www.pinacotecabrera.org.



Stampa



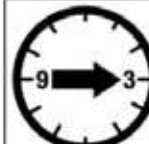
il biglietto



e



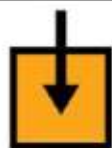
mostralo



quando



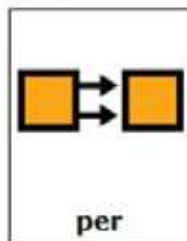
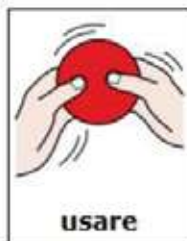
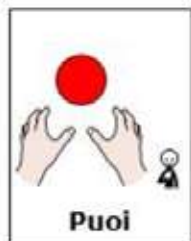
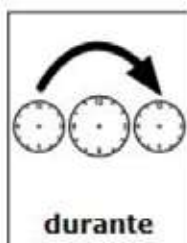
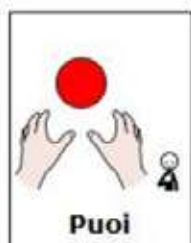
entri



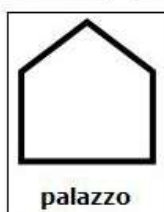
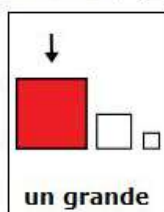
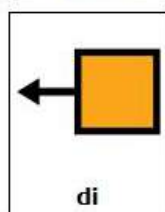
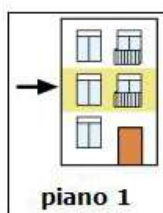
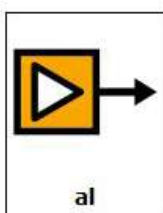
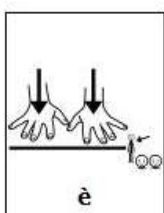
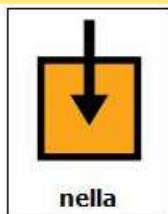
nella

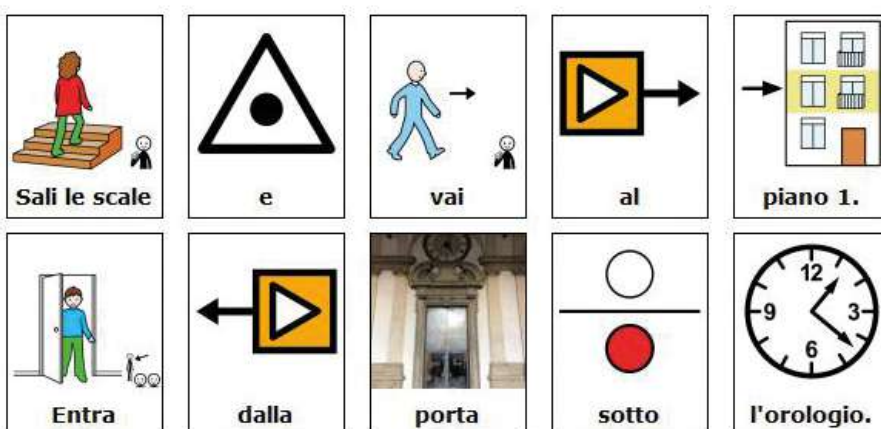
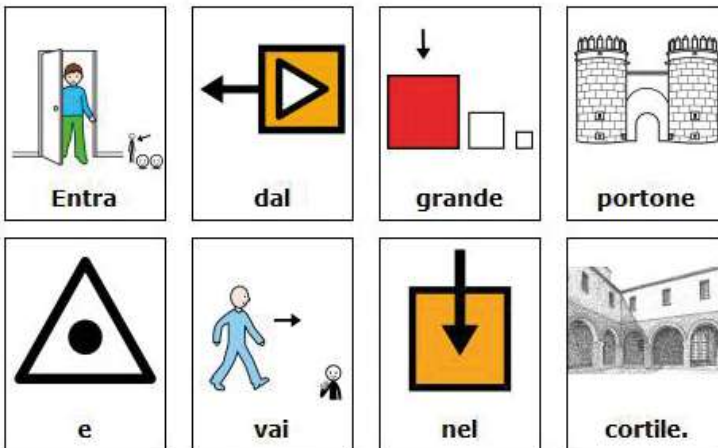


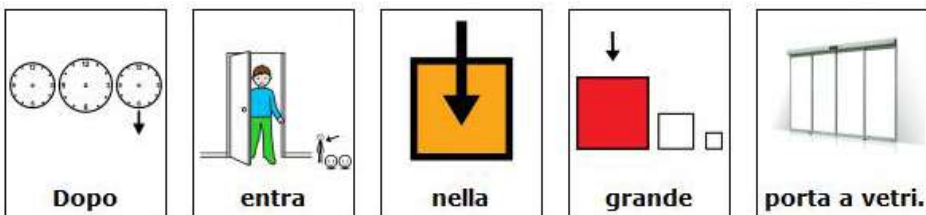
Pinacoteca di Brera.





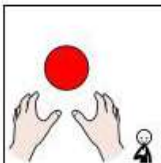




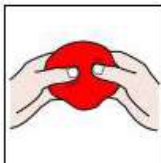




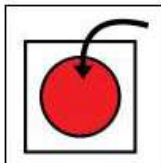
Cosa



puoi



fare



dentro



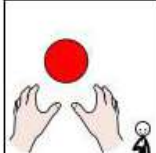
la Pinacoteca di Brera



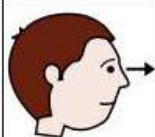
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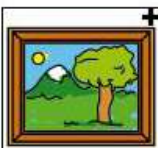
Pinacoteca di Brera



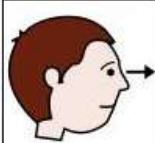
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guardare



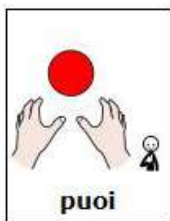
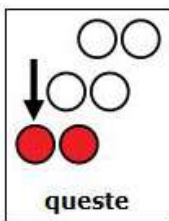
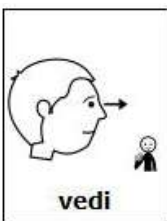
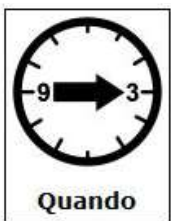
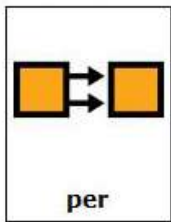
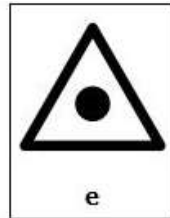
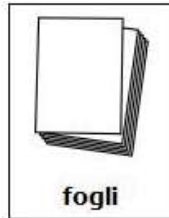
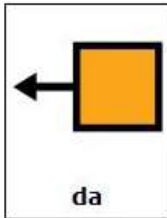
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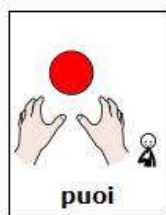
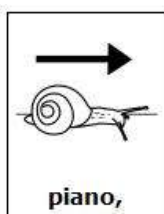
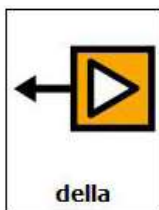
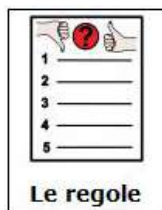


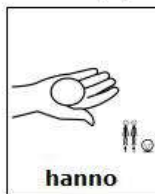
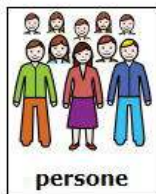
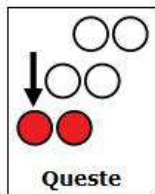
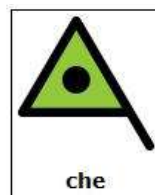
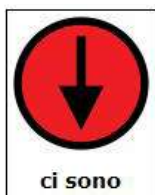
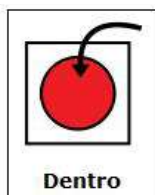
guardare

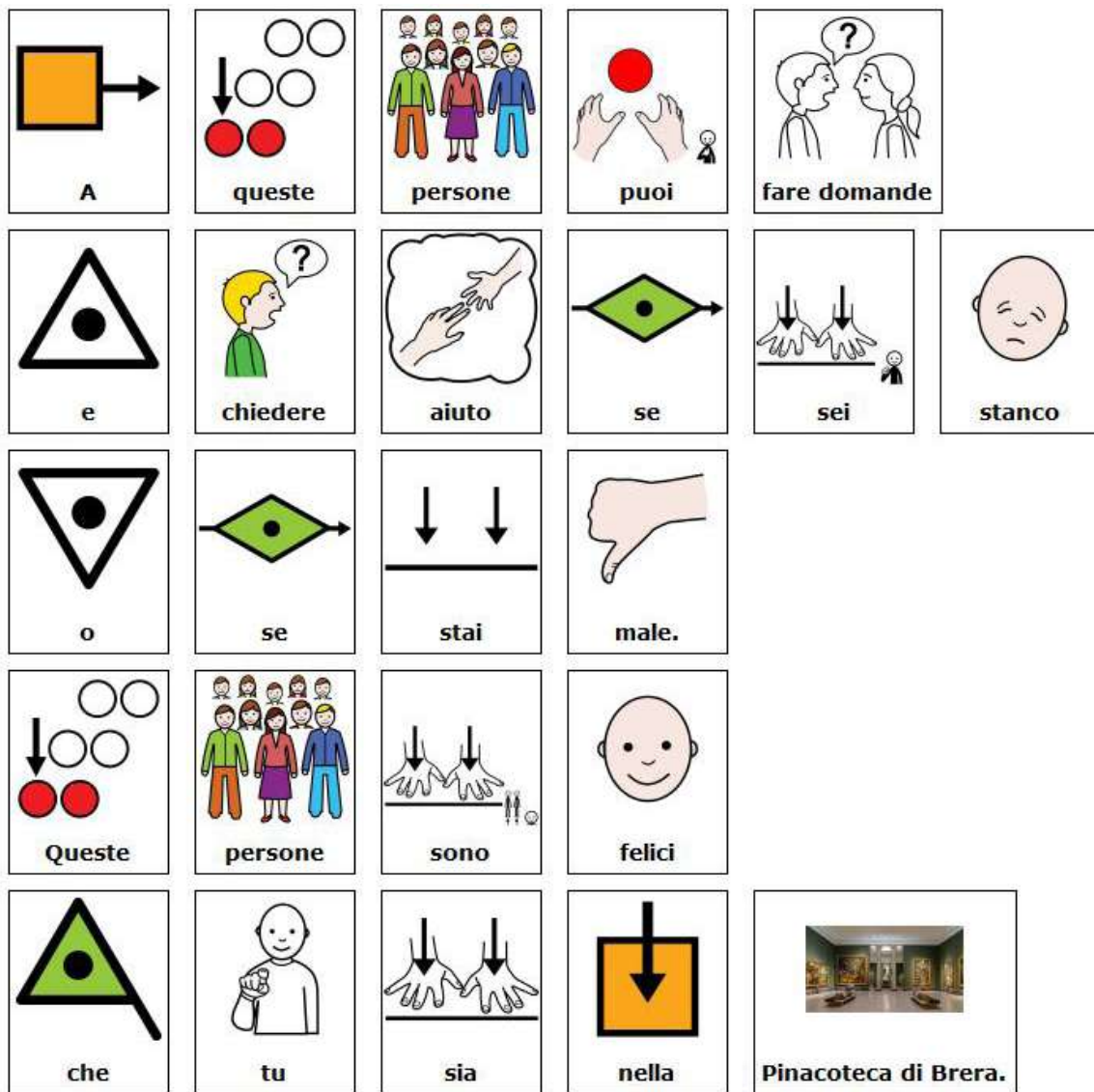


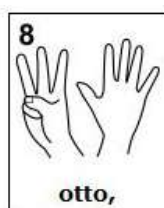
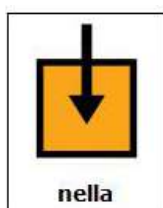
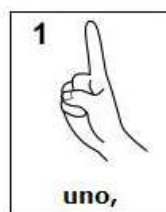
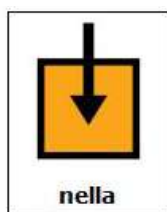
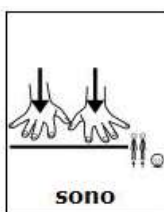
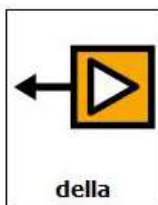
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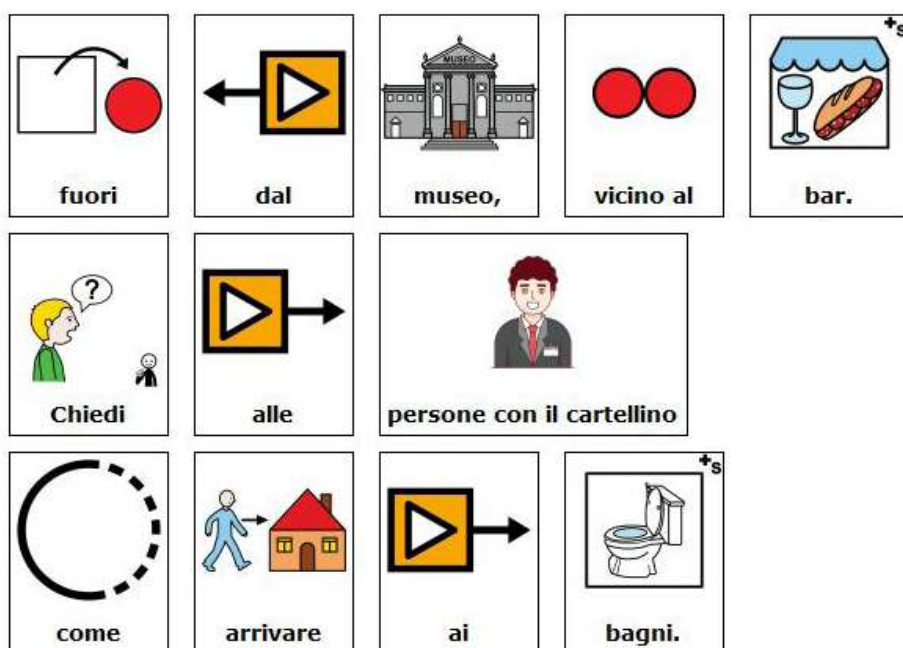
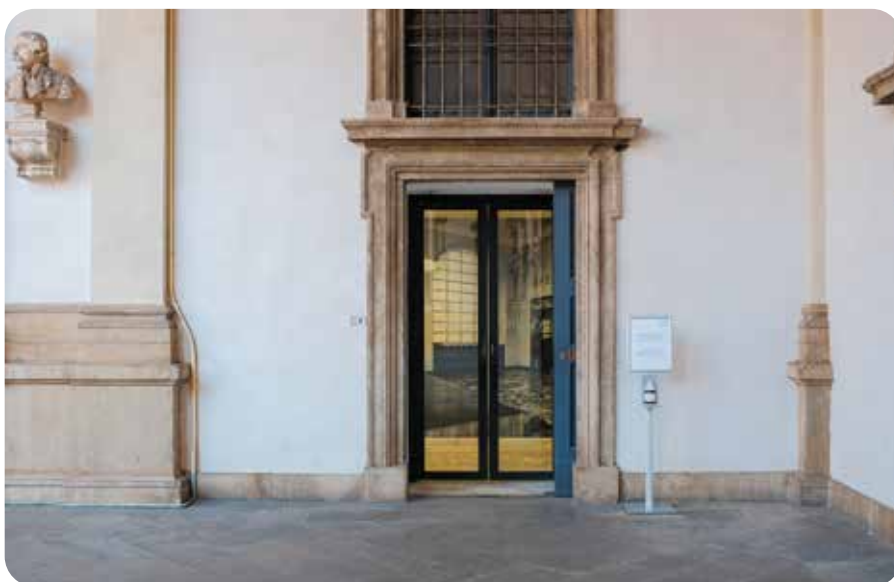
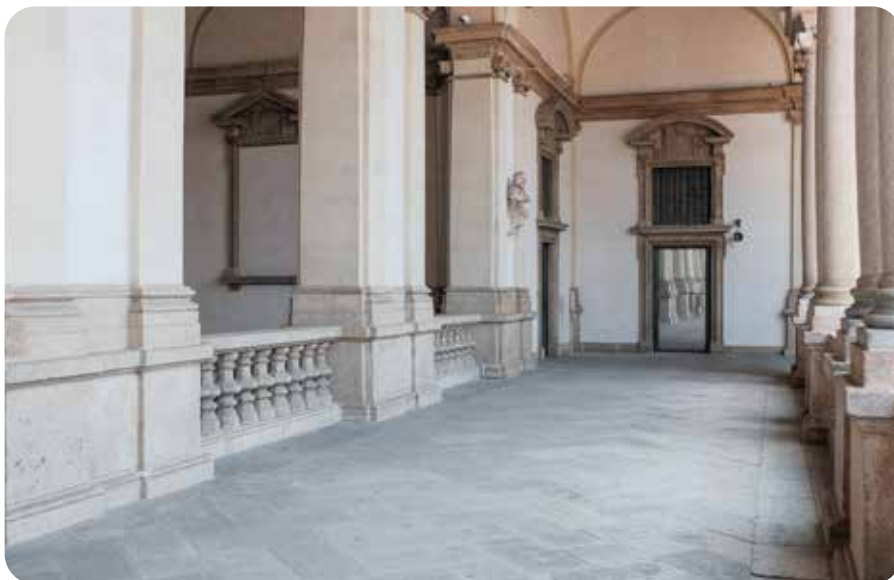


