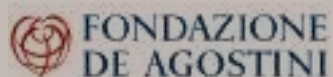
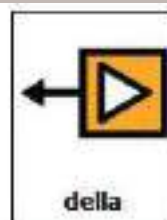


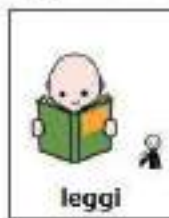
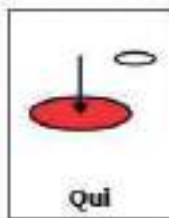
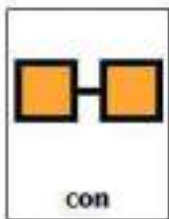
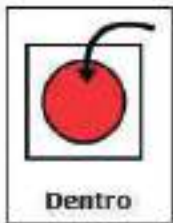



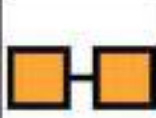


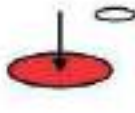





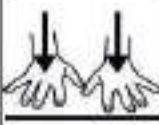

**Brera**  
A OCCHI APERTI

GUIDA MUSEO PER TUTTI

# PINACOTECA DI BRERA





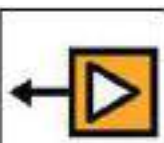
 La storia della Pinacoteca di Brera	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 che cosa è	 la Pinacoteca
 c	 come	 è diventata	 un museo.



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



Guida sociale



della



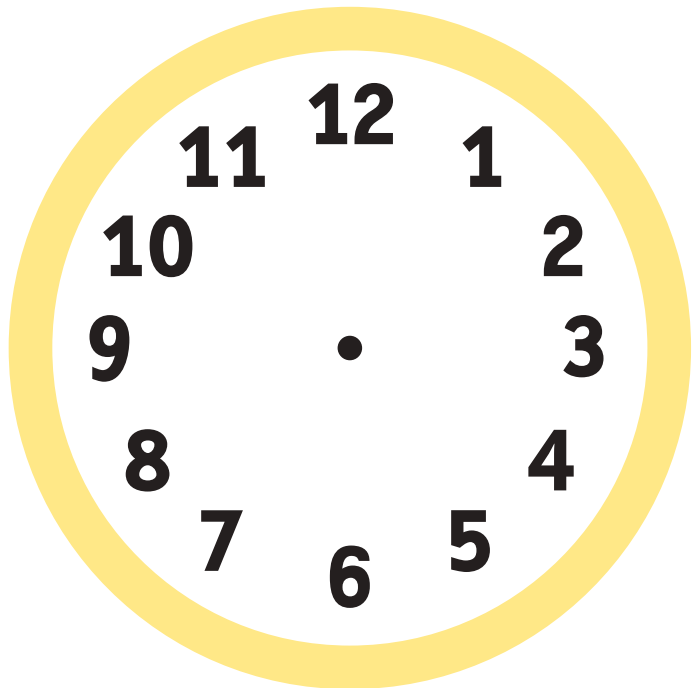
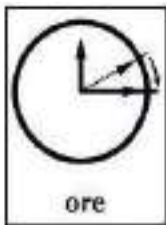
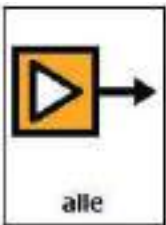
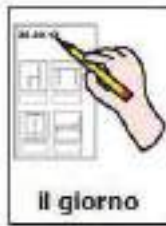
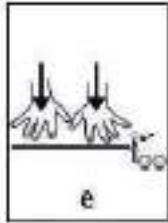
Pinacoteca di Brera



a



Milano

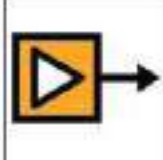




Come



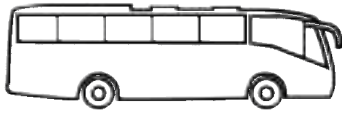
arrivo



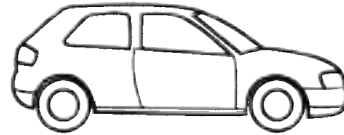
alla



Pinacoteca di Brera



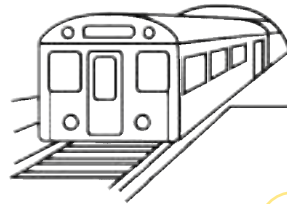
Pullman



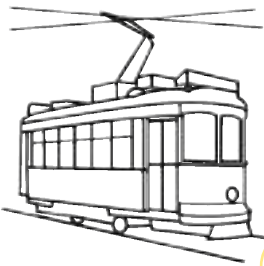
Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



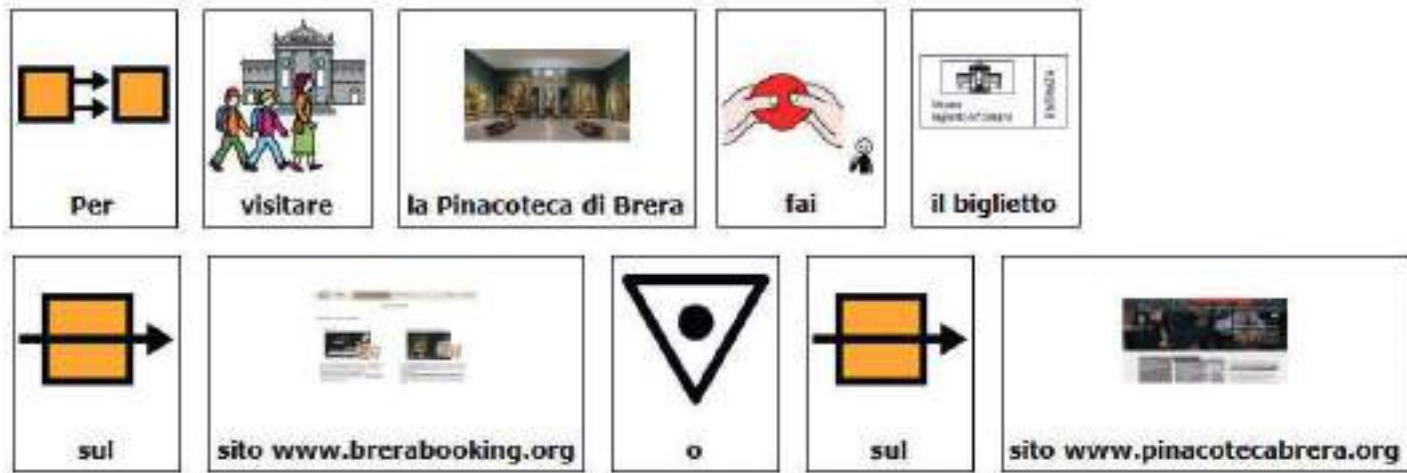
Tram



A piedi



Bicicletta

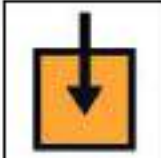




Quando



vai



nella



Pinacoteca



non



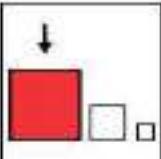
portare



zaino,



borse



grandi



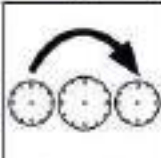
o



valligie.



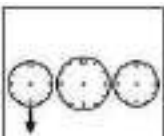
Tieni la mascherina



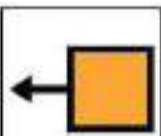
durante



la visita.



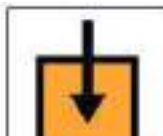
Prima



di



entrare



nella



Pinacoteca



c'è



una persona



che

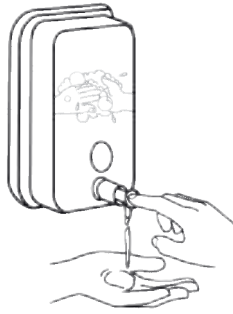



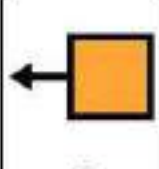


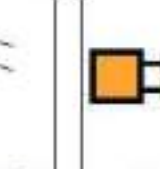
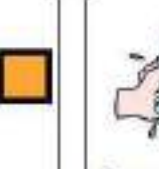
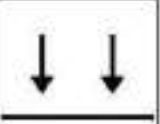

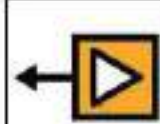



ti



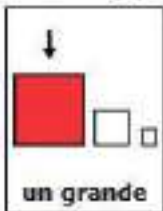
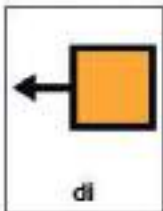
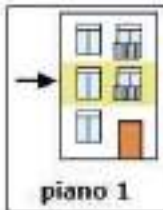
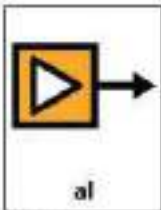
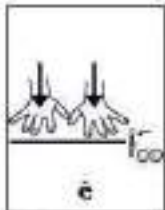
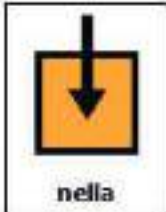
misura la temperatura.

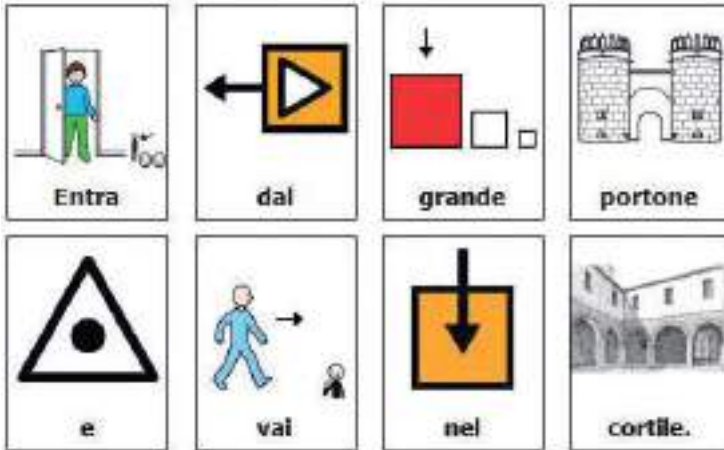


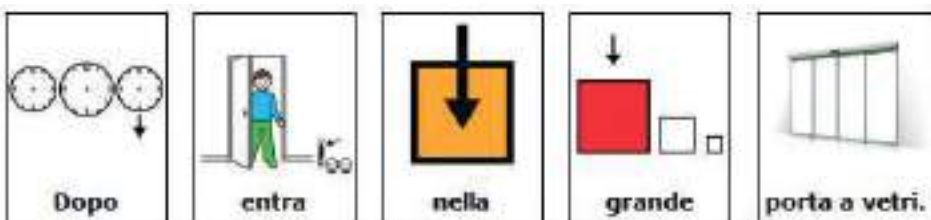
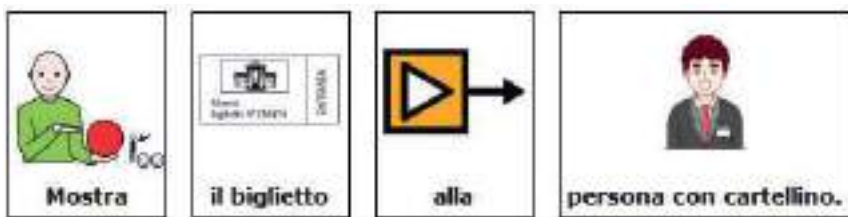


 Ricorda	 di	 usare	 il gel igienizzante	 per	 lavare le mani.
 Stai	 lontano	 dalle	 persone	 che	 non conosci.