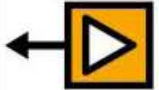




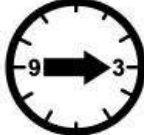
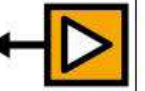


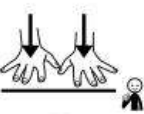




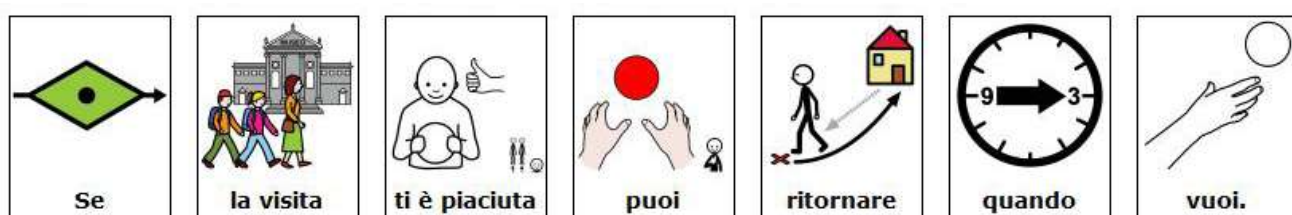
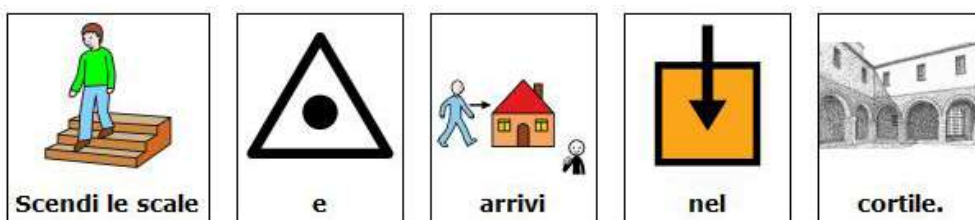
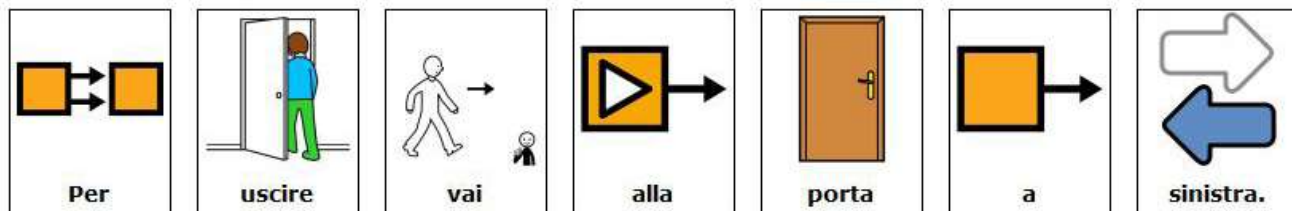
		
Uscire	dalla	Pinacoteca di Brera



					
Quando	hai finito	la visita	esci	dalla	porta a vetri.

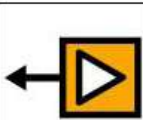
		
Ti trovi	nel	bar.







Il bar



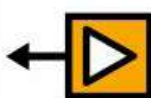
della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Il bar



della



Pinacoteca di Brera



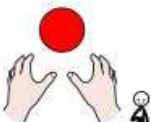
si chiama



Caffè Fernanda.



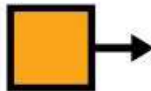
Qui



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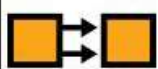
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un tavolo



per



mangiare



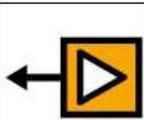
e



bere.



Il negozio



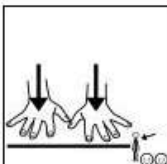
della



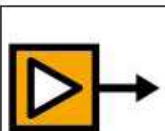
Pinacoteca di Brera



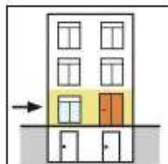
Il negozio



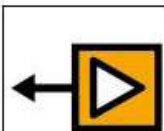
è



al



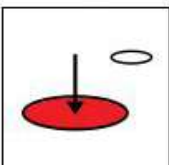
piano terra



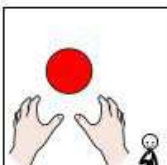
del



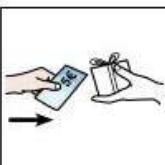
palazzo di Brera.



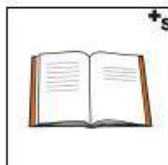
Qui



puoi



comprare



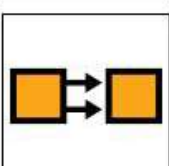
libri



e



oggetti



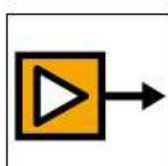
per



ricordare



la visita



alla



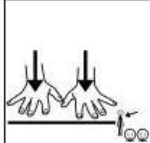
Pinacoteca di Brera.



la Pinacoteca di Brera



Che cosa



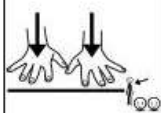
è



la Pinacoteca di Brera



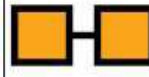
La Pinacoteca di Brera



è



un museo



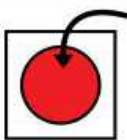
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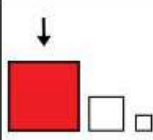
tanti



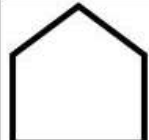
quadri



dentro



un grande



palazzo



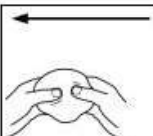
chiamato



Palazzo di Brera.



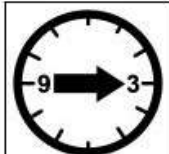
Napoleone



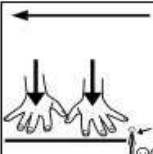
ha fatto



la Pinacoteca di Brera



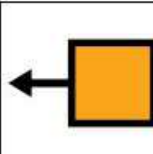
quando



era



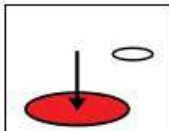
imperatore



di



Milano.



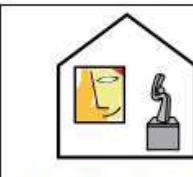
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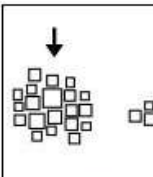
Napoleone



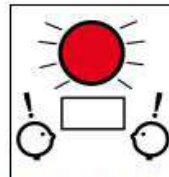
ha portato



i quadri e le statue



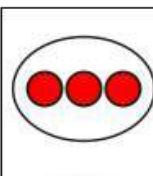
più



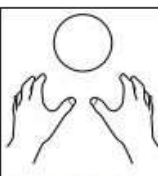
importanti



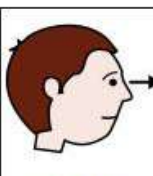
perché



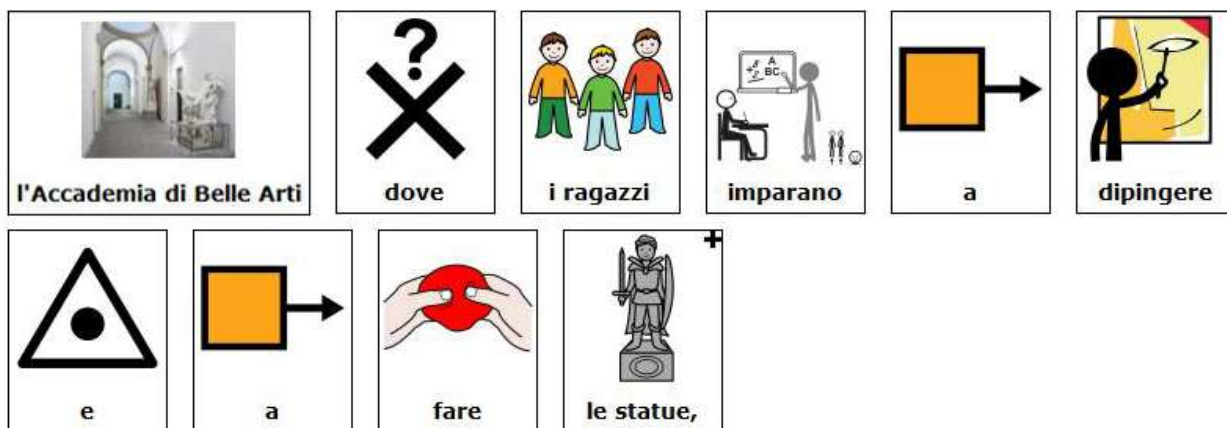
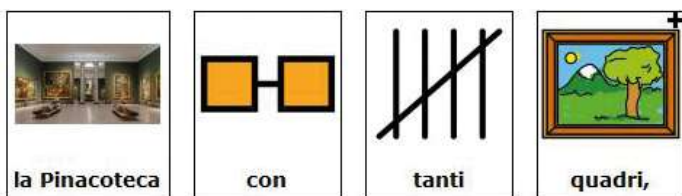
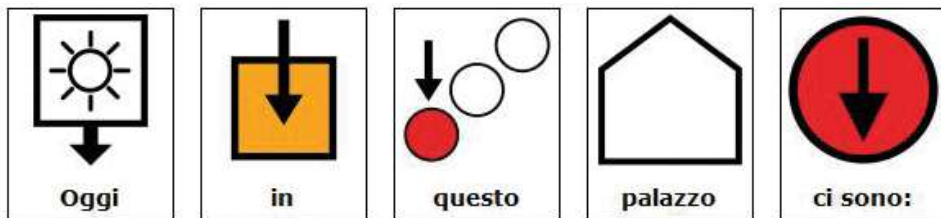
tutti

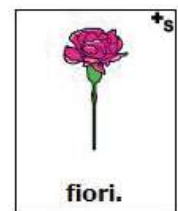
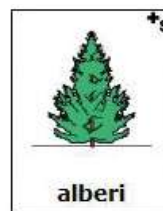
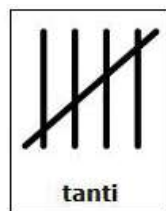
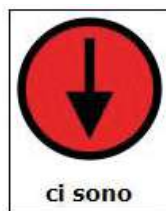
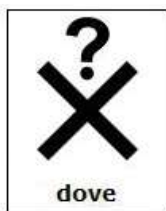
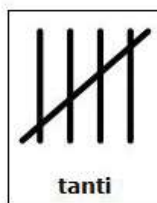
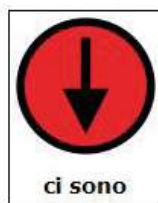
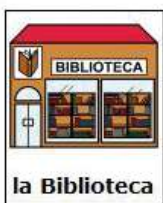


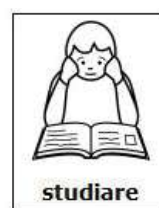
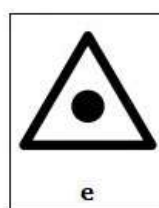
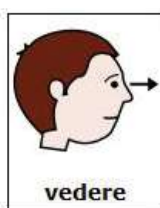
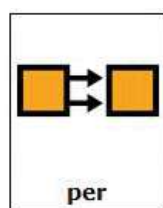
potessero

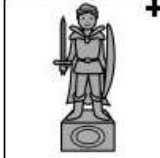
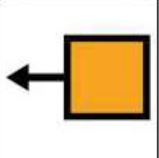


vederle.

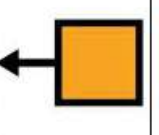
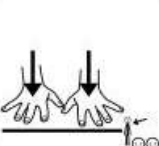
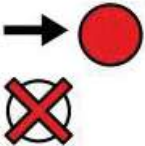
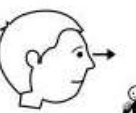
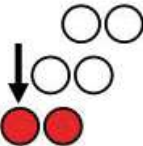


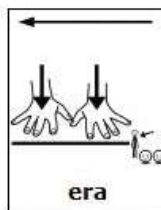
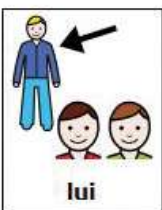
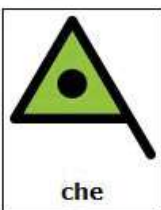
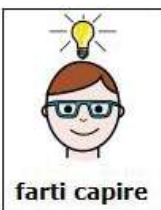
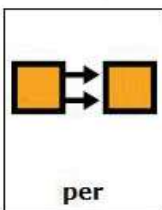
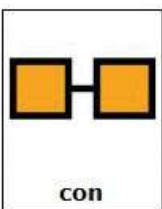
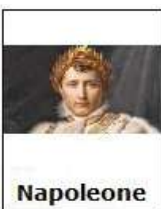
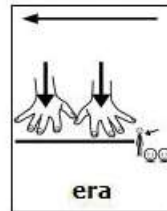
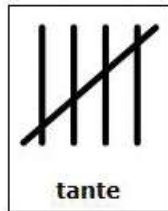




		
Le statue	di	Napoleone

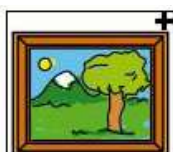


						
Nel	Palazzo di Brera	ci sono	due	statue	di	Napoleone.
						
Una	è	nel	cortile,	l' altra	dentro	il museo.
						
Vedi	queste	statue	perché	Napoleone	ha fatto costruire	la Pinacoteca di Brera.