 Segui il percorso	 nelle	 sale	 della	 Pinacoteca.
--	--	---	--	---









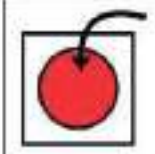
Cosa



puoi



fare



dentro



la Pinacoteca di Brera



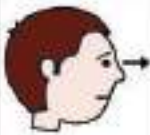
Nella



Pinacoteca di Brera



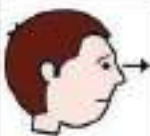
puoi:



guardare



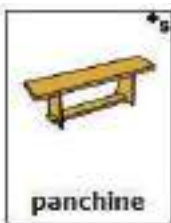
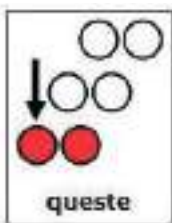
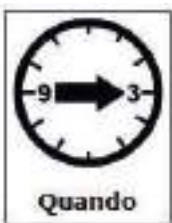
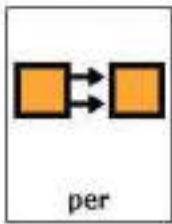
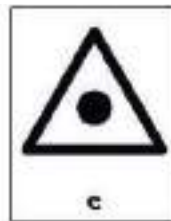
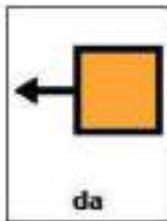
I quadri,



guardare

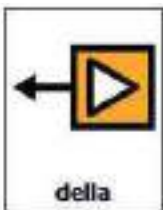


le statue,





Le regole



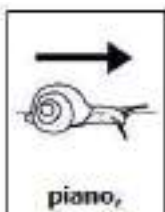
della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Cammina



piano,



puoi



fare fotografie



senza flash,



non puoi toccare



le opere d'arte,



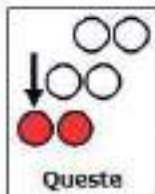
non puoi mangiare



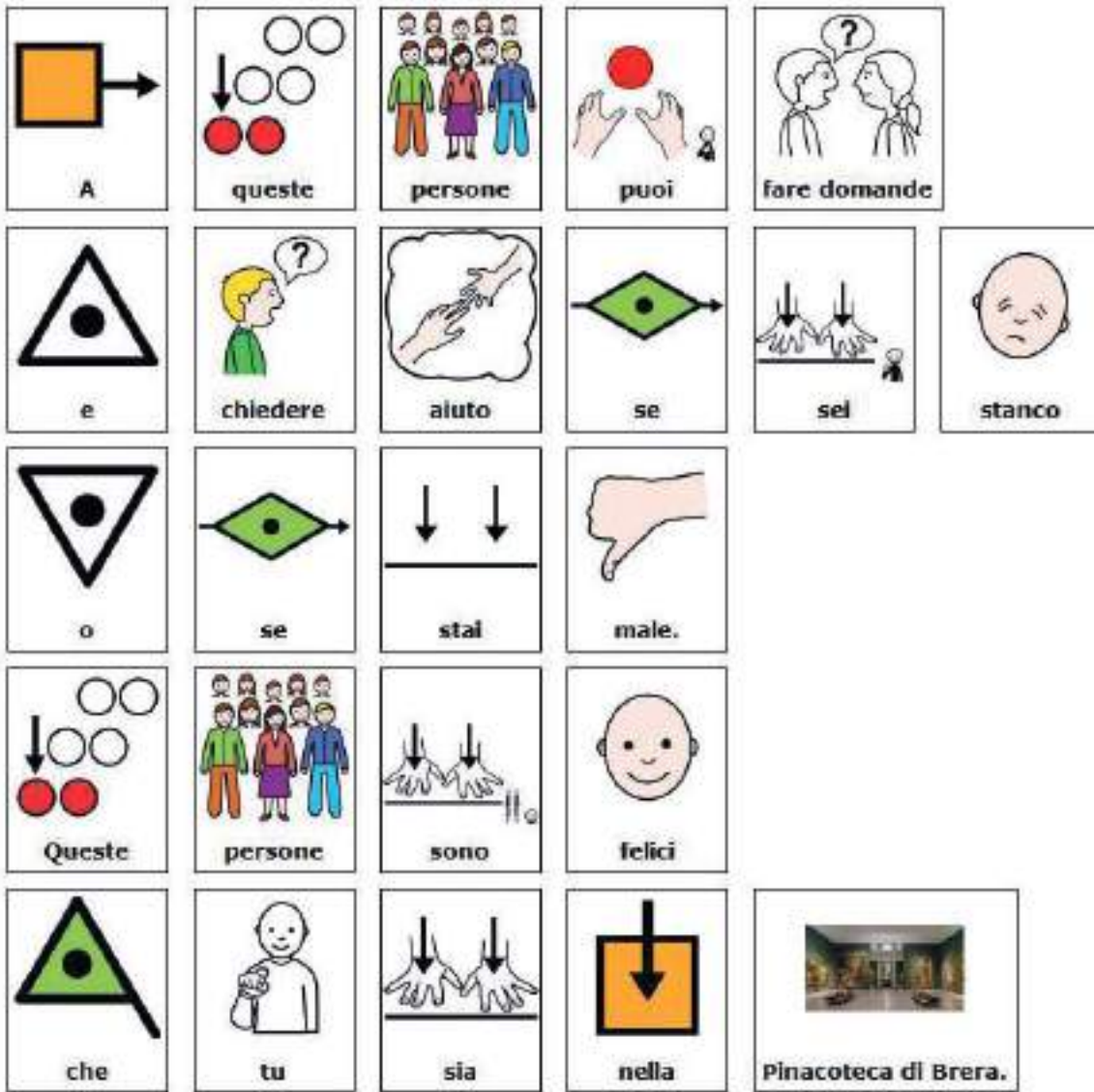
e



non puoi bere.

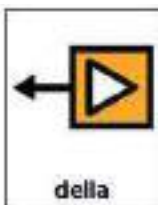








I bagni



della



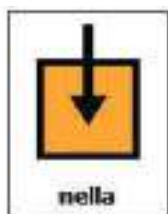
Pinacoteca di Brera



I bagni



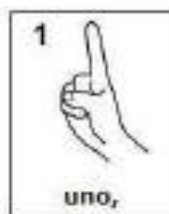
sono



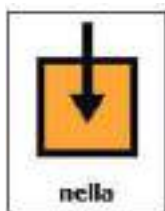
nella



sala



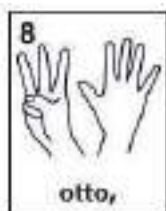
uno,



nella



sala



otto,



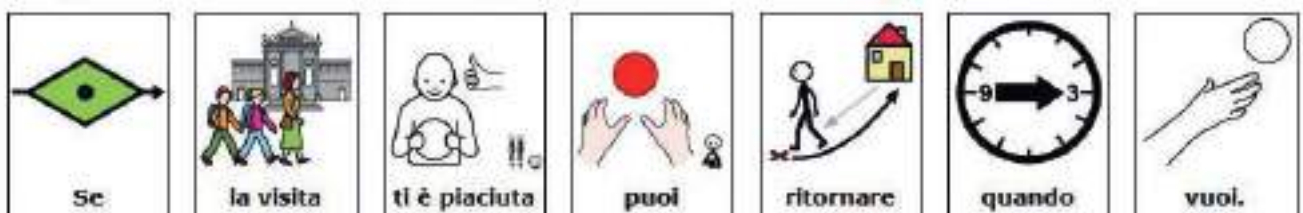
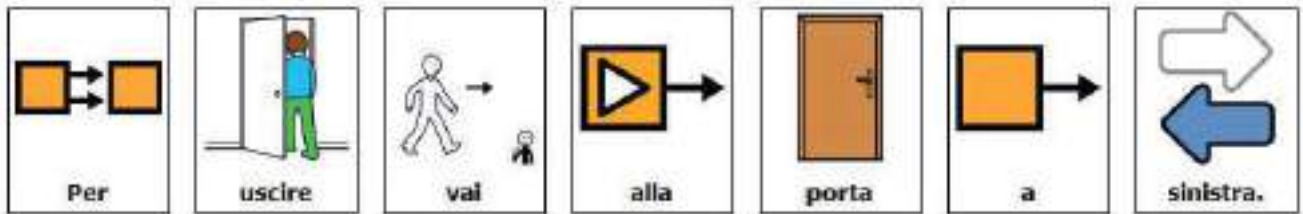
 fuori	 dal	 museo,	 vicino al	 bar.
 Chiedi	 alle	 persone con il cartellino		
 come	 arrivare	 ai	 bagni.	

		
Uscire	dalla	Pinacoteca di Brera



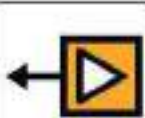
					
Quando	hai finito	la visita	esci	dalla	porta a vetri.
					
Ti trovi	nel	bar.			







Il bar



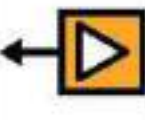
della



Pinacoteca di Brera



Il bar



della



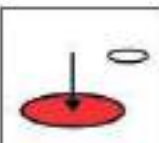
Pinacoteca di Brera



si chiama



Caffè Fernanda.



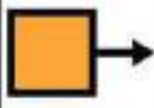
Qui



puoi



sederti



a



un tavolo



per



mangiare



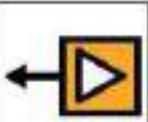
e



bere.



Il negozio



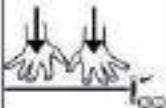
della



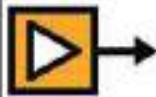
Pinacoteca di Brera



Il negozio



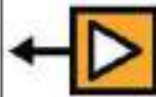
è



al



piano terra



del



palazzo di Brera.



Qui



puoi



comprare



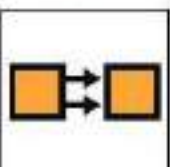
libri



e



oggetti



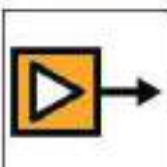
per



ricordare



la visita



alla



Pinacoteca di Brera.

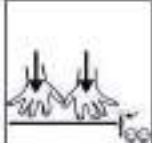


**la Pinacoteca di Brera**





Che cosa



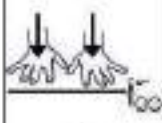
è



la Pinacoteca di Brera



La Pinacoteca di Brera



è



un museo



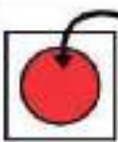
con



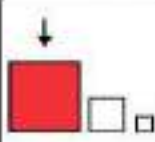
tanti



quadri



dentro



un grande



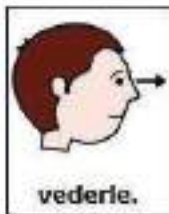
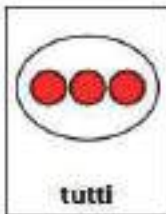
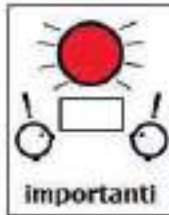
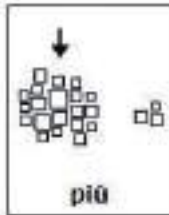
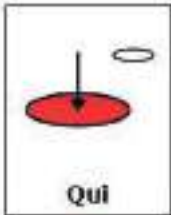
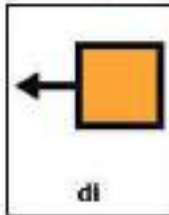
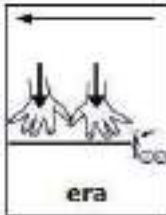
palazzo

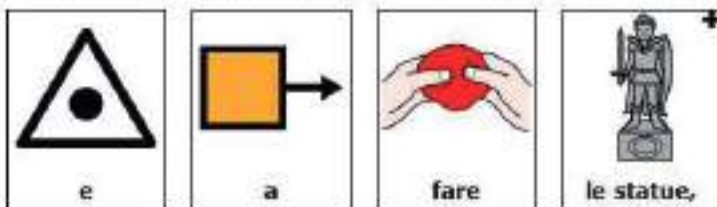
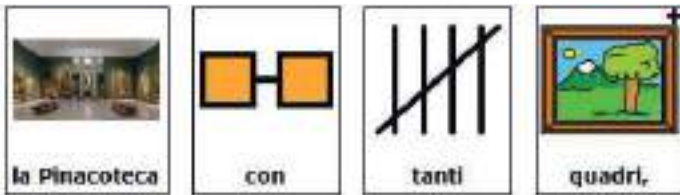
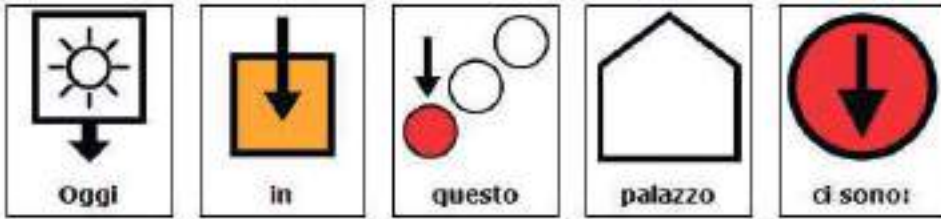


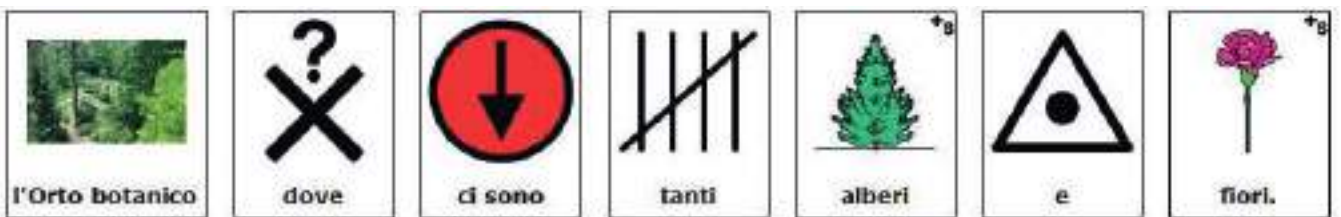
chiamato

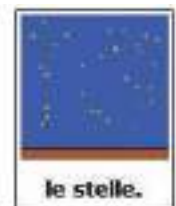
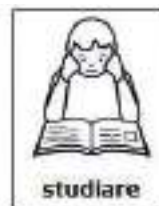
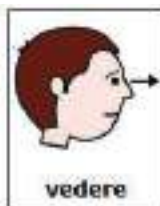
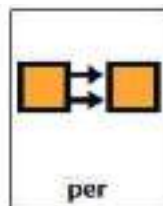



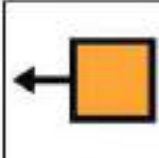

Palazzo di Brera.








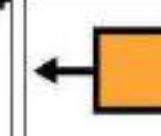



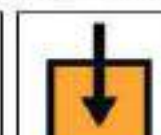


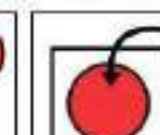

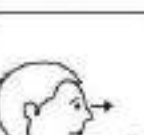
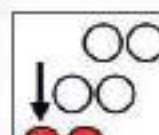











 Le statue	 di	 Napoleone
---	---	--



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



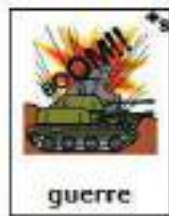
Napoleone



aveva vinto



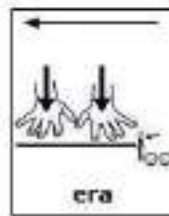
tante



guerre



e



era



famoso.



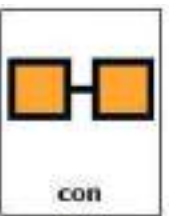
Lo scultore



ha fatto



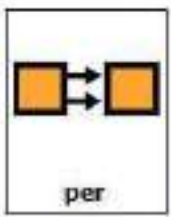
Napoleone



con



lancia e mantello



per



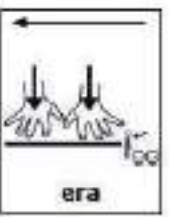
farti capire



che



lui



era



molto



forte.

XIV

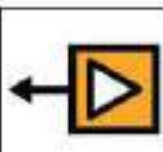








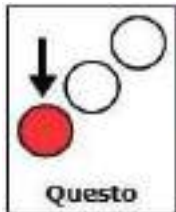
**Le opere**



**della**



**Pinacoteca di Brera**



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Pietà.



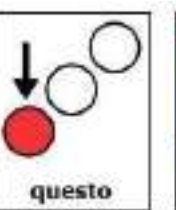
Sala azzurra



Giovanni Bellini



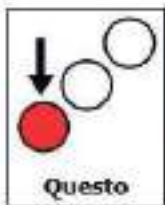
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Pietà



perché



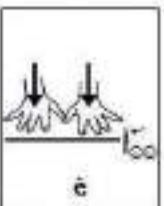
ti fa vedere



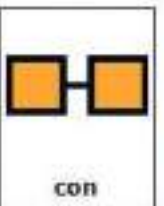
quando



Gesù morto



è



con



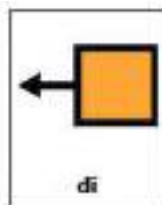
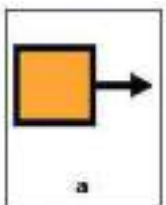
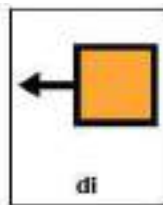
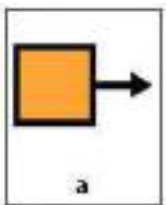
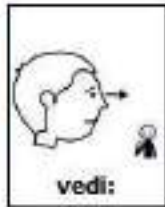
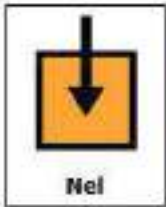
le persone


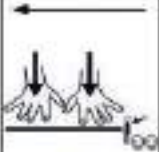

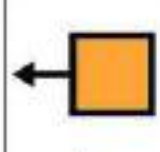


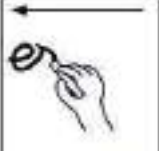

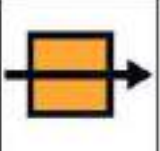

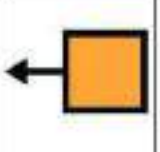



che











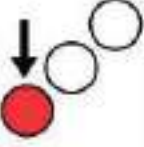



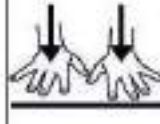



gli vogliono bene.






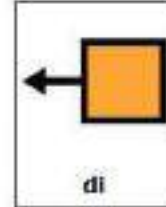

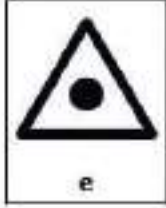
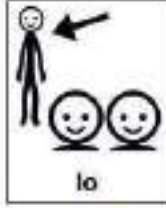
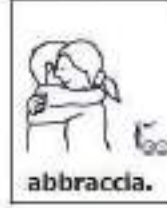



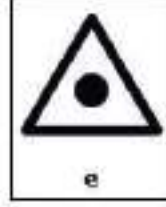



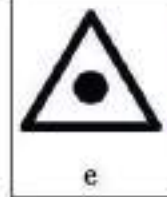



 San Giovanni Evangelista	 era	 un apostolo	 di	 Gesù.
 San Giovanni Evangelista	 ha scritto	 un libro	 sulla	 vita
 di	 Gesù.			



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





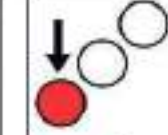

 Maria	 ha	 la guancia	 vicina alla	 guancia	 di	 Gesù
 e	 lo	 abbraccia.				
 Dietro	 Maria,	 Gesù	 e	 San Giovanni Evangelista		
 vedi	 il cielo	 e	 le colline.			




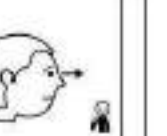
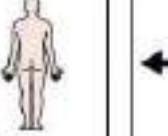
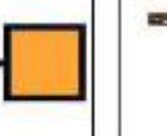

 Nella	 famiglia	 di	 Giovanni Bellini	 c'erano	 tanti	 pittori.
 Gentile,	 il fratello	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Jacopo,	 il padre	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Nicolosia,	 la sorella	 di	 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile	
 aveva sposato	 Andrea Mantegna	 che	 era	 un pittore.		
 A	 tutti	 in	 questa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

				
Questo	quadro	si chiama	Cristo morto.	Sala azzurra

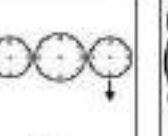

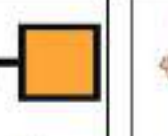






			
Andrea Mantegna	ha dipinto	questo	quadro.



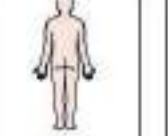
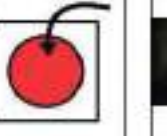

  

				
Al centro	vedi	Il corpo	di	Gesù morto.