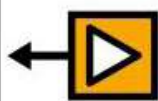








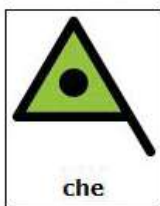
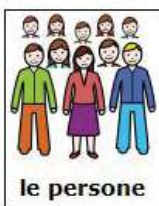
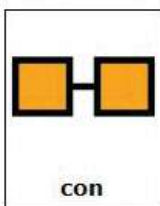
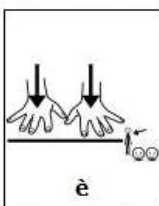
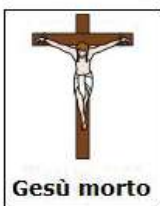
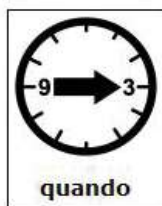
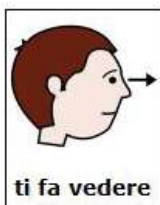
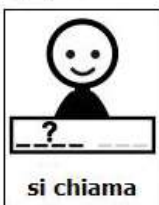
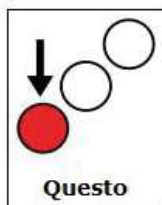
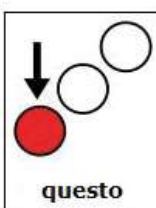
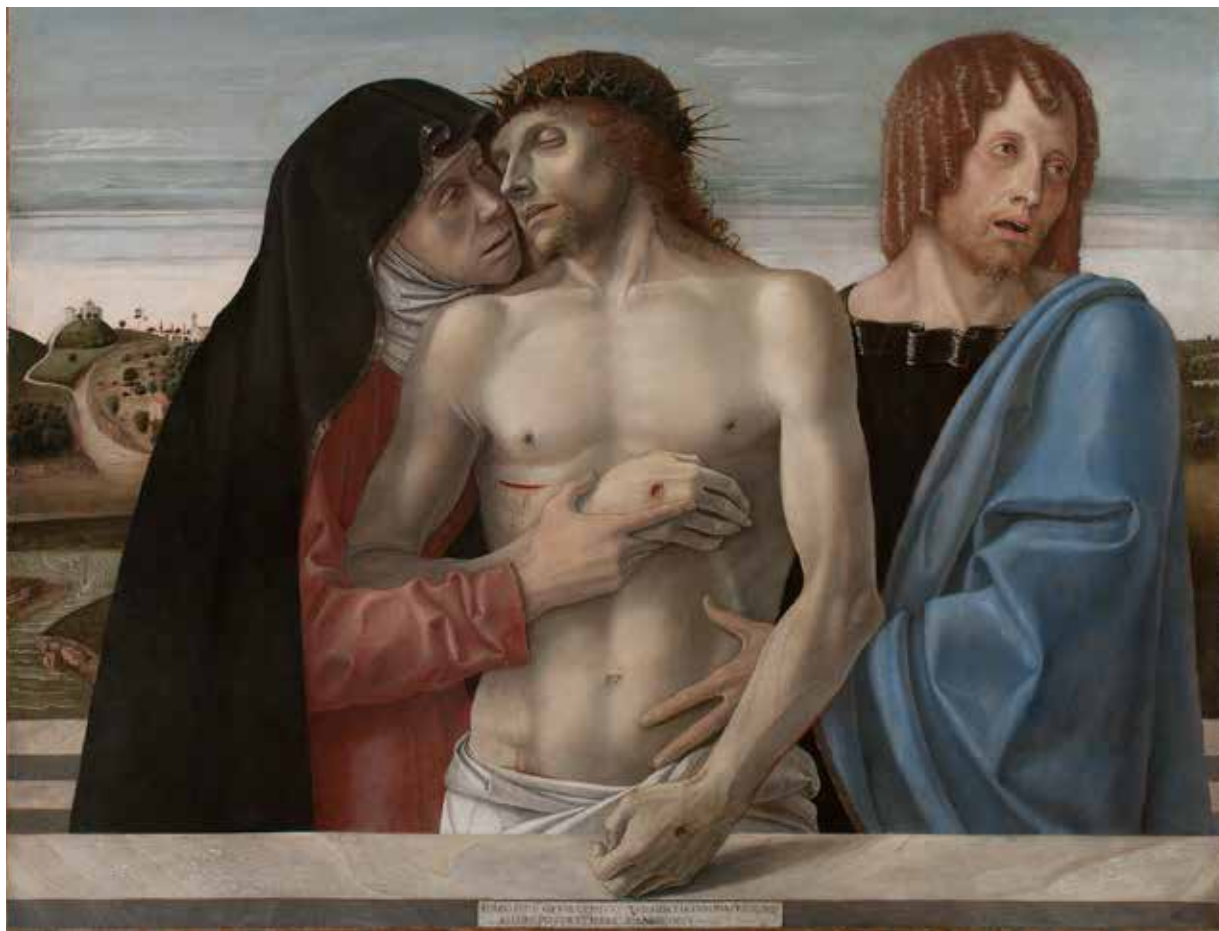
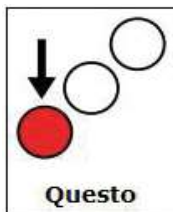
Le opere

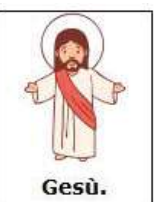
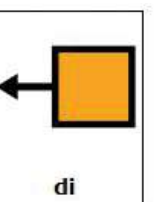
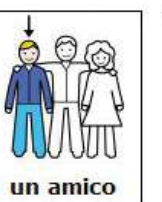
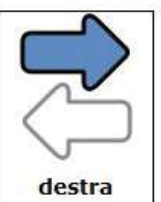
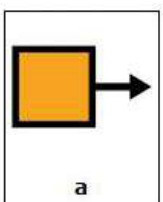
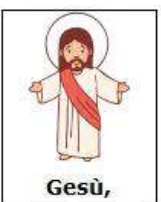
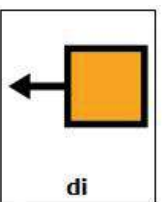
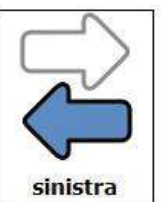
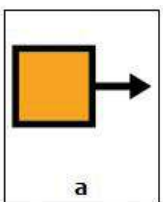
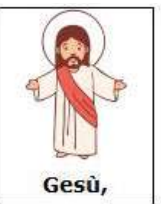
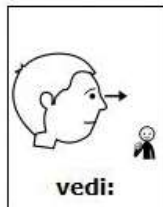
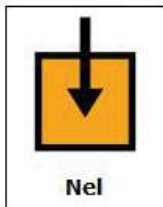


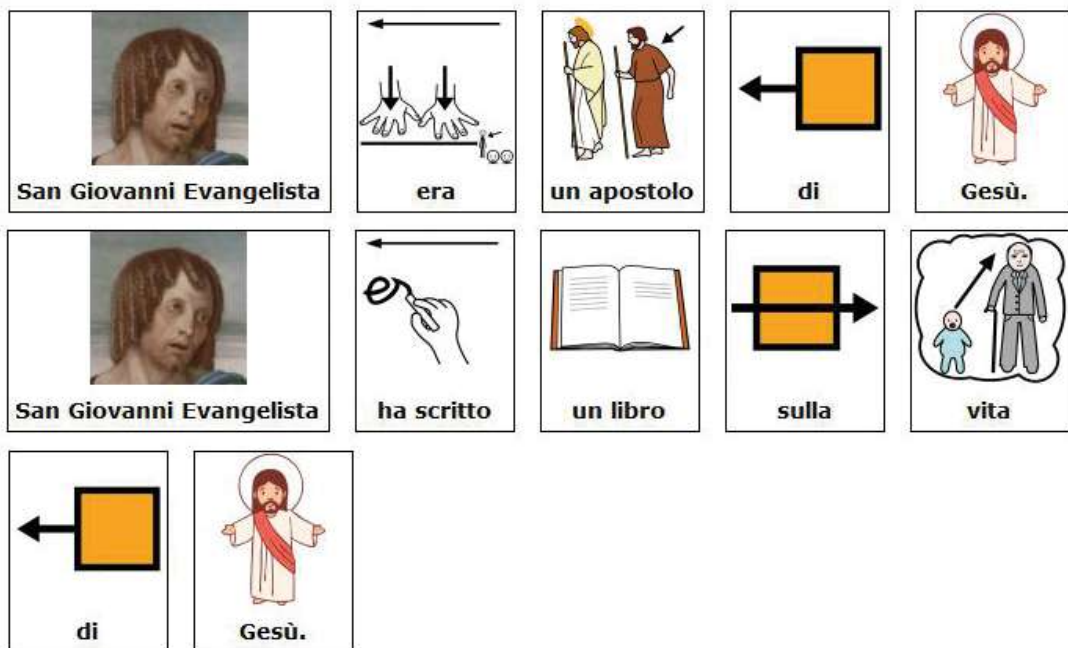
della

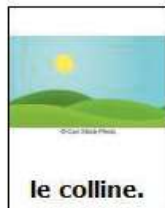
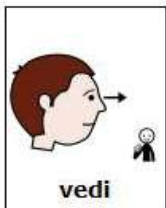
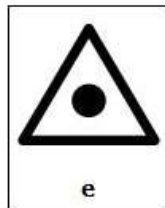
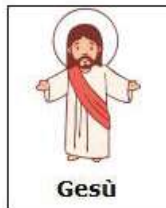
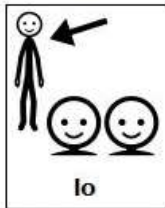
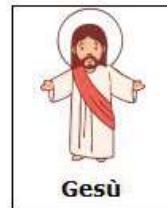
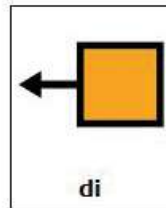
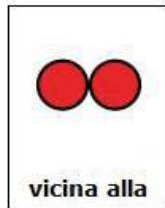
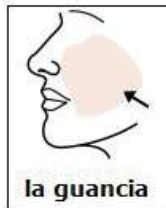
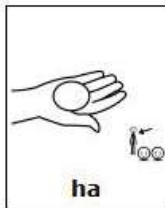


Pinacoteca di Brera



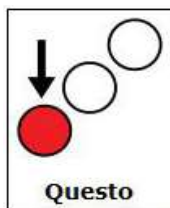








Nella	famiglia	di	Giovanni Bellini	c'erano	tanti	pittori.
Gentile,	il fratello	di	Giovanni,	era	un pittore.	
Jacopo,	il padre	di	Giovanni,	era	un pittore.	
Nicolosia,	la sorella	di	Giovanni	e	Gentile	
aveva sposato	Andrea Mantegna	che	era	un pittore.		
A	tutti	in	questa	famiglia	piaceva	la pittura.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Cristo morto.



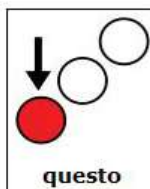
Sala azzurra



Andrea Mantegna



ha dipinto



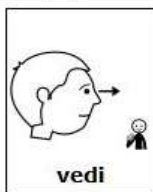
questo



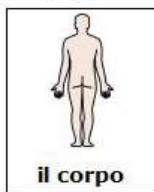
quadro.



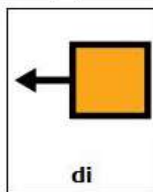
Al centro



vedi



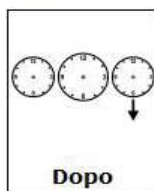
il corpo



di



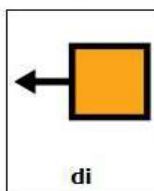
Gesù morto.



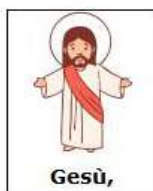
Dopo



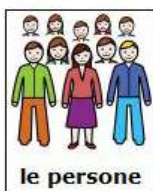
la morte



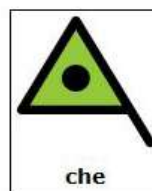
di



Gesù,



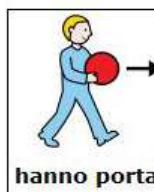
le persone



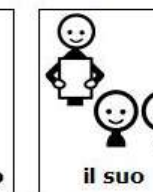
che



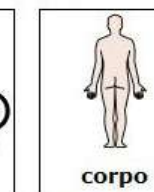
gli volevano bene



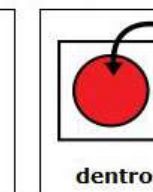
hanno portato



il suo



corpo

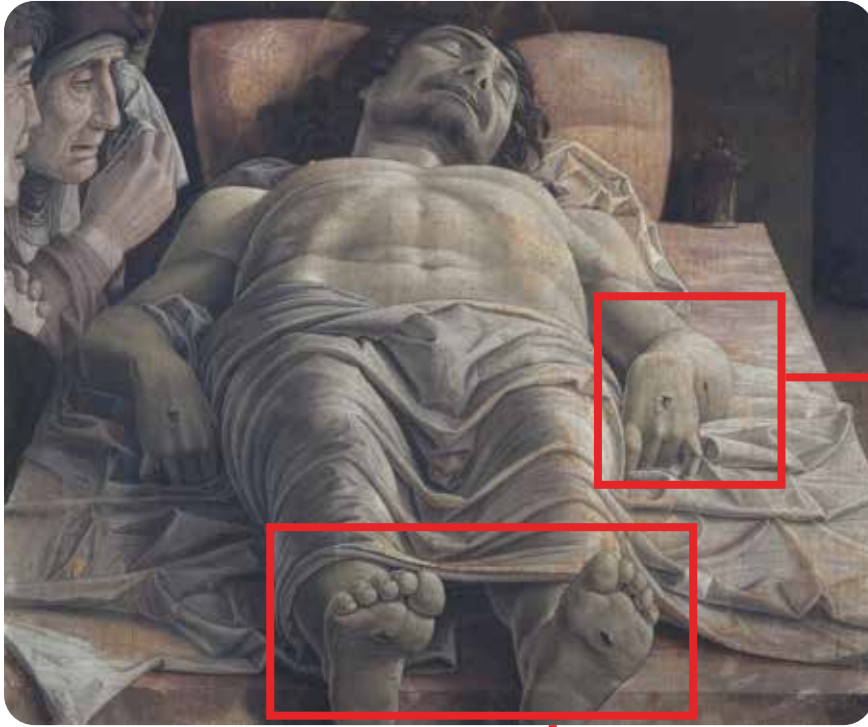


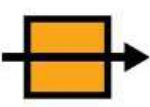
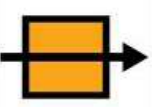
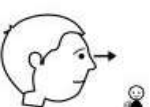
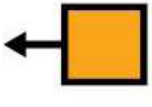
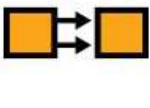
dentro

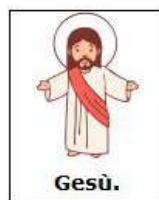
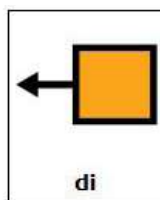
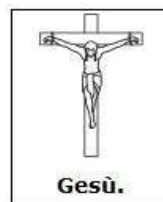
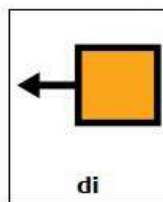
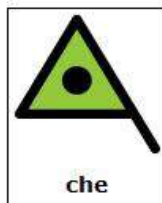
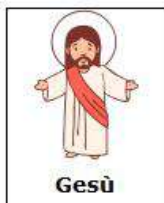
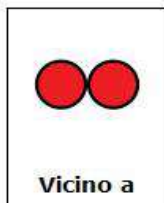


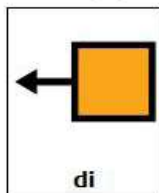
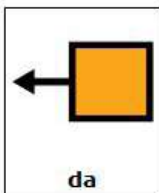
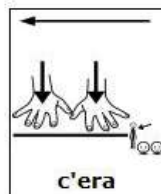
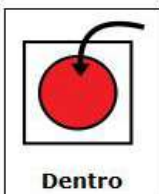
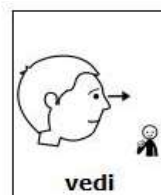
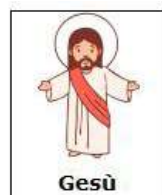
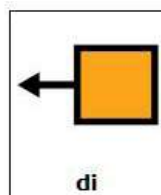
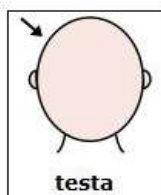
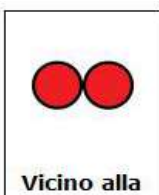
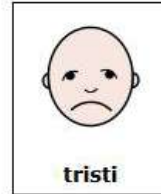
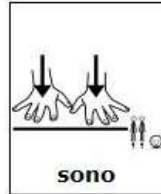
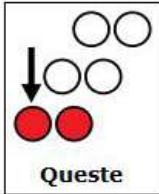
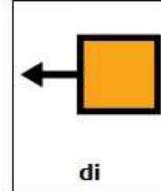
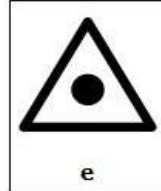
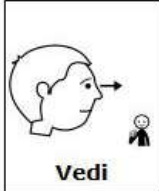
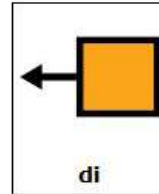
il sepolcro.

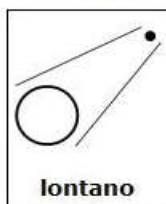
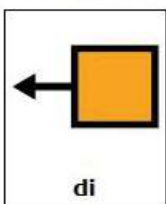
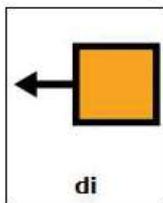
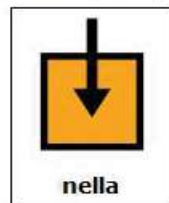
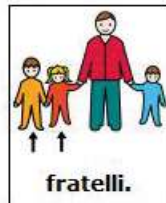
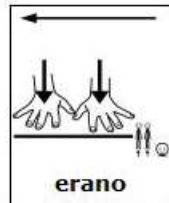
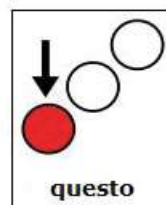
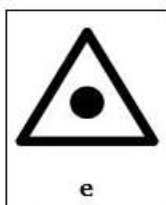
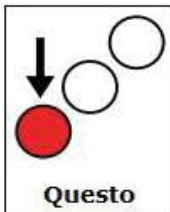




 Sulle	 mani	 e	 sui	 piedi
 vedi	 i segni	 dei	 chiodi	 usati
 per	 metterlo sulla croce.			

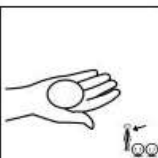








San Marco



ha



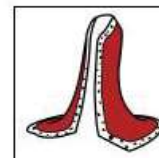
un vestito



rosa



e



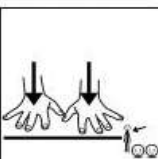
un mantello



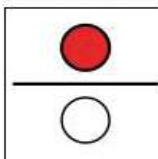
blu.



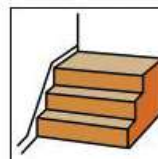
San Marco



è



sopra



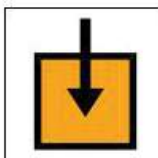
dei gradini



perché



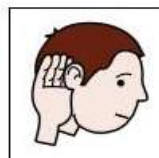
le persone



nella



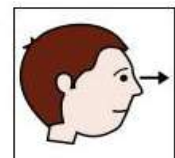
piazza



lo ascoltino



e



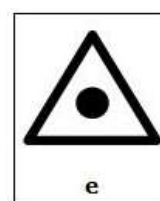
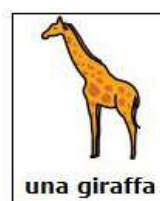
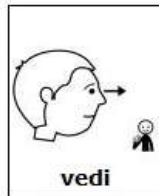
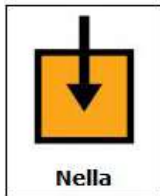
lo vedano.

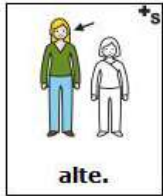
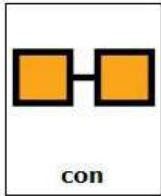
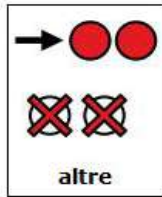
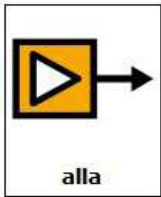
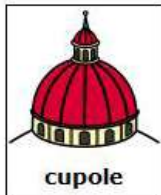
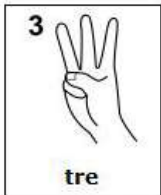
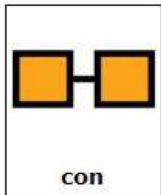
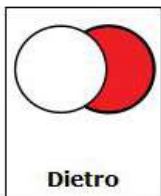


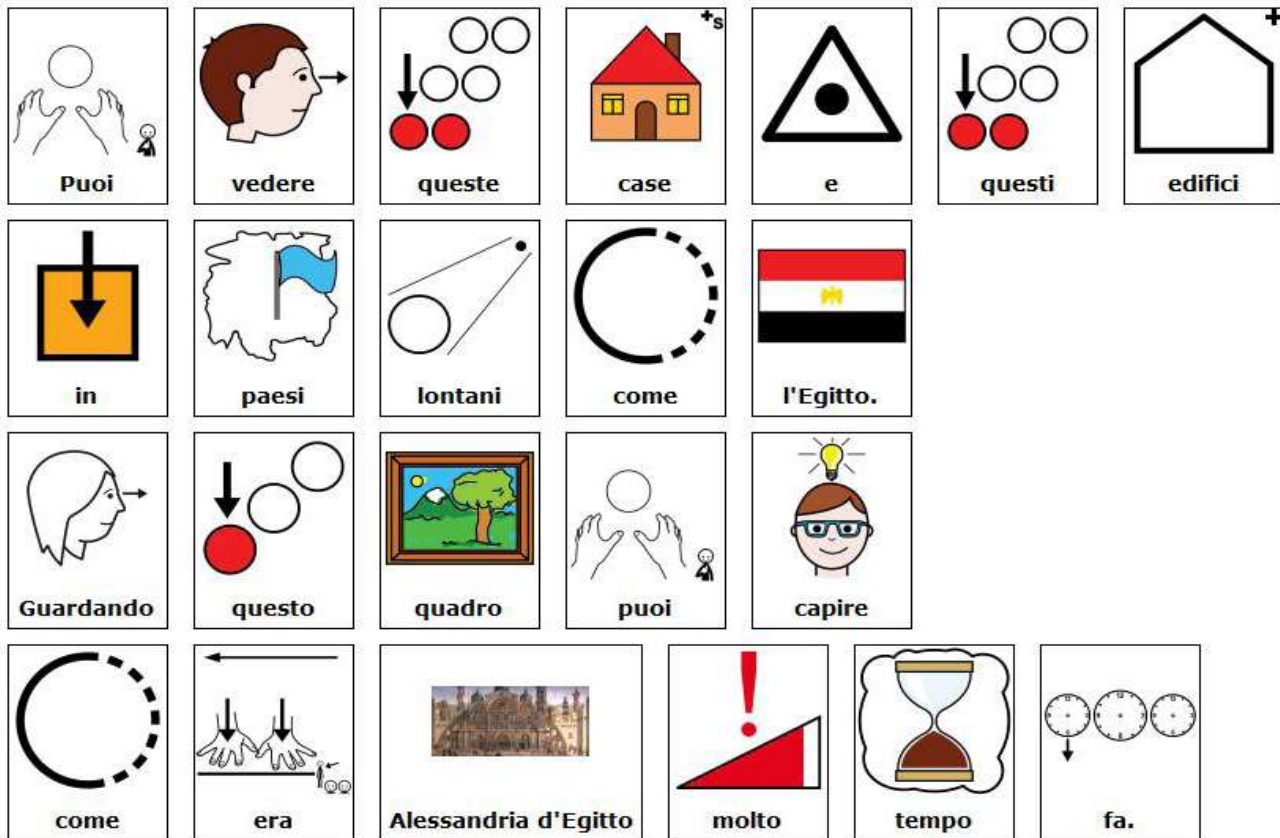
 La piazza	 è	 piena	 di	 persone	 che	 ascoltano:	
 vedi	 delle donne	 con	 il velo	 sulla testa.			
 Vedi	 uomini	 con	 vestiti	 colorati	 e	 turbanti	 sulla testa.
 Questi	 sono	 i vestiti	 delle	 persone	 che	 vivono	
 in	 paesi	 come	 l'Egitto.				

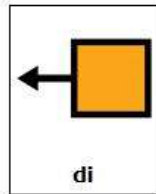
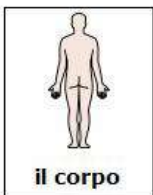
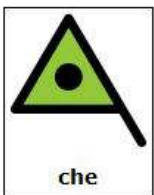
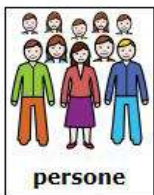
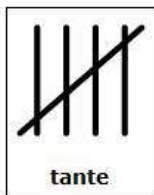
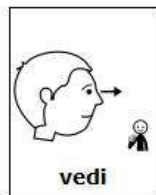
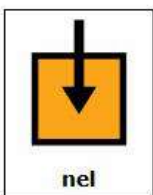
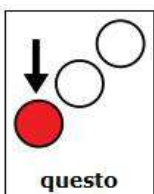
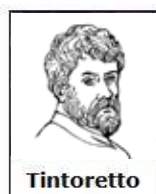
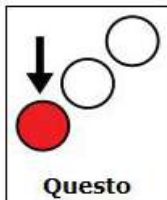


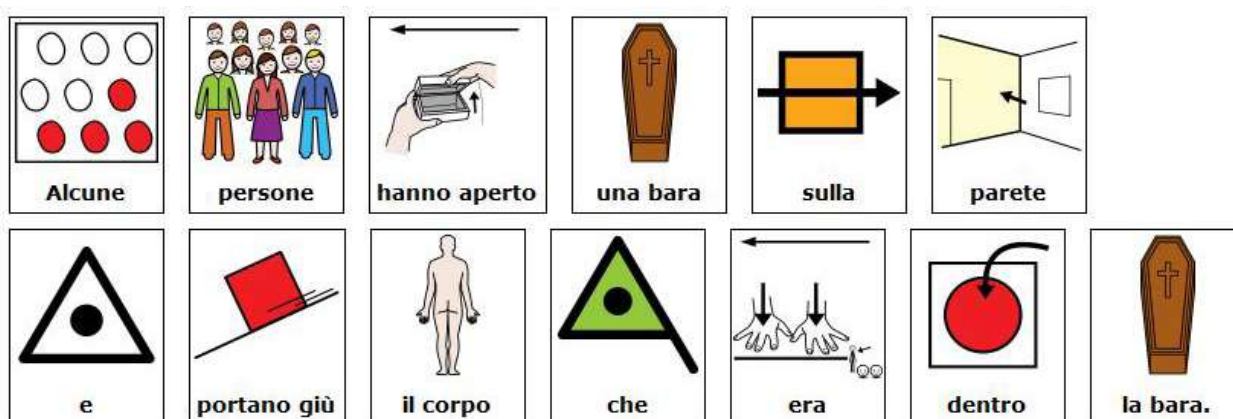
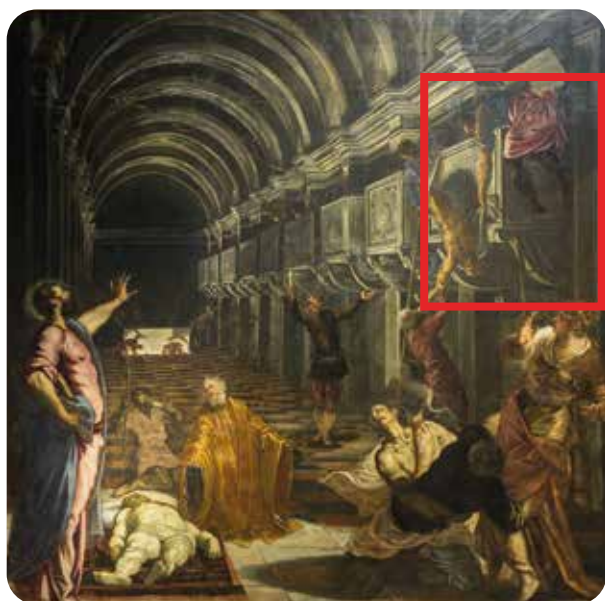
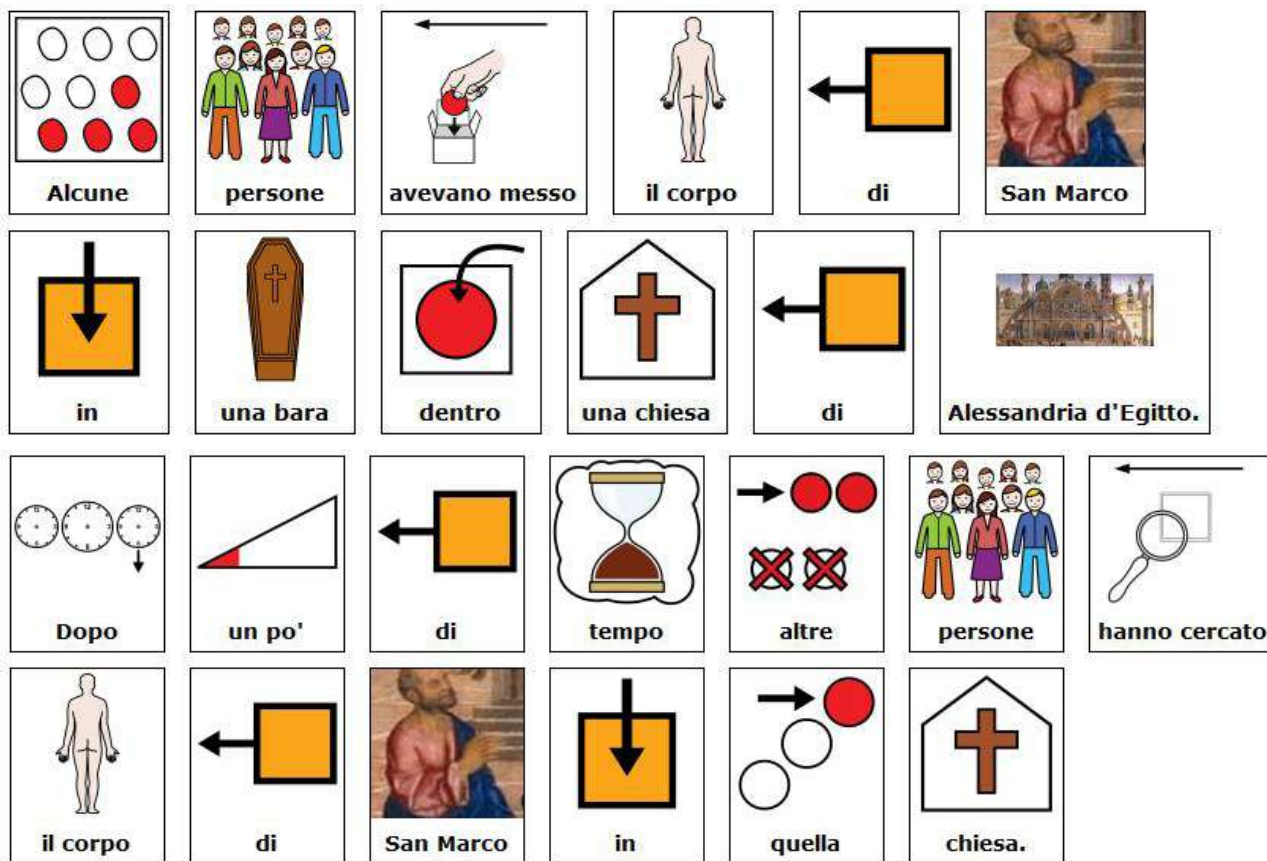
 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 delle persone	 con	 cappelli	 neri.
 Loro	 sono vestiti	 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Italia
 molto	 tempo	 fa.				
 Queste	 persone	 hanno pagato	 i pittori	 per	 dipingere	 il quadro.