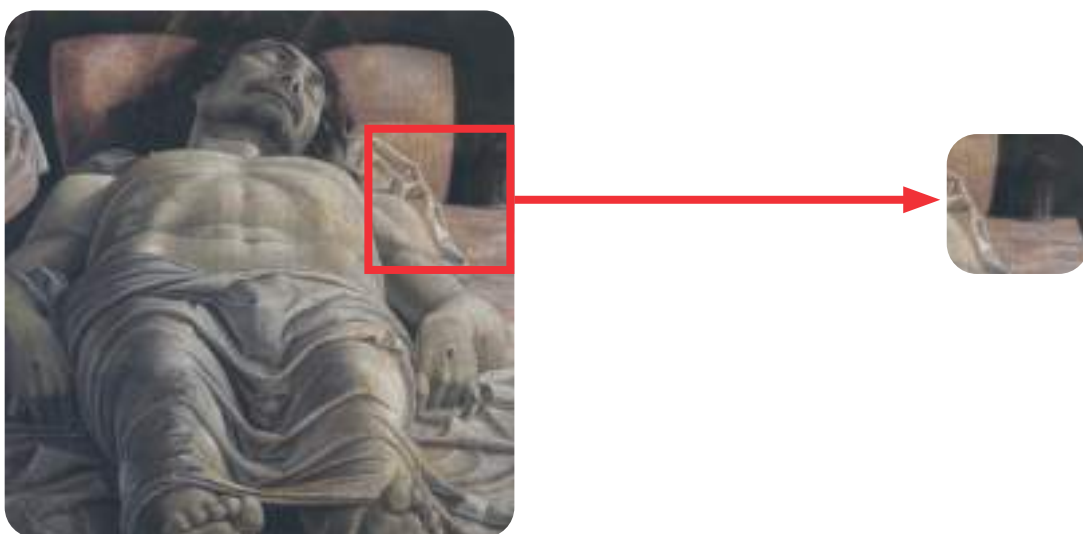
  

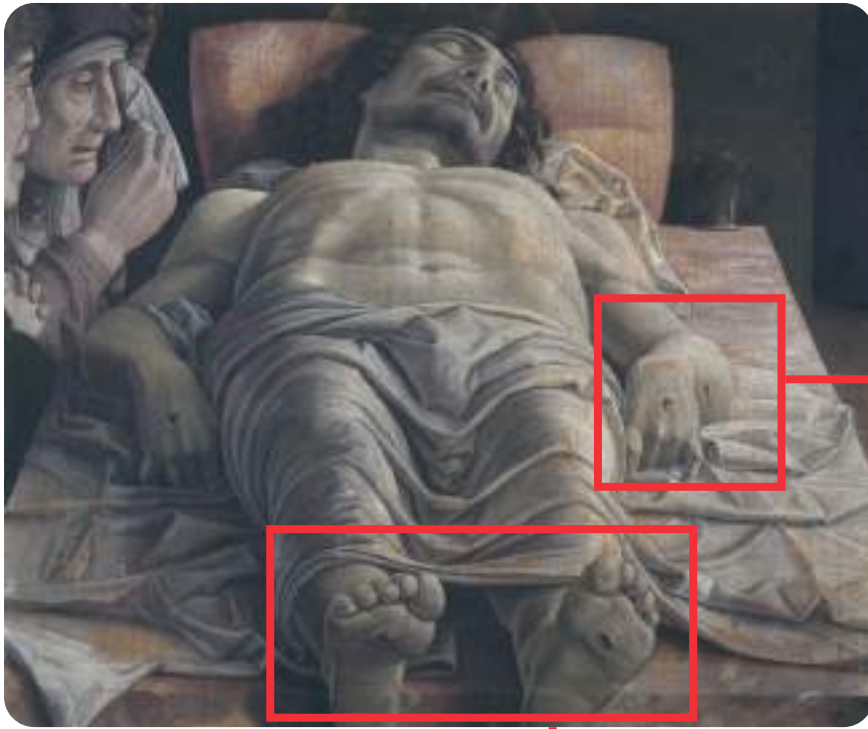
						
Dopo	la morte	di	Gesù,	le persone	che	gli volevano bene

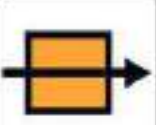


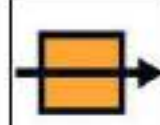



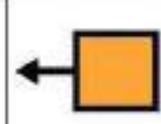


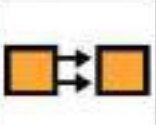

  

				
hanno portato	il suo	corpo	dentro	il sepolcro.







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



Vicino a



Gesù



ci sono



le persone



che



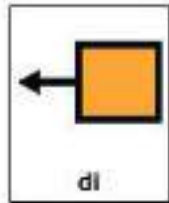
gli volevano bene:



San Giovanni,



un apostolo



di



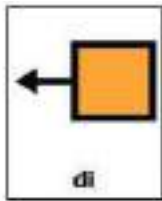
Gesù.



Maria,



la mamma



di



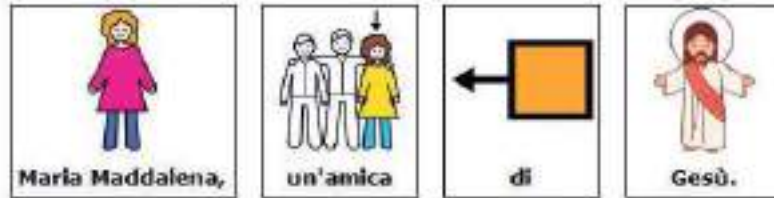
Gesù.



Maria





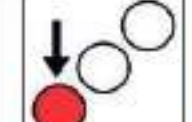




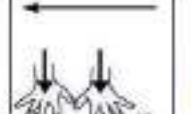



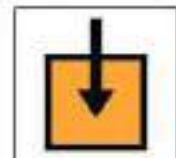

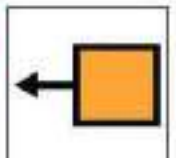


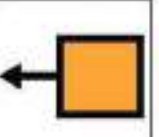






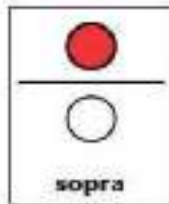
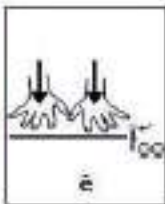
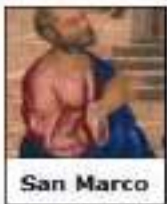
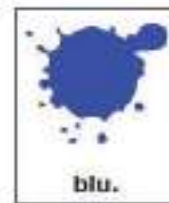
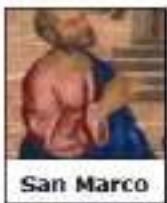
sta piangendo.



 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Predica di San Marco ad Alessandria d'Egitto.	 Sala verde
---	---	--	--	---



 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile Bellini	 hanno dipinto	 questo	 quadro.
 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile Bellini	 erano	 fratelli.	
 San Marco	 sta predicando	 nella	 piazza	 di	 Alessandria d'Egitto.
 una città	 di	 un paese	 lontano	 chiamato	 Egitto.



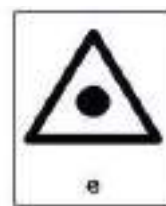


 La piazza	 è	 piena	 di	 persone	 che	 ascoltano:	
 vedi	 delle donne	 con	 il velo	 sulla testa.			
 Vedi	 uomini	 con	 vestiti	 colorati	 e	 turbanti	 sulla testa.
 Questi	 sono	 I vestiti	 delle	 persone	 che	 vivono	
 in	 paesi	 come	 l'Egitto.				

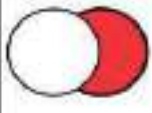


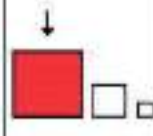

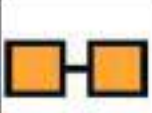




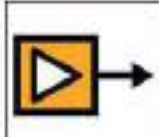


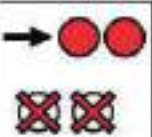


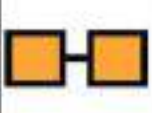





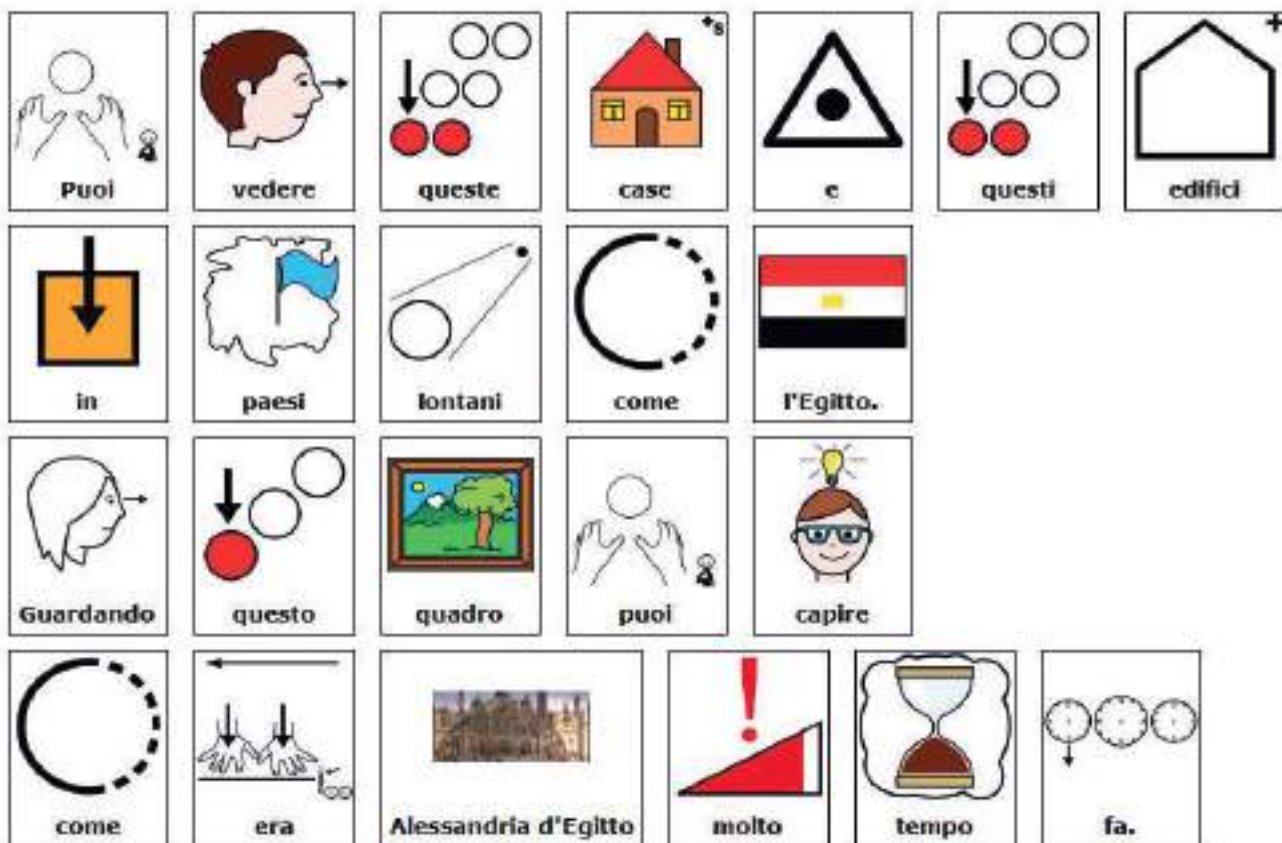
 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 delle persone	 con	 cappelli	 neri.
 Loro	 sono vestiti	 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Italia
 molto	 tempo	 fa.				
 Queste	 persone	 hanno pagato	 i pittori	 per	 dipingere	 il quadro.