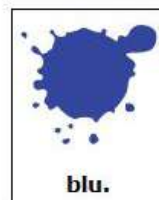
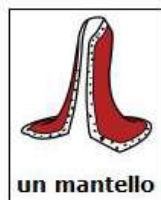
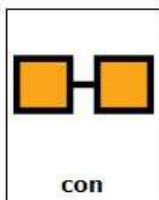
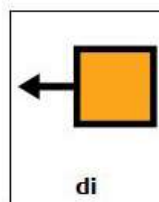
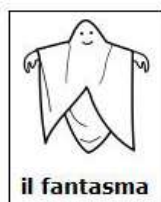
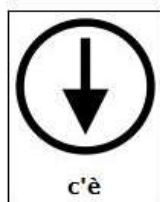
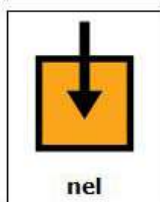
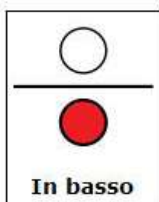
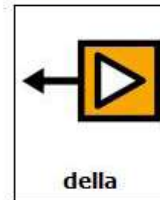
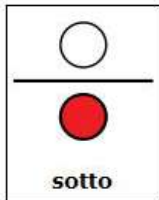
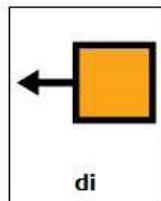
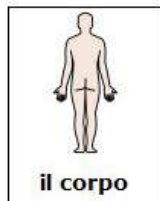
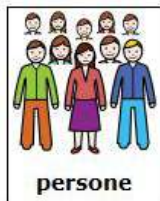
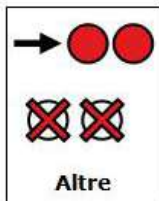


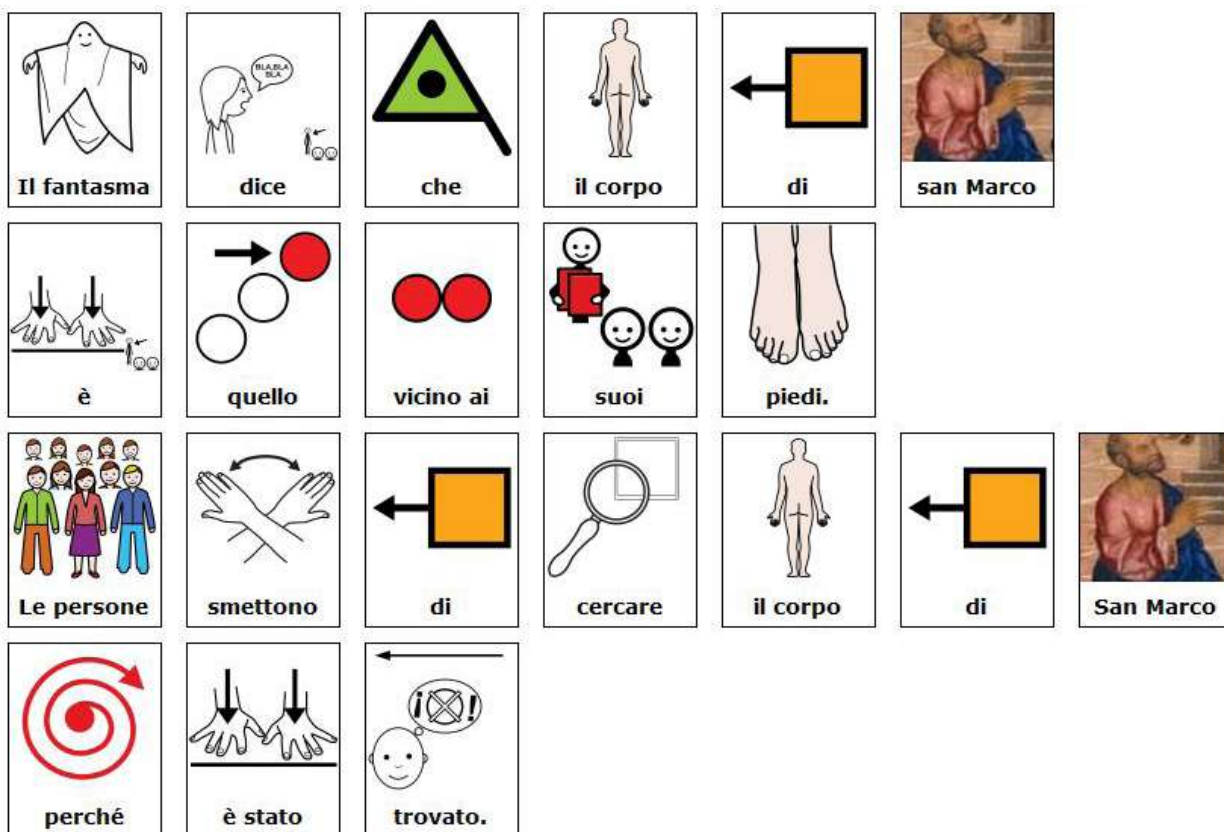
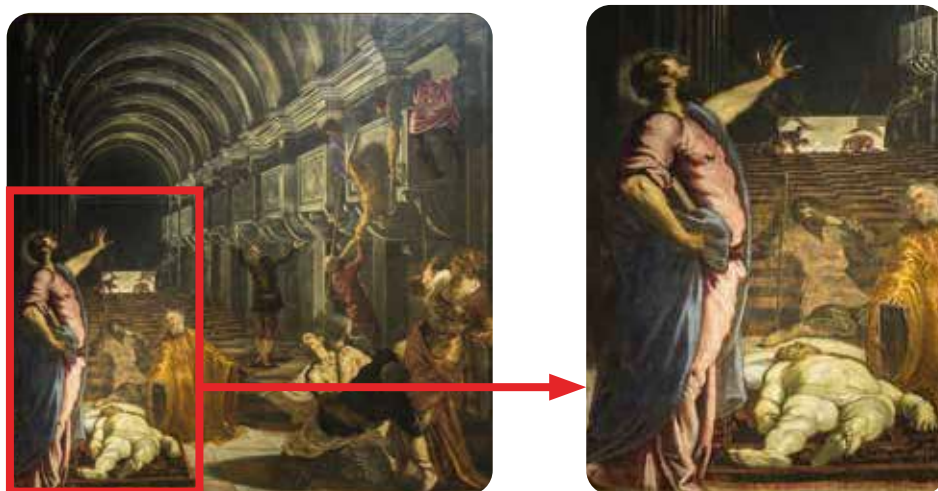


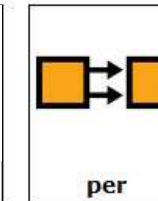
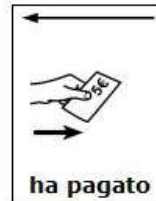
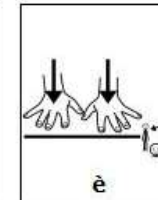
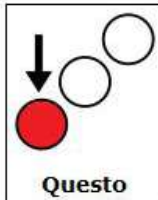
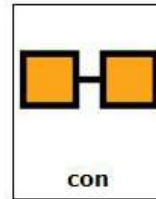
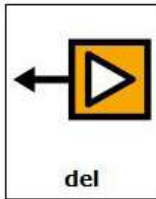


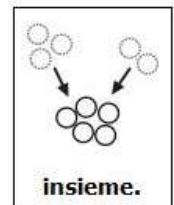
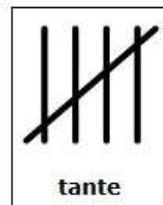
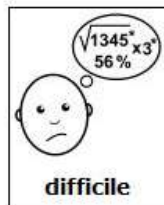
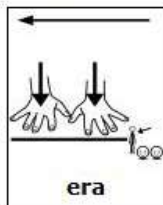
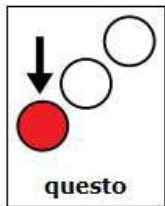
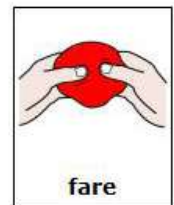
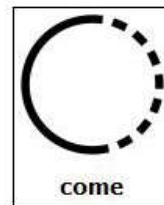
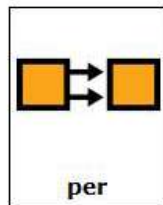
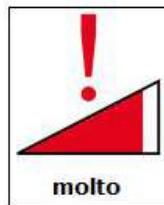
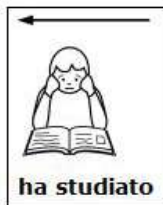
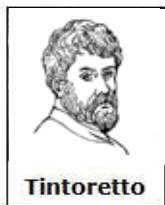
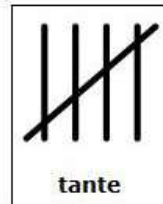
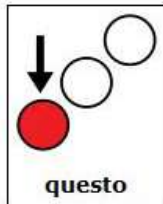
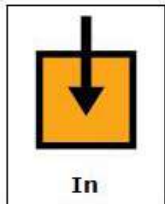






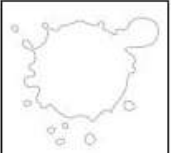








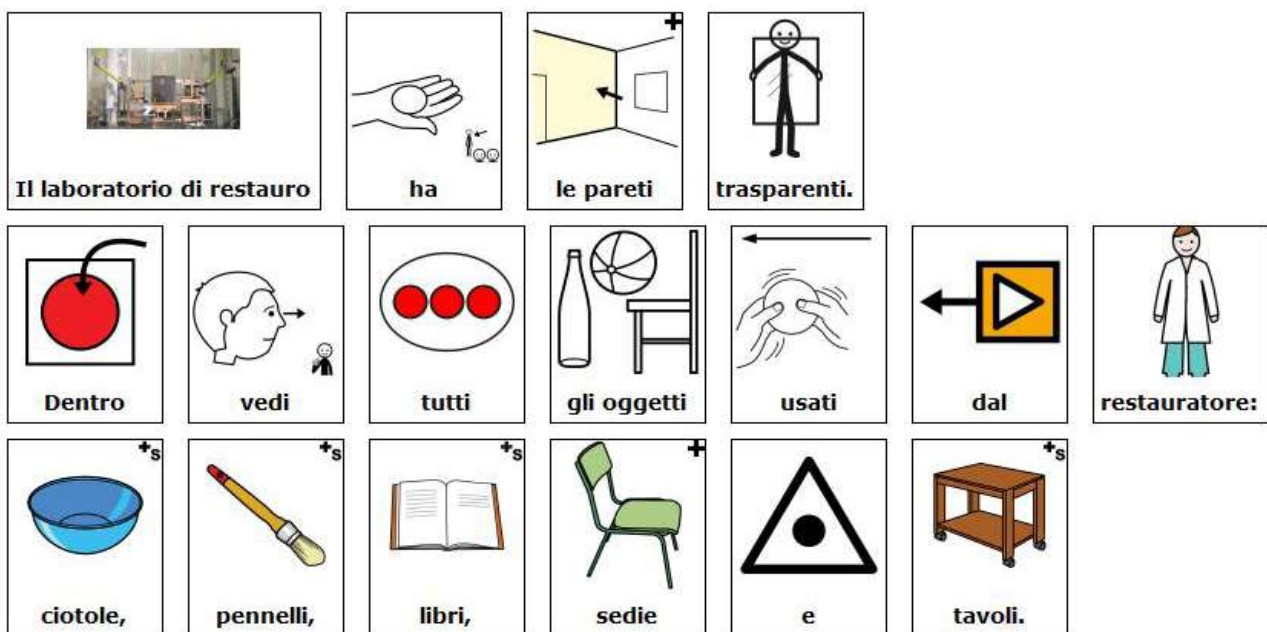
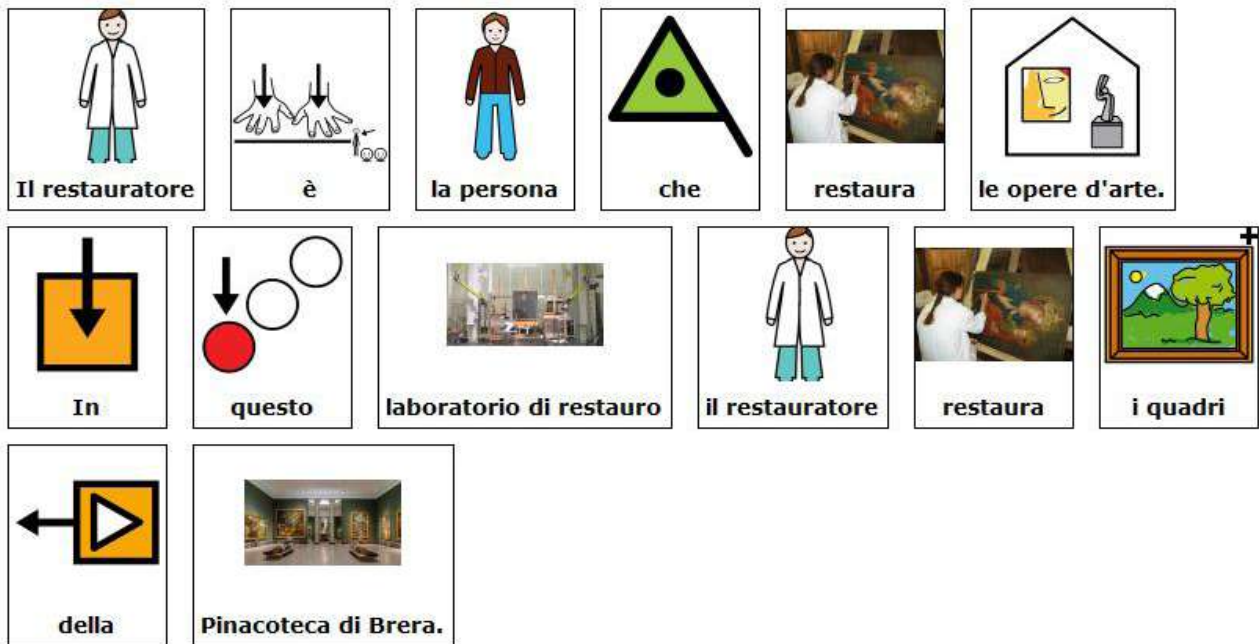
Il laboratorio di restauro

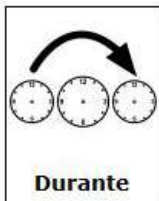


Sala bianca



 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.		





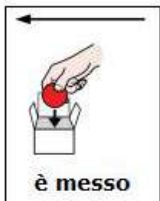
Durante



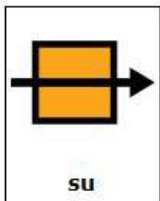
il restauro



il quadro



è messo



su



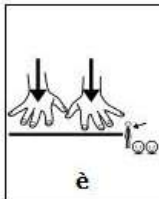
struttura bianca.



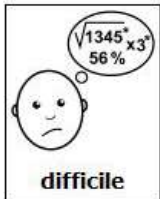
Restaurare



un quadro



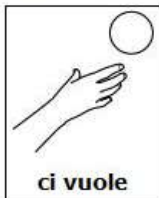
è



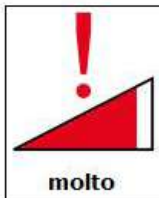
difficile



e



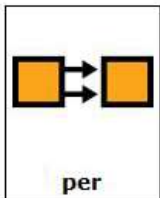
ci vuole



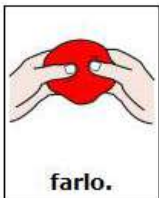
molto



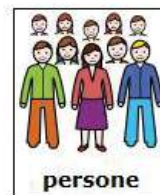
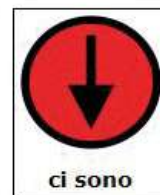
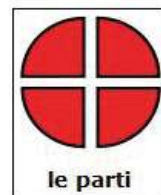
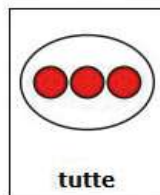
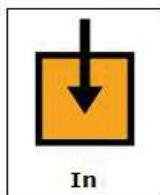
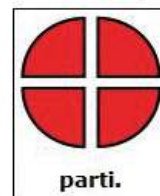
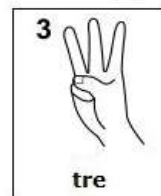
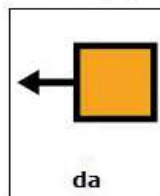
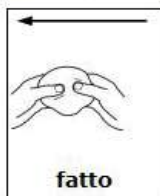
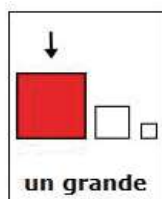
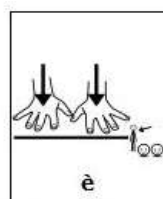
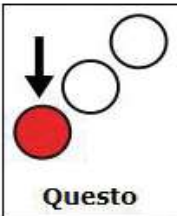
tempo

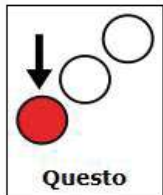


per



farlo.





Questo



quadro



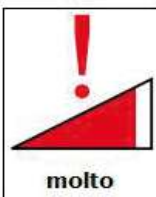
si chiama



Trittico di Camerino



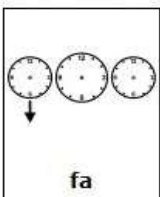
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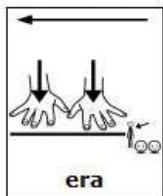
molto



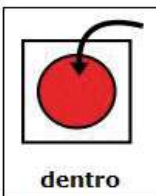
tempo



fa



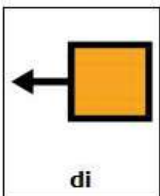
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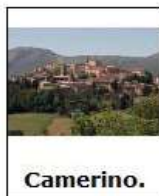
dentro



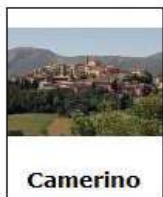
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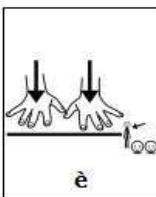
di



Camerino.



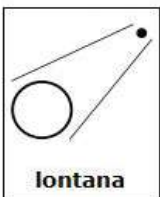
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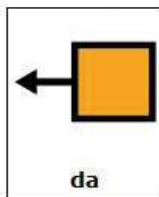
è



una città



lontana



da



Milano.



Carlo Crivelli



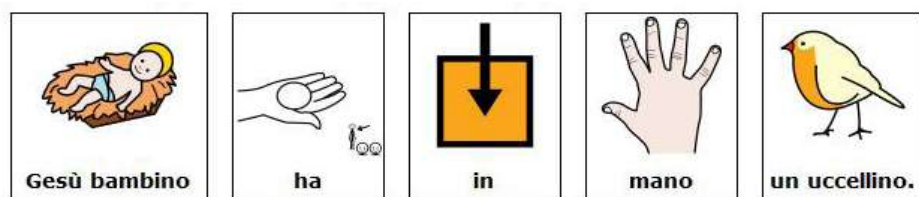
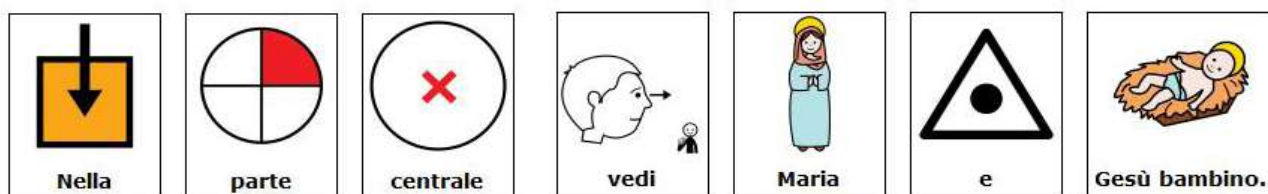
ha dipinto

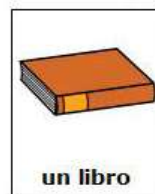
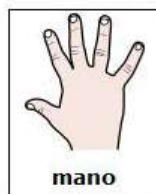
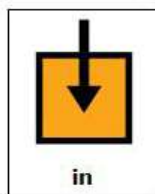
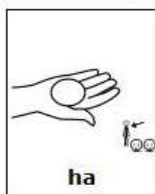
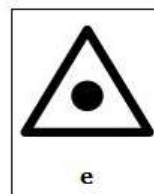
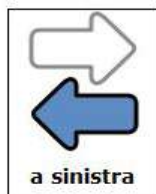
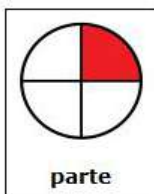
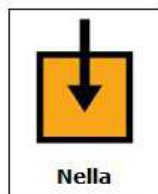


questo



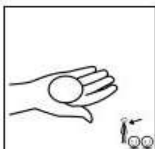
quadro.



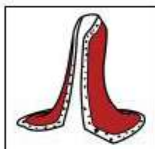




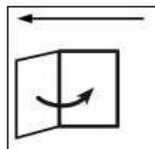
San Pietro



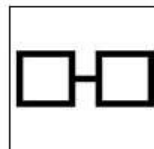
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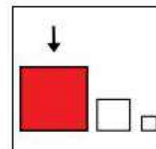
un mantello



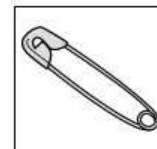
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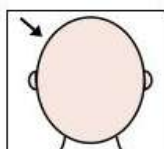
con



una grande



spilla.



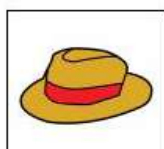
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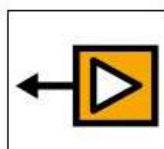
ha



la tiara,



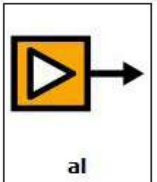
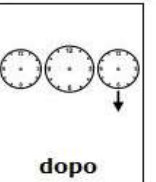
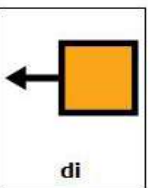
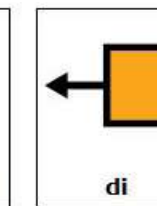
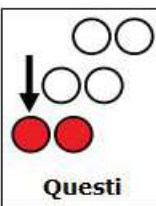
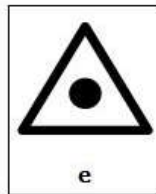
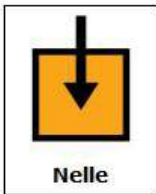
il cappello

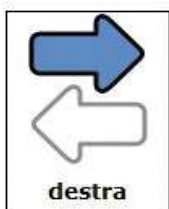
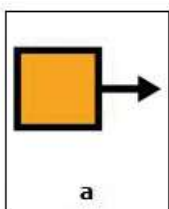
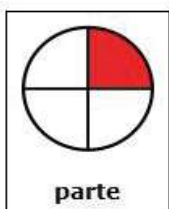


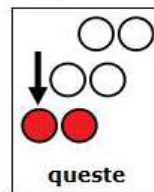
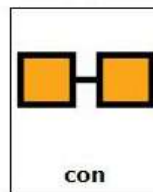
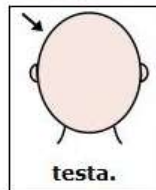
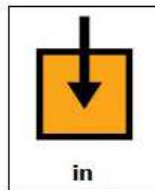
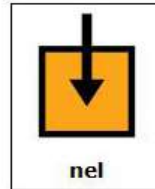
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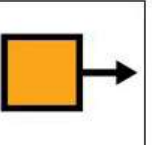
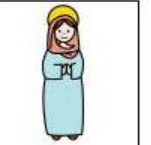
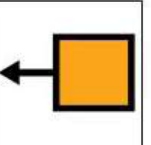
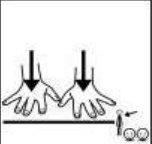
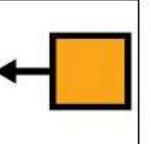
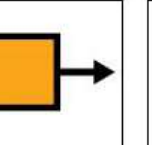
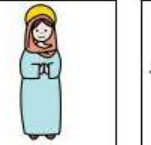
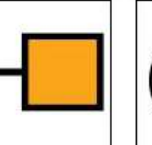
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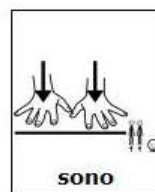
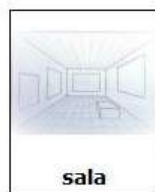
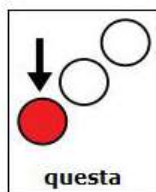
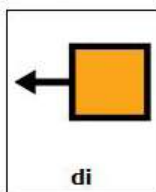
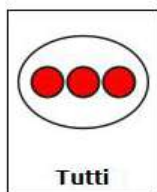
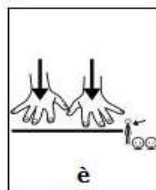
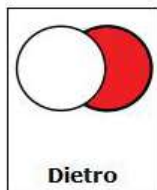


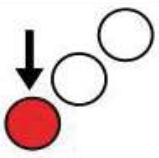




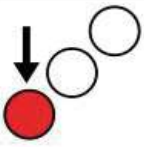


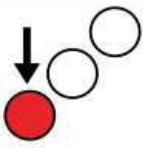
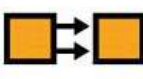
 San Venanzio	 mostra	 a	 Maria	 un modellino	 di	 Camerino.
 San Venanzio	 è	 il santo	 di	 Camerino		
 e	 chiede	 a	 Maria	 di	 proteggerla.	

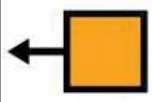


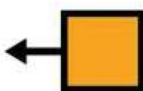
				
Questo	quadro	si chiama	Pala Montefeltro.	Sala bianca

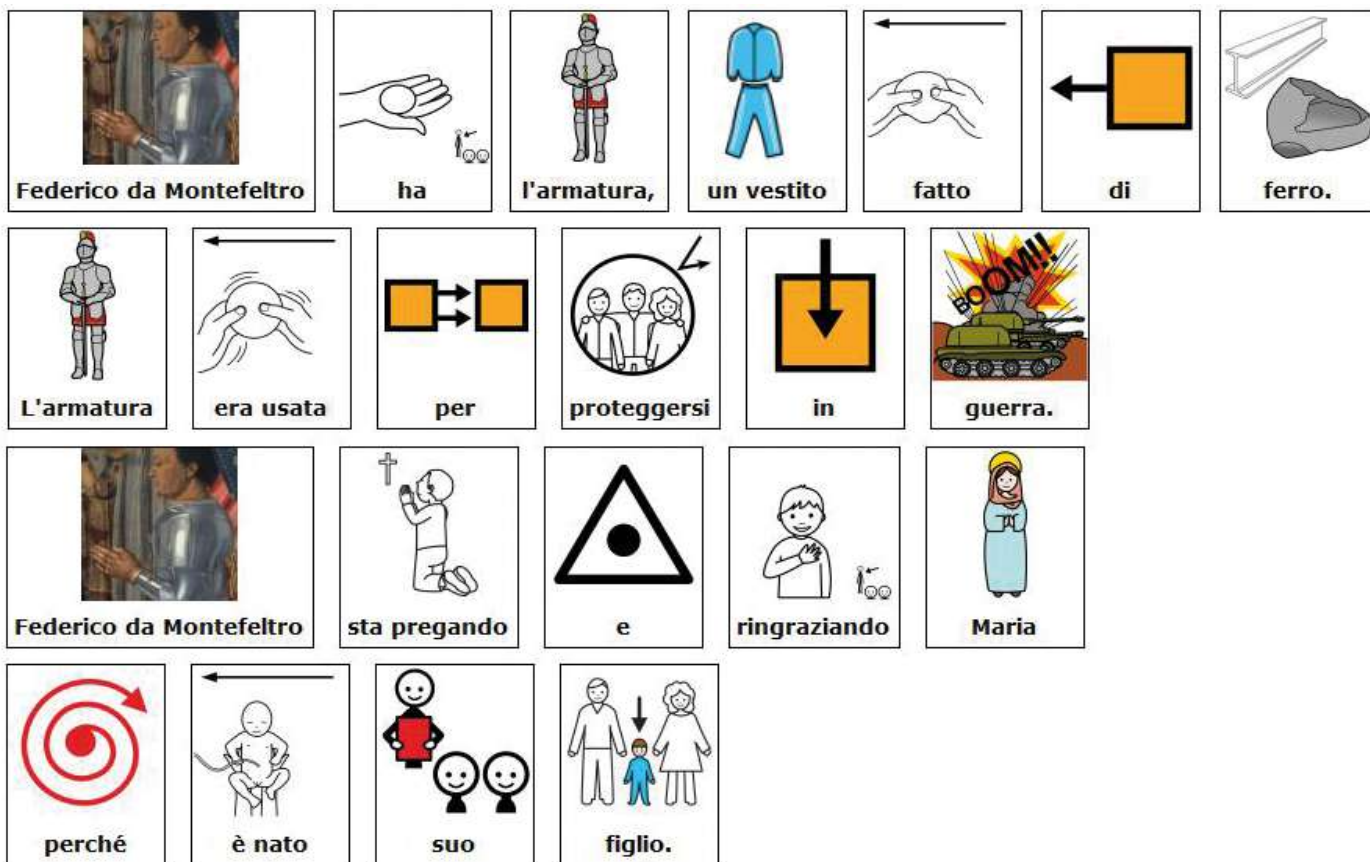
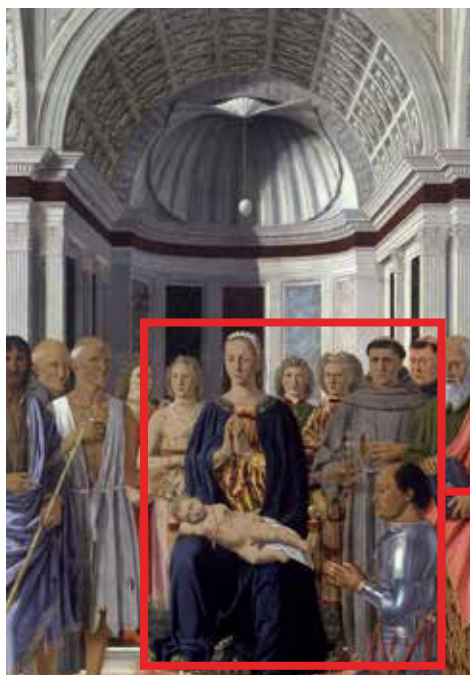


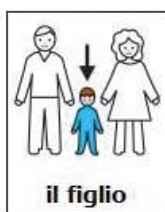
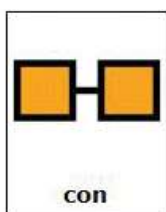
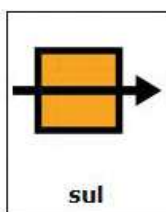
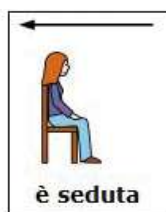
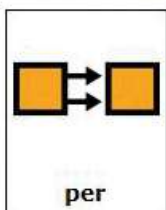
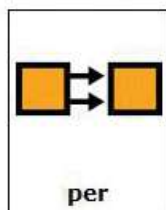
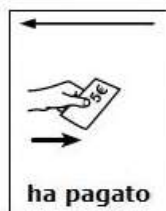
			
Piero della Francesca	ha dipinto	questo	quadro.

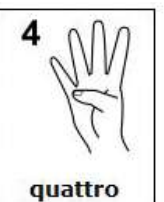
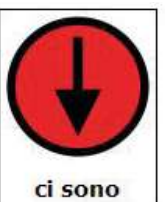
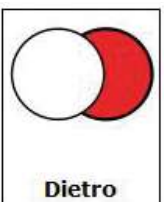
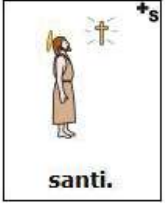
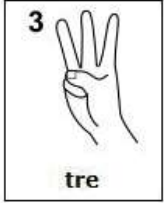
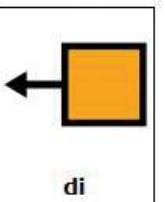
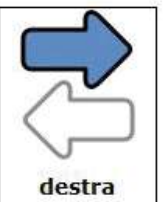
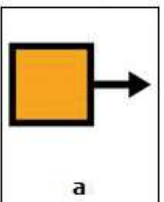
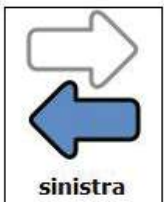
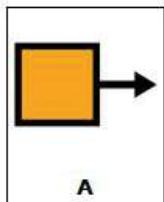
						
Questo	quadro	si chiama	Pala Montefeltro	per	ricordare	Federico da Montefeltro,

		
il capo	di	Urbino,

			
una città	lontana	da	Milano.