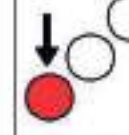




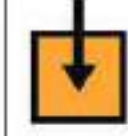





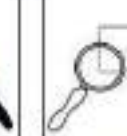

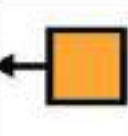




 Dietro	 la piazza	 vedi	 un grande	 palazzo		
 con	 tre	 cupole	 azzurre.			
 Intorno	 alla	 piazza	 ci sono	 altre	 case	 bianche
 con	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.			



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

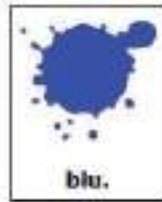
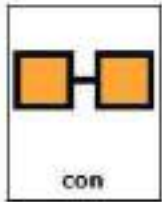
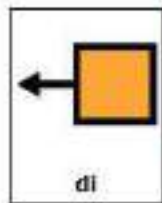
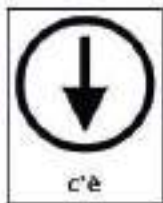
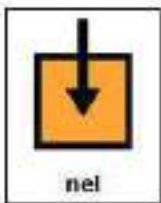
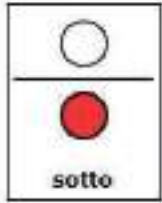
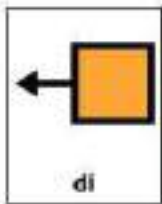
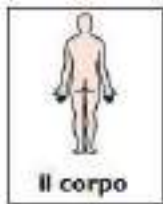
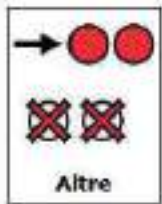


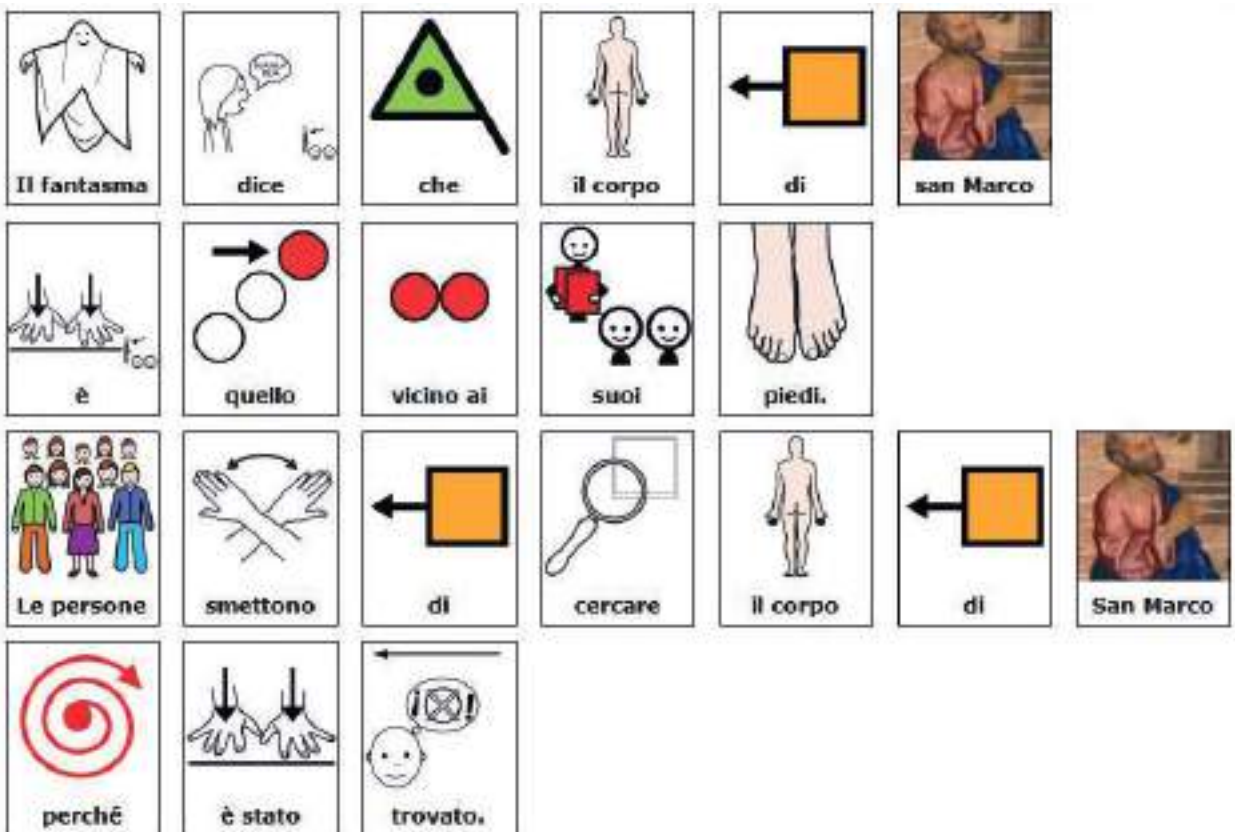
 Tintoretto	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.		
 Si chiama	 Ritrovamento del corpo di San Marco	 perché	 nel	 quadro	
 vedi	 tante	 persone	 che	 cercano	 Il corpo
 di	 San Marco	 morto.			

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



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







Al centro

del

quadro

c'è

un uomo

con

la barba bianca

e

il vestito

dorato.

Questo

uomo

è

Tommaso Rangone

e

ha pagato

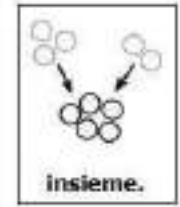
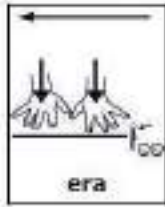
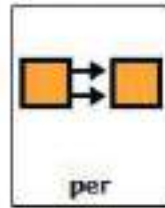
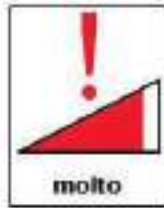
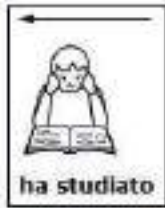
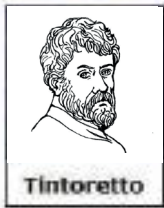
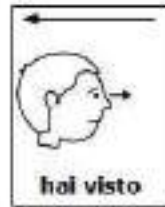
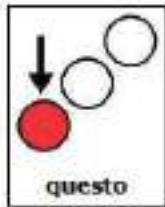
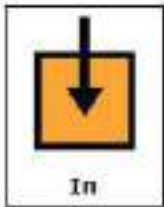
Tintoretto

per

dipingere

il quadro.






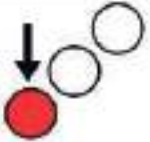





Il laboratorio di restauro





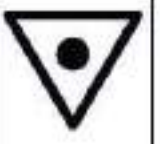

Sala bianca

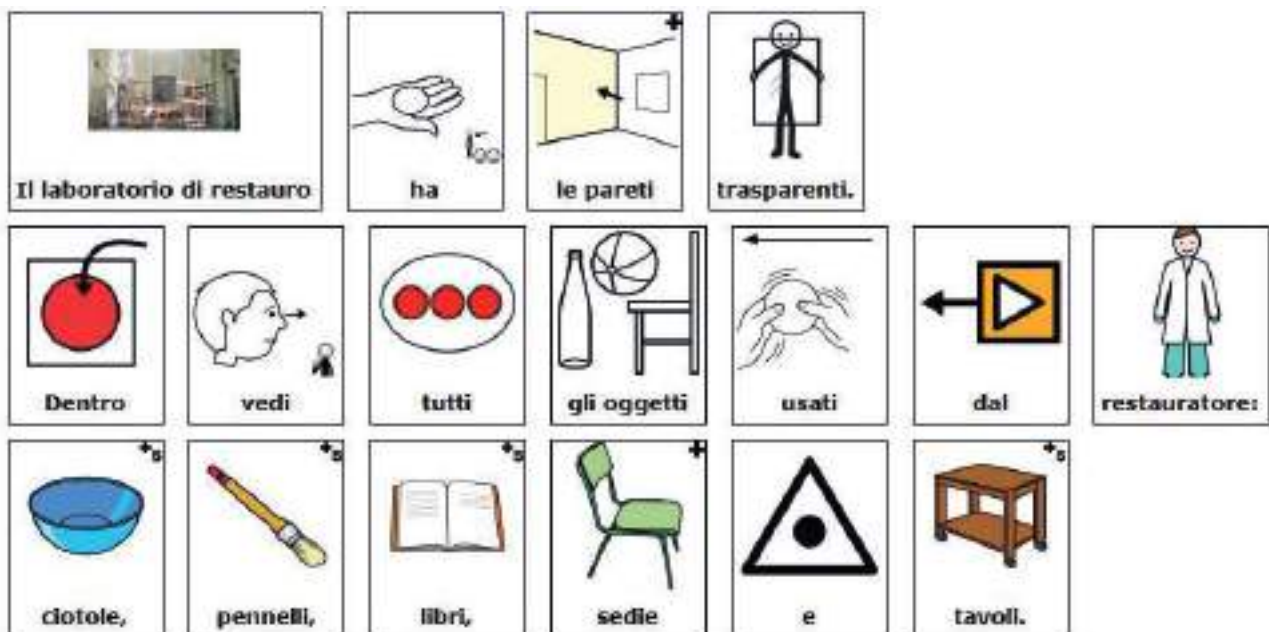


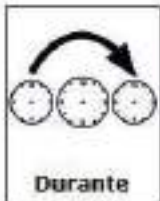
 In	 questo	 sala	 vedi	 il laboratorio di restauro
---	---	---	---	--

 dove	 si restaurano	 I quadri.
---	--	--

 Restaurare	 è	 quando	 si agglustano	 e	 si puliscono
--	--	---	--	---	---

 le opere d'arte	 rotte	 o	 rovinate.
--	--	--	--





Durante



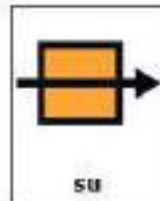
il restauro



il quadro



è messo



su



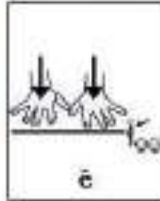
struttura bianca



Restaurare



un quadro



è



difficile



e



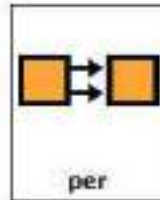
ci vuole



molto



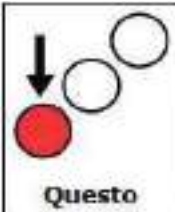
tempo



per



farlo.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



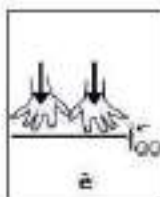
Trittico di Camerino.