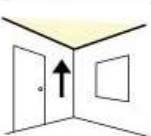
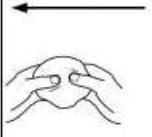
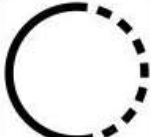
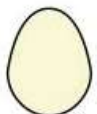


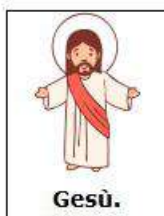
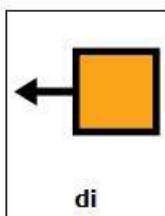
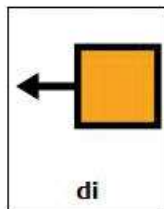
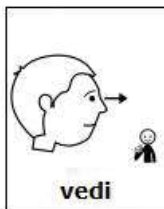
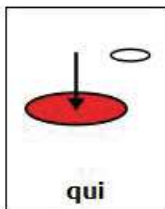
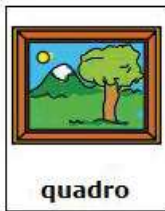
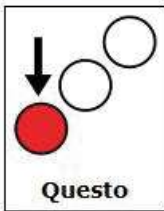
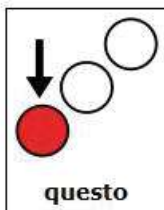
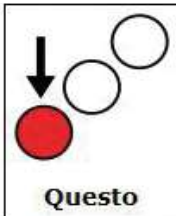


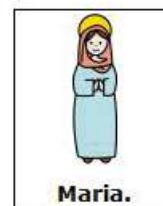
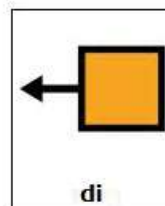
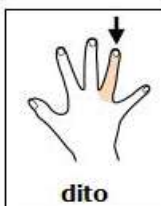
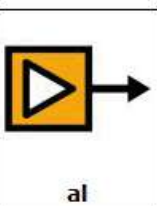
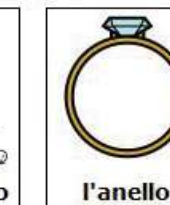
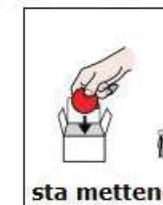
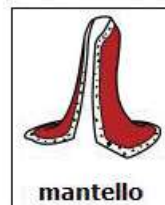
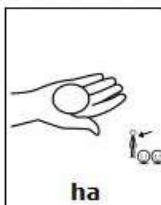
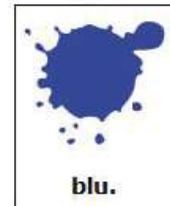
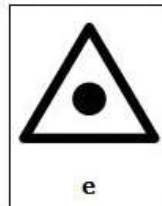
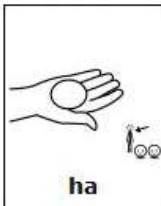
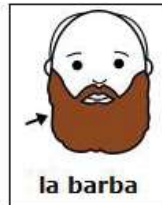
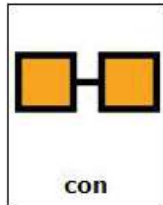
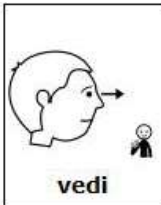
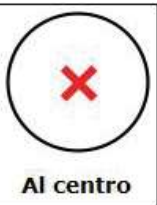


 Tutte	 queste	 persone	 sono	 dentro	 una chiesa.	
 Sul	 soffitto	 della	 chiesa	 c'è	 una grande	 conchiglia.
 Appeso	 alla	 conchiglia	 c'è	 un uovo.		

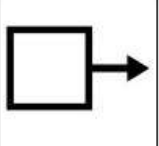
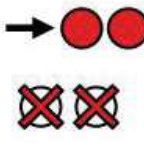
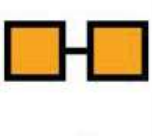
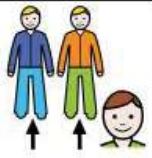
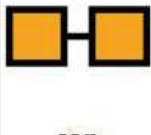
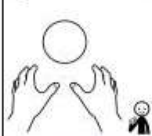


 Guarda	 il soffitto	 della	 sala	 del	 museo:
 c'è	 un lampadario	 fatto	 come	 un uovo.	



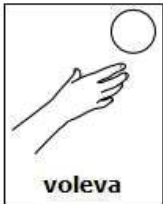




 Giuseppe	 ha	 in	 mano	 un bastoncino	 fiorito.
 Intorno	 a	 Giuseppe	 ci sono	 altri	 uomini
 con	 dei bastoncini	 in	 mano.		
 I loro	 bastoncini	 però	 non hanno i fiori.		
 L'uomo	 con	 il bastoncino	 fiorito	 poteva	 sposare
					 Maria.



Dio



voleva



che



Giuseppe



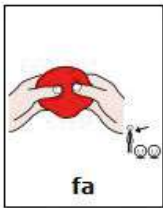
sposasse



Maria



e



fa



fiorire



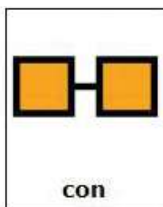
il suo



bastoncino.



Un ragazzo



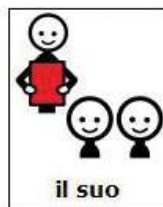
con



i pantaloni rossi



rompe



il suo



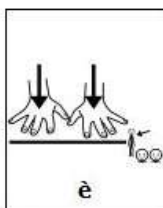
il bastoncino



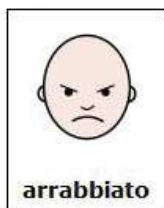
senza fiori.



Il ragazzo



è



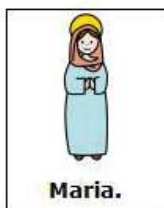
arrabbiato



perché



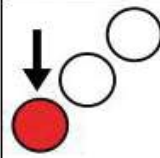
non sposa



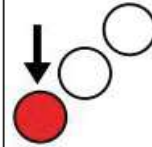
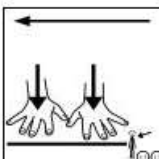
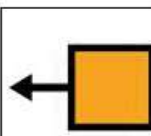
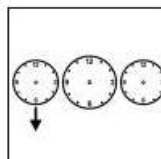
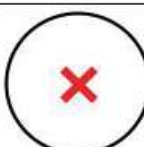
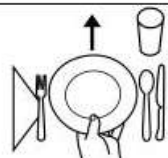
Maria.



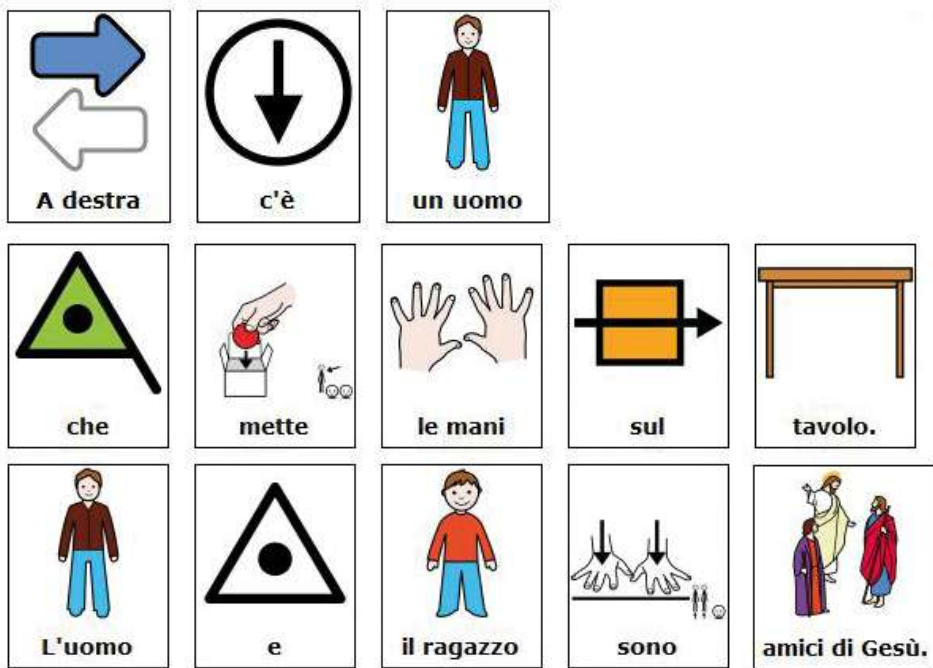
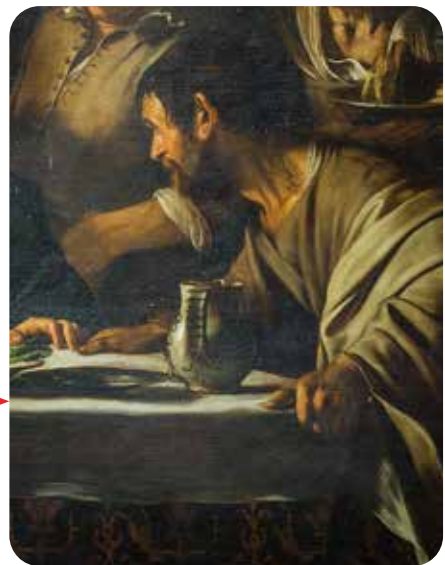
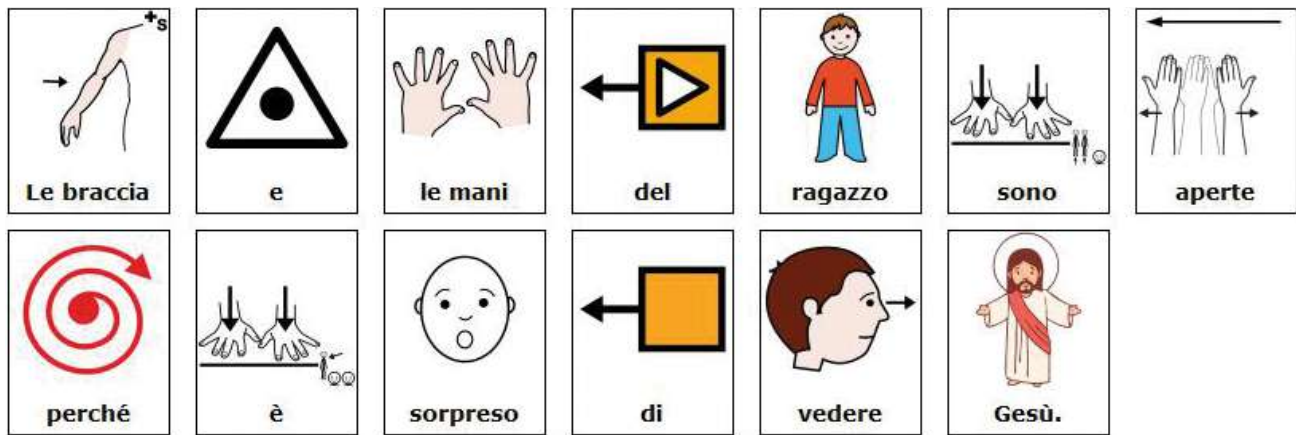
Dietro	Maria e Giuseppe	vedi	il cielo	e	un grande	tempio.
Raffaello	ha dipinto	molto bene	il tempio	perché	era	un architetto
e	sapeva	come	si costruisce	un tempio.		

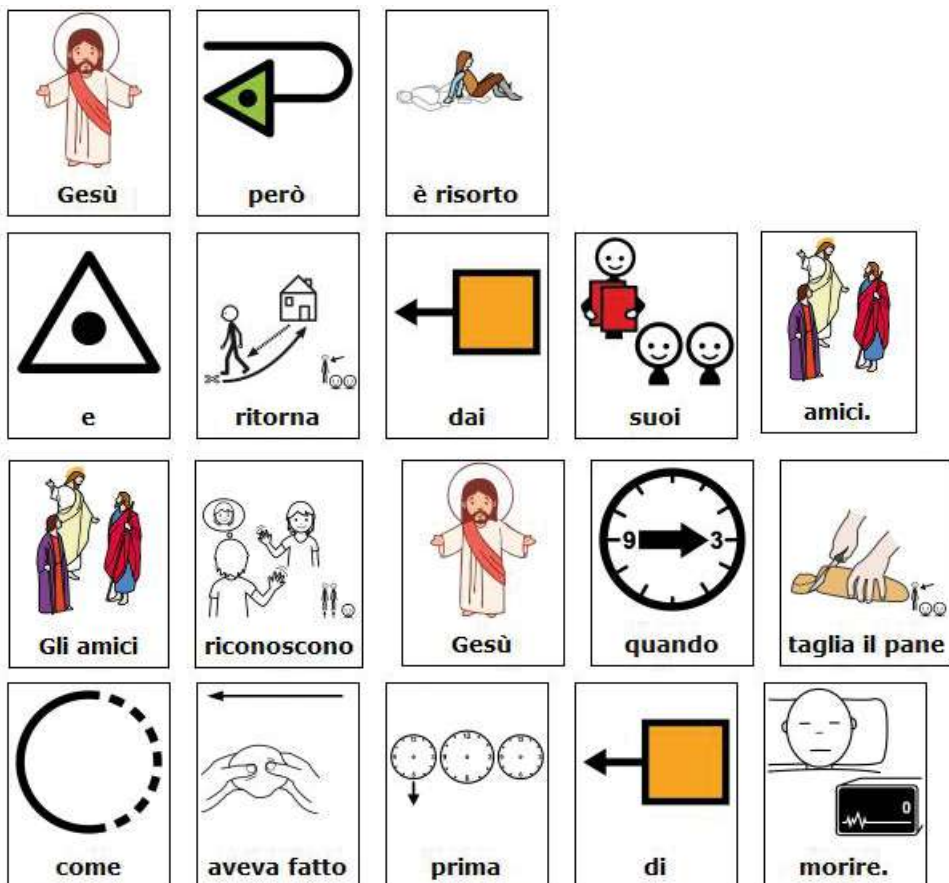
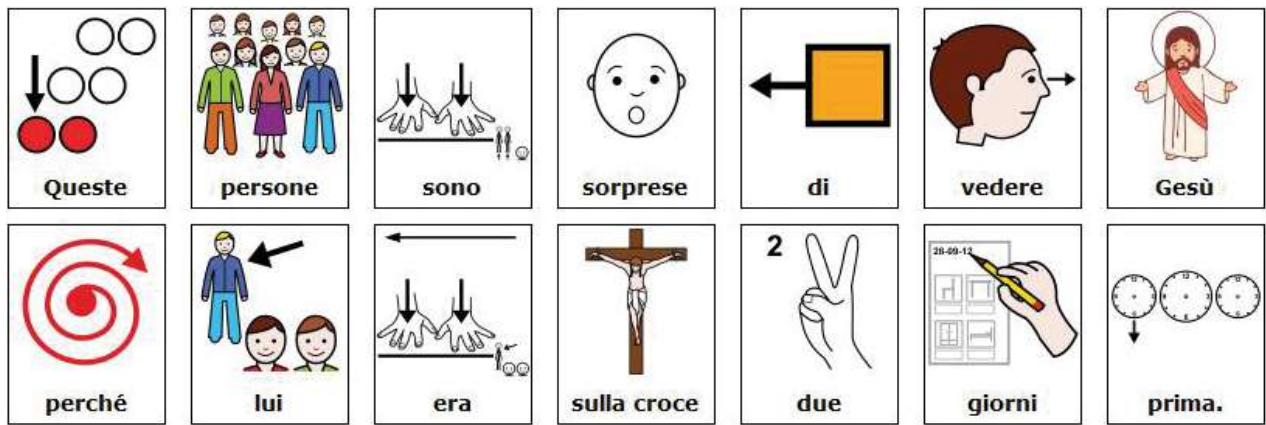
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cena in Emmaus.	 Sala rosso scuro
---	---	--	--	---

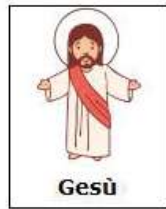
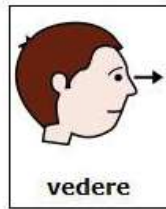
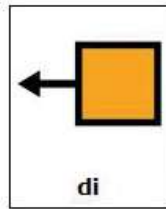
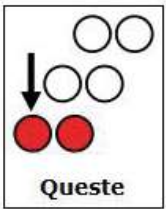
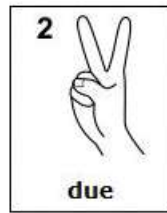
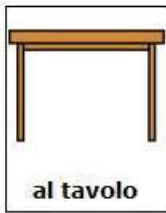


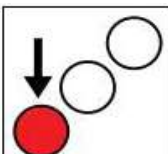
 Caravaggio	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Emmaus	 era	 una città	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.
 Al centro	 c'è	 una tavola apparecchiata				
 con	 intorno	 cinque	 persone.			











Questo



quadro



si chiama



Veduta del Bacino di San Marco.



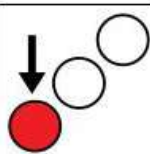
Sala grigia



Canaletto



ha dipinto



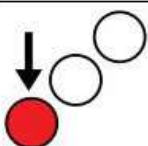
questo



quadro.



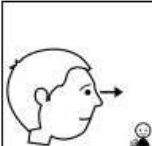
In



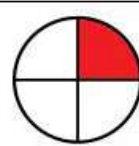
questo



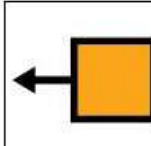
quadro



vedi



la parte



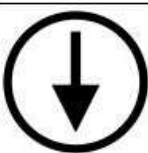
di



Venezia



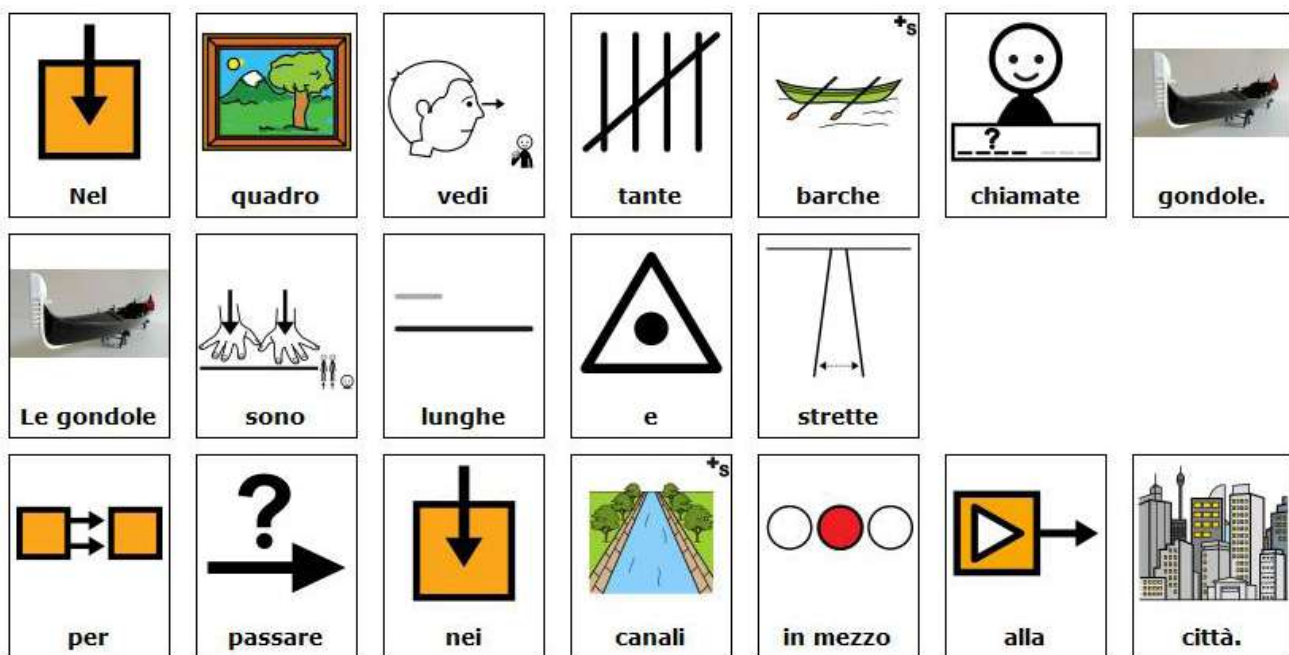
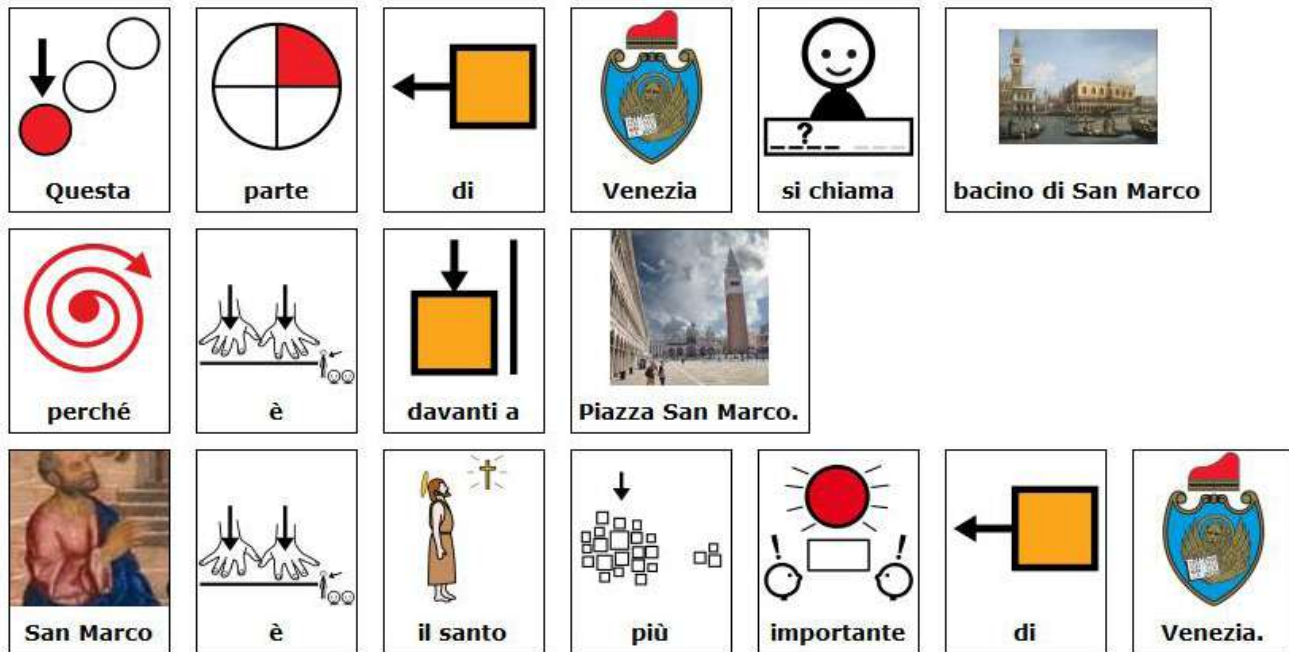
dove

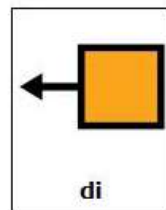
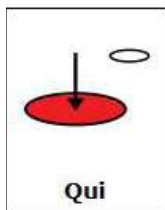
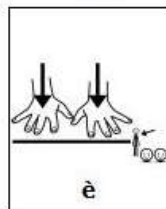
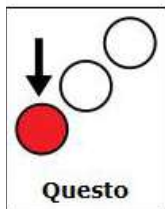
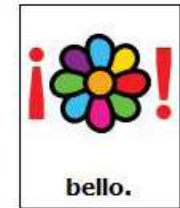
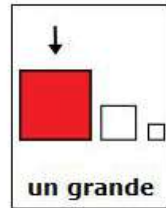
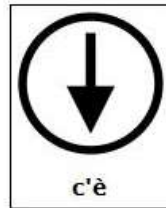
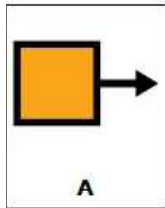


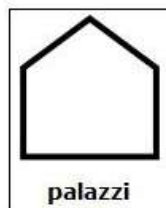
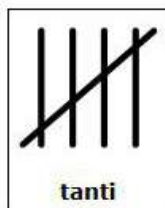
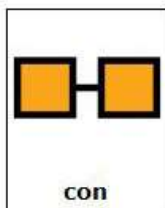
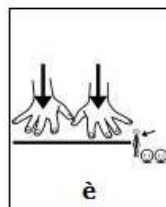
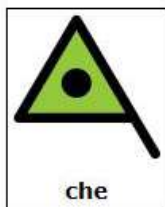
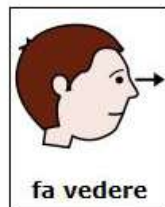
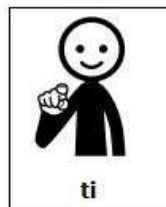
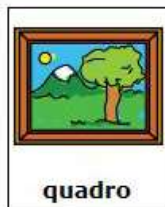
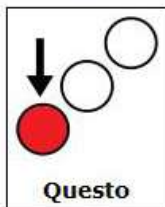
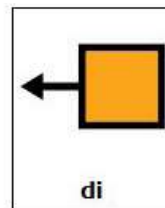
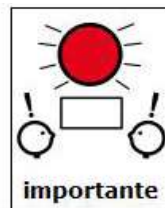
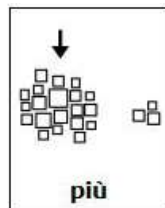
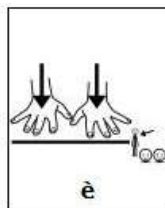
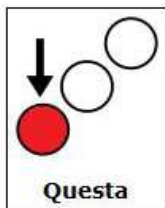
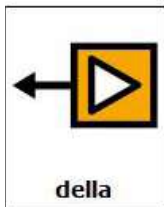
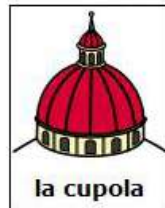
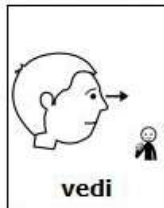
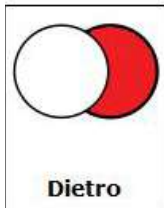
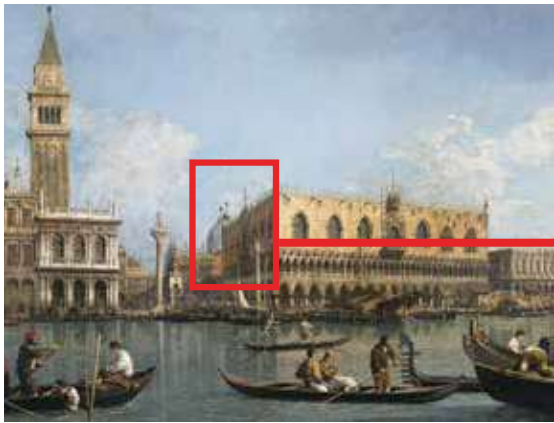
c'è

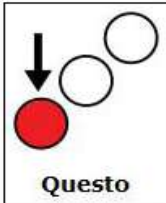


il mare.









Questo



quadro



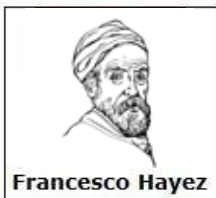
si chiama



Il bacio.



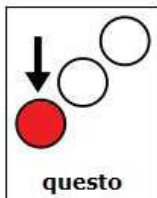
Sala blu



Francesco Hayez



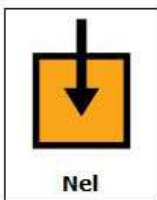
ha dipinto



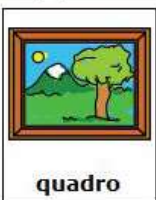
questo



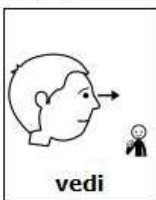
quadro.



Nel



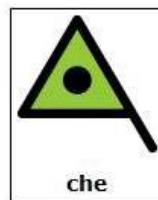
quadro



vedi



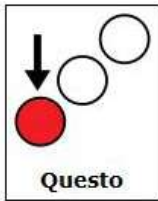
un ragazzo e una ragazza



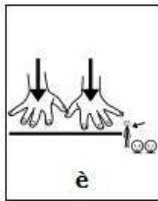
che



si baciano.



Questo



è



un bacio



triste



perché



il ragazzo e la ragazza



si stanno salutando.



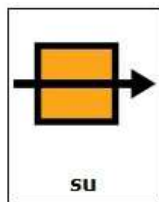
Il ragazzo



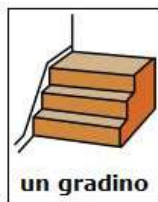
ha



un piede



su



un gradino



perché



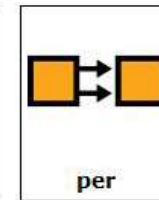
sta andando via.



Il ragazzo



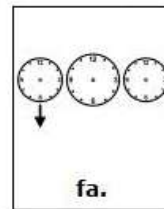
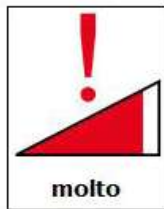
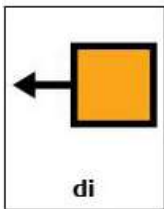
sta partendo

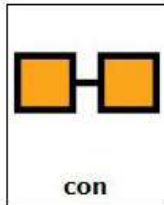
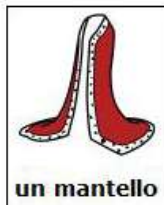


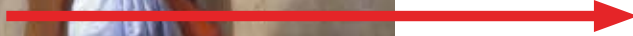
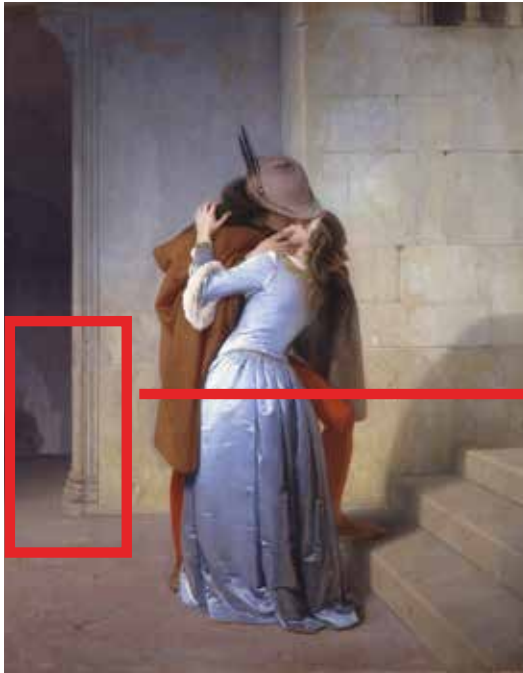
per



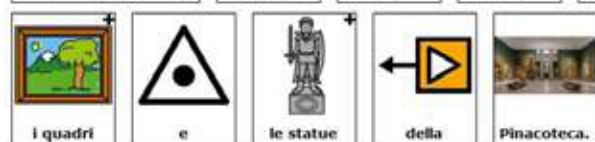
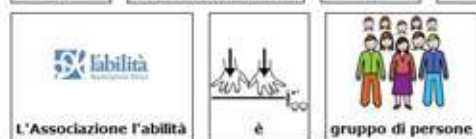
la guerra.







 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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