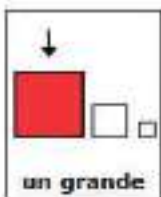
Sala rossa



Il Trittico di Camerino



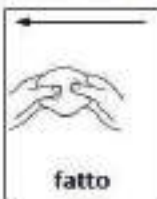
è



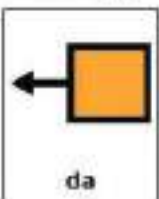
un grande



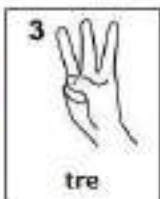
quadro



fatto



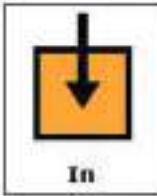
da



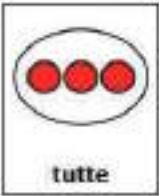
tre



parti.



In



tutte



le parti



ci sono



persone



sante.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Trittico di Camerino



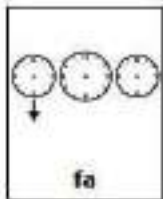
perché



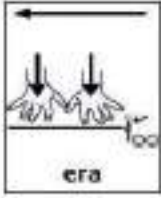
molto



tempo



fa



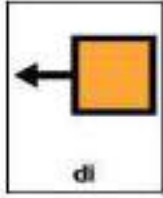
era



dentro



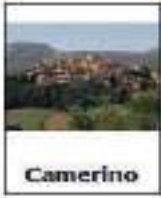
una chiesa



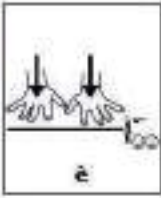
di



Camerino.



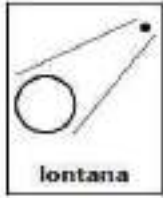
Camerino



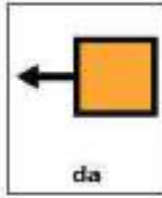
è



una città



lontana



da



Milano.



Carlo Crivelli



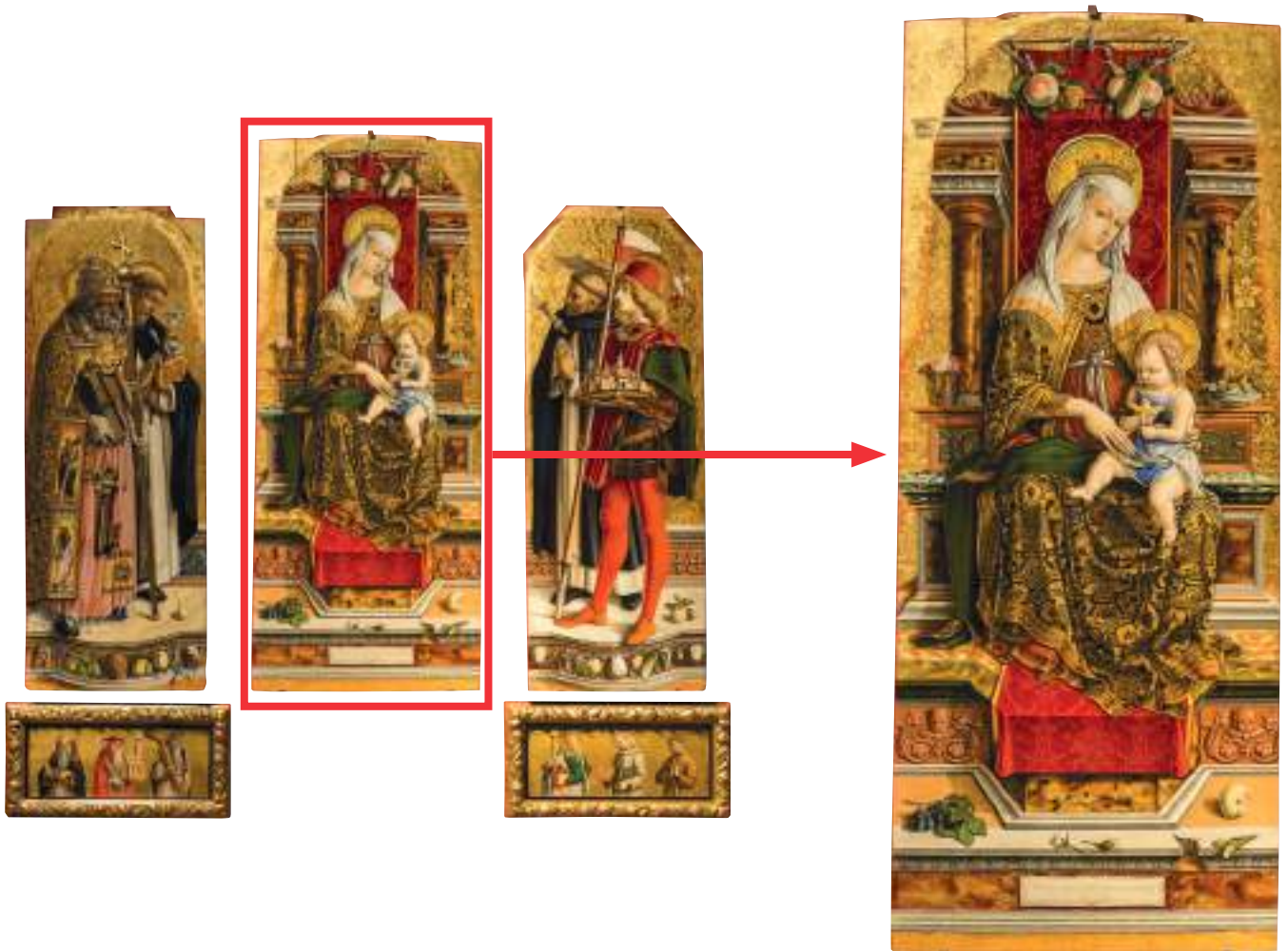
ha dipinto



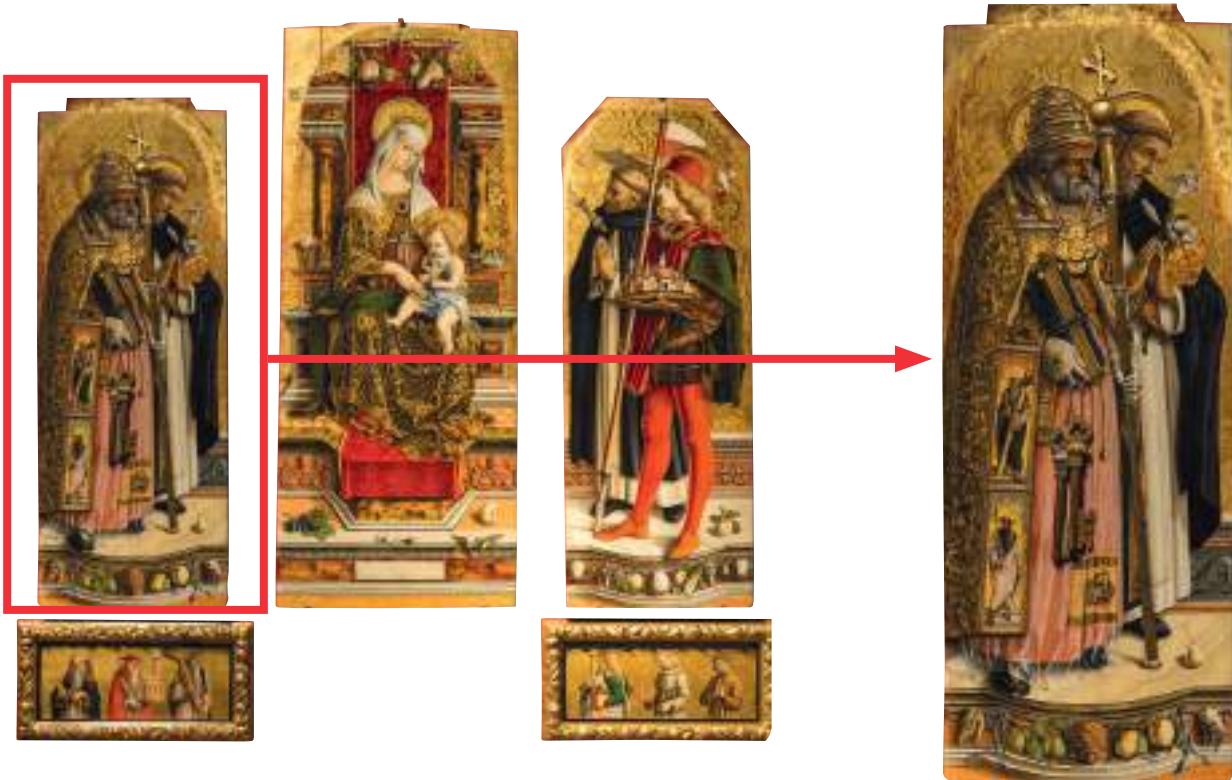
questo



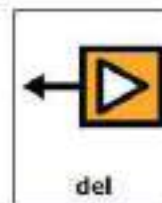
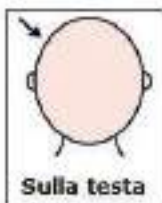
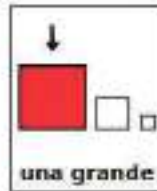
quadro.



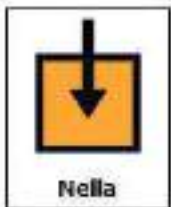
 Nella	 parte	 centrale	 vedi	 Maria	 e	 Gesù bambino.
 Gesù bambino	 ha	 in	 mano	 un uccellino.		
 Maria	 ha	 un mantello	 verde	 e	 giallo.	
 Maria	 è seduta	 su	 un trono	 di	 marmo	 colorato.







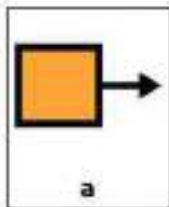




Nella



parte



a



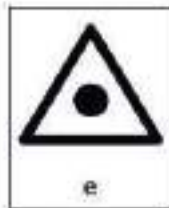
destra



ci sono



San Pietro Martire



e



San Venanzio.



San Pietro Martire



sta pregando



Maria.



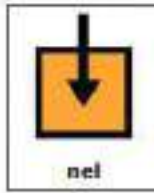
San Pietro Martire



ha



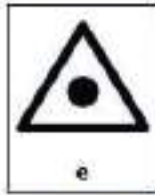
un coltello



nel



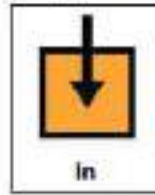
petto



e



una spada



in



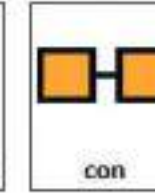
testa.



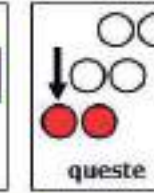
San Pietro Martire



è stato ucciso



con



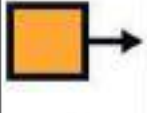


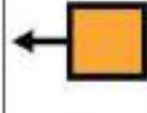


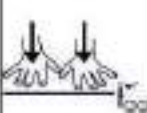

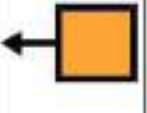



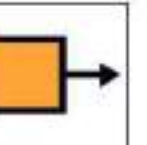
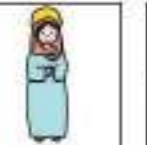
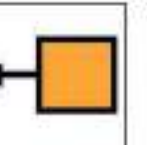



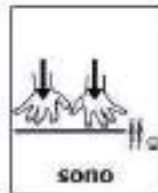
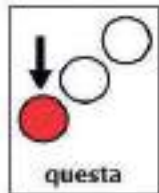
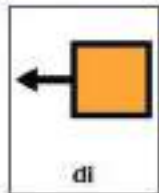
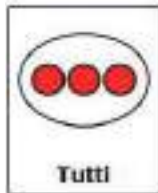
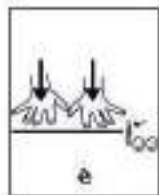
queste



armi.



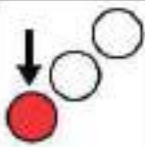

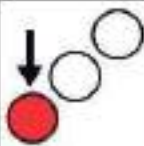



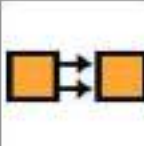



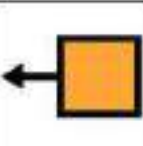



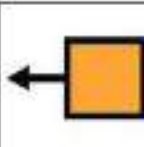



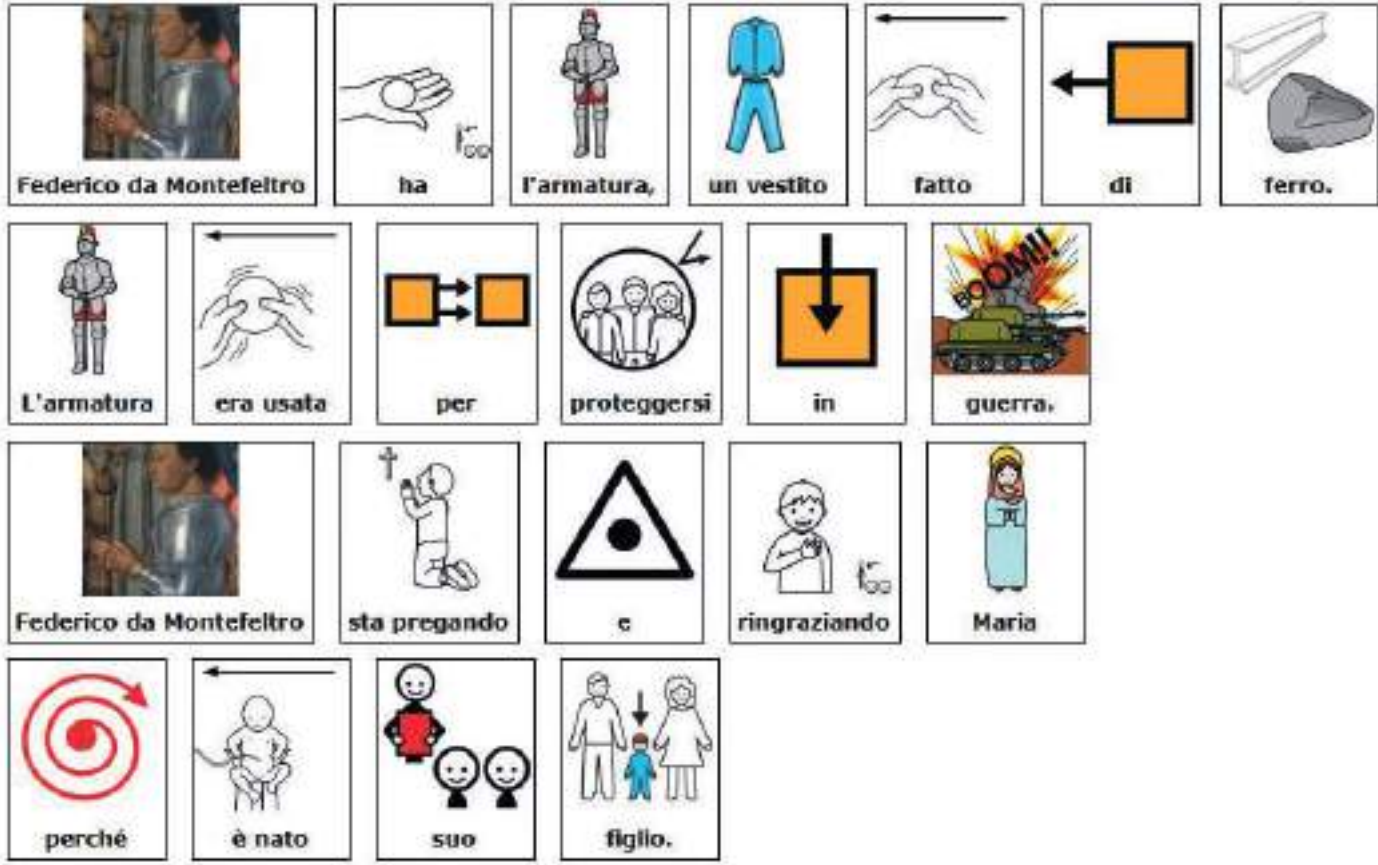
 San Venanzio	 mostra	 a	 Maria	 un modellino	 di	 Camerino.
 San Venanzio	 è	 Il santo	 di	 Camerino		
 e	 chiede	 a	 Maria	 di	 proteggerla.	



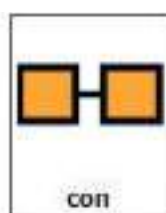
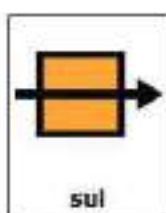
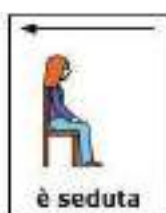
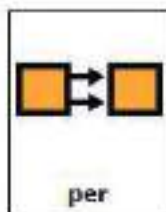
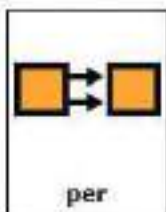
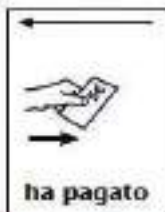
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Pala Montefeltro.	 Sala bianca
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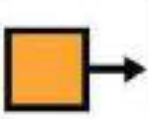


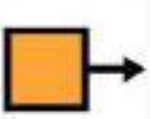

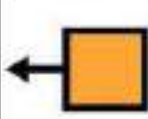
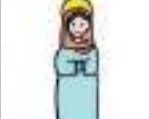



 Piero della Francesca	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Pala Montefeltro	 per	 ricordare	 Federico da Montefeltro,
 il capo	 di	 Urbino,				
 una città	 lontana	 da	 Milano.			









 A	 sinistra	 c	 a	 destra	 di	 Maria
 ci sono	 3 tre	 santi.				



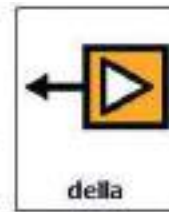

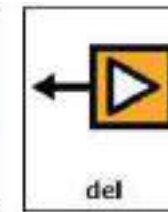





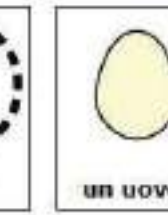


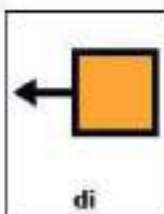
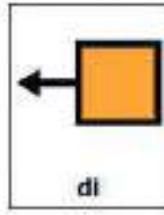
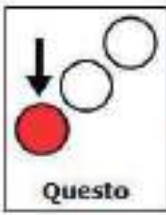
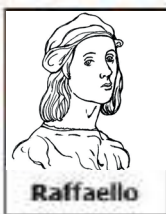
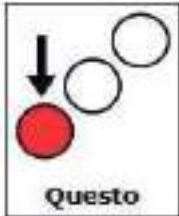
 Dietro	 Maria	 ci sono	 4 quattro	 angeli.
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 Tutte	 queste	 persone	 sono	 dentro	 una chiesa.	
 Sul	 soffitto	 della	 chiesa	 c'è	 una grande	 conchiglia.
 Appeso	 alla	 conchiglia	 c'è	 un uovo.		










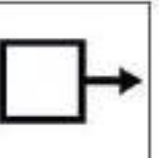


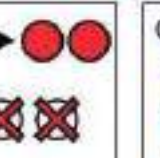

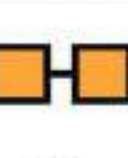


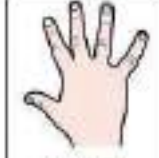





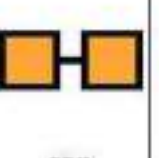





 Guarda	 il soffitto	 della	 sala	 del	 museo:
 c'è	 un lampadario	 fatto	 come	 un uovo.	

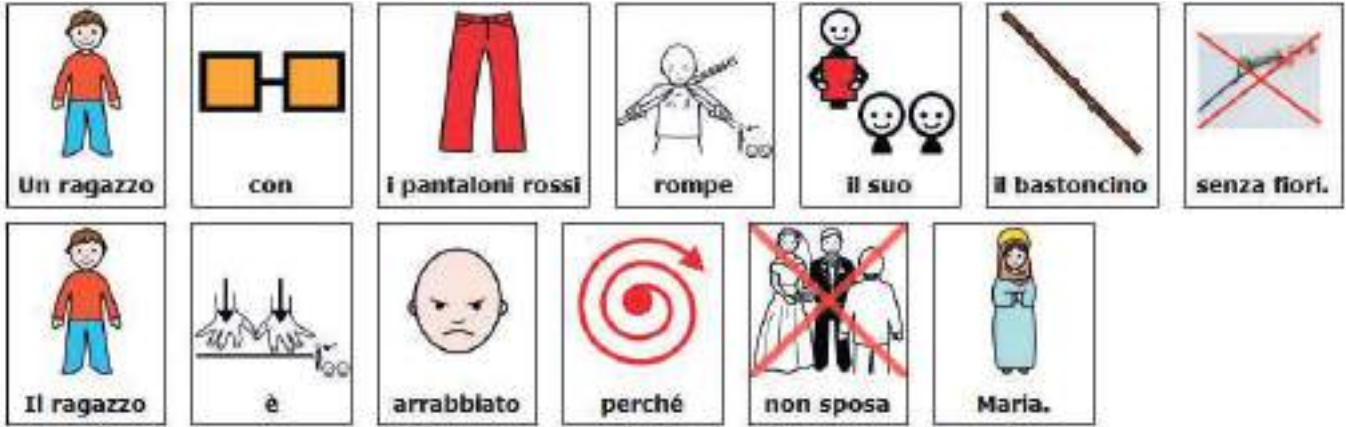
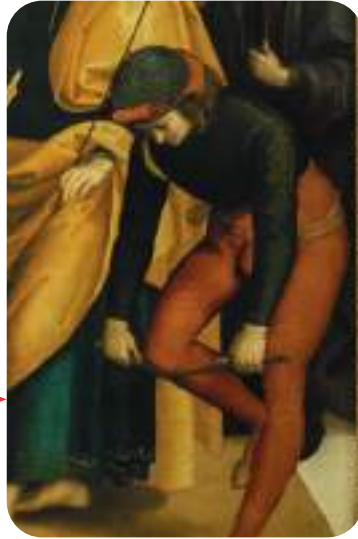




 Al centro	 vedi	 il sacerdote	 con	 la barba		
 che	 sposa	 Maria e Giuseppe.				
 Maria	 ha	 un vestito	 rosso	 e	 un mantello	 blu.
 Giuseppe	 ha	 mantello	 giallo	 e	 sta mettendo	 l'anello
 al	 dito	 di	 Maria.			

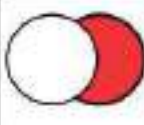




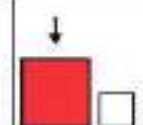











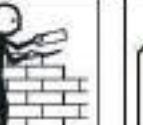



 Giuseppe	 ha	 in	 mano	 un bastoncino	 fiorito.	
 Intorno	 a	 Giuseppe	 ci sono	 altri	 uomini	
 con	 dei bastoncini	 in	 mano.			
 I loro	 bastoncini	 però	 non hanno i fiori.			
 L'uomo	 con	 il bastoncino	 fiorito	 poteva	 sposare	 Maria.



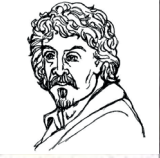

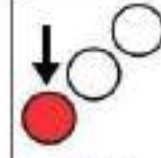


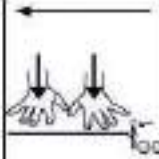

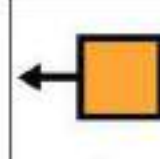


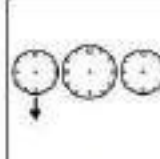


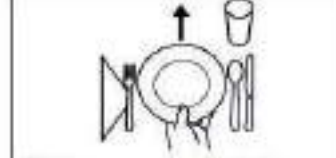
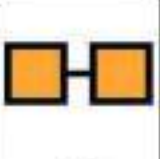







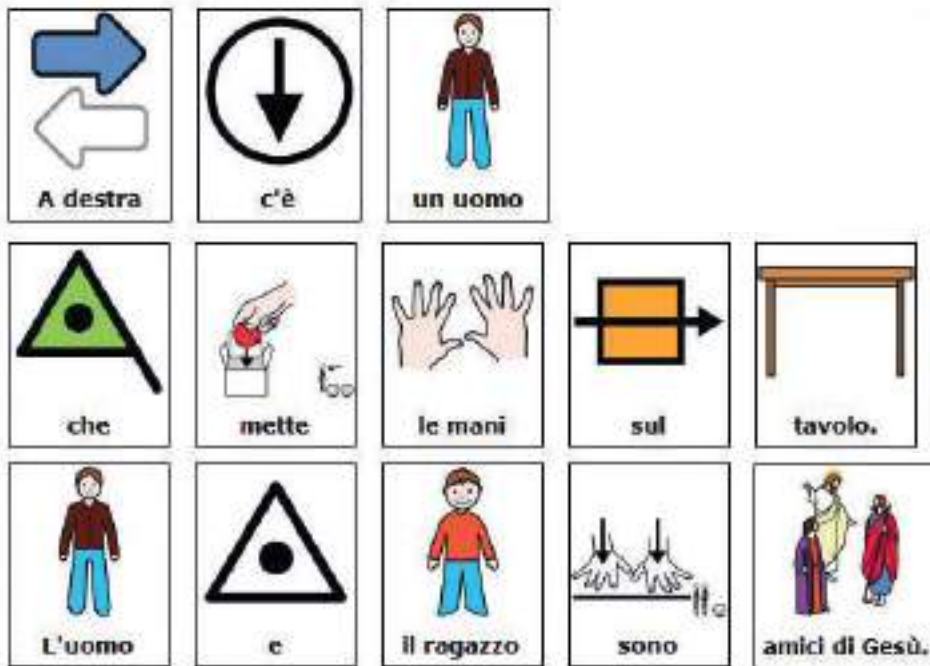
 Dietro	 Maria e Giuseppe	 vedi	 Il cielo	 e	 un grande	 tempio.
 Raffaello	 ha dipinto	 molto bene	 Il tempio	 perché	 era	 un architetto
 e	 sapeva	 come	 si costruisce	 un tempio.		

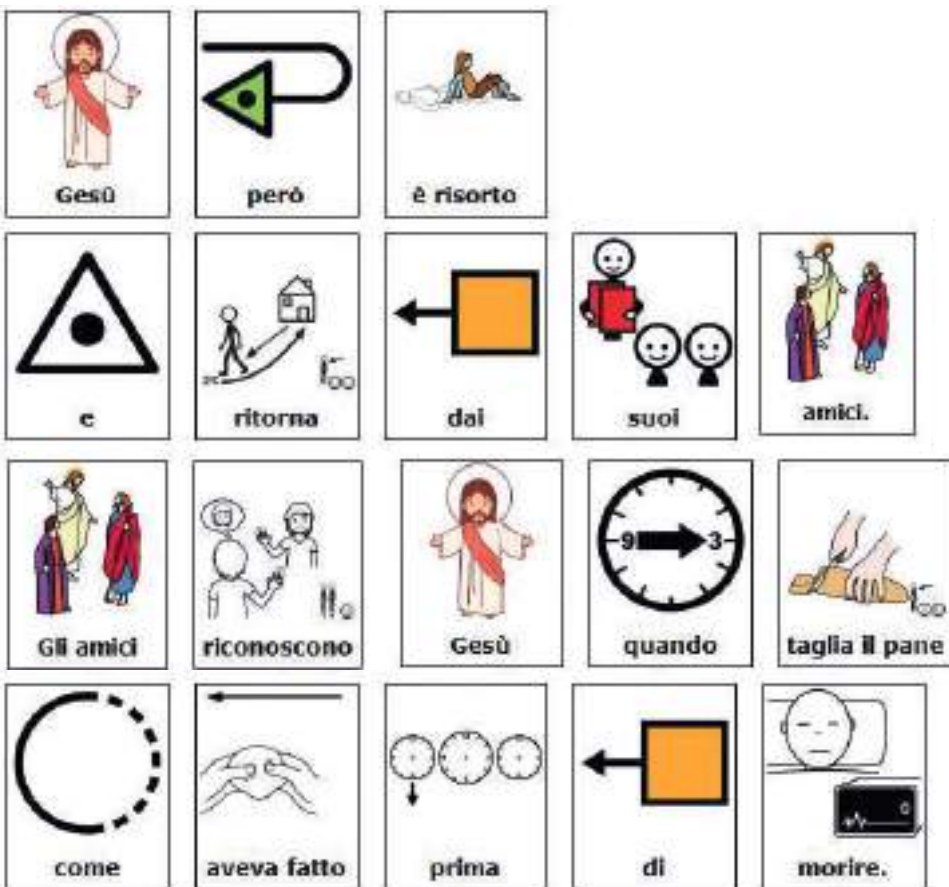
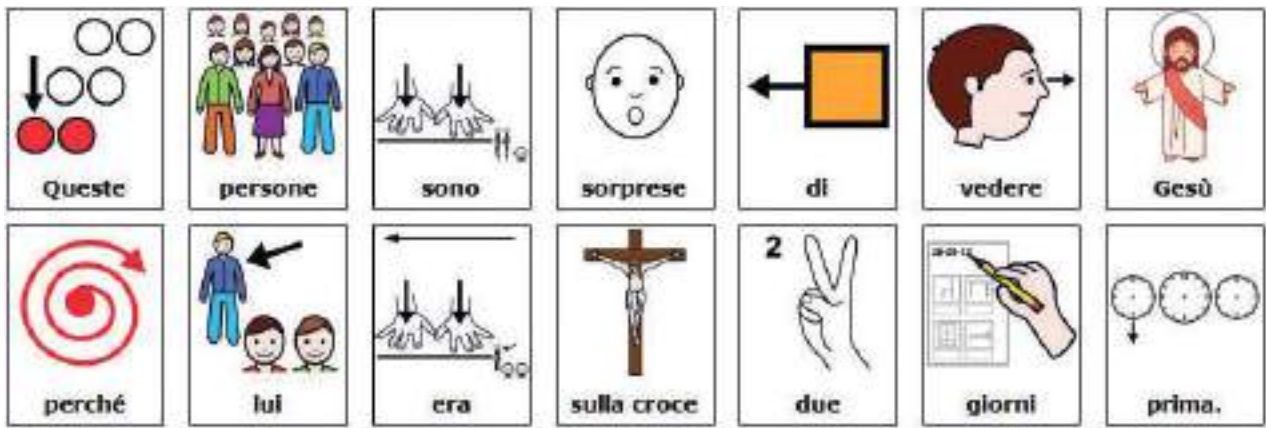
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cena in Emmaus.	 Sala rosso scuro
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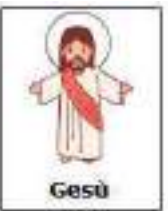
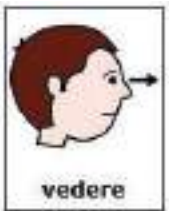
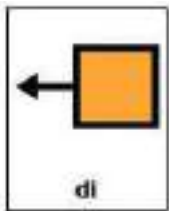
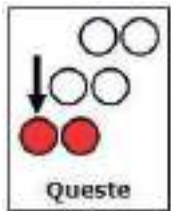
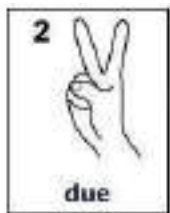


 Caravaggio	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Emmaus	 era	 una città	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.
 Al centro	 c'è	 una tavola apparecchiata				
 con	 intorno	 cinque	 persone.			











Questo



quadro



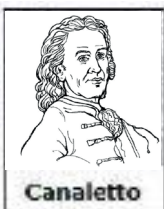
si chiama



Veduta del Bacino di San Marco.



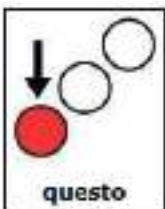
Sala grigia



Canaletto



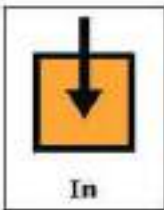
ha dipinto



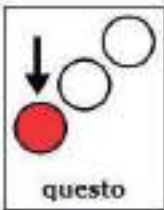
questo



quadro.



In



questo



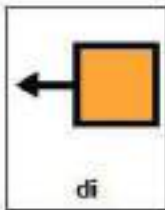
quadro



vedi



la parte



di



Venezia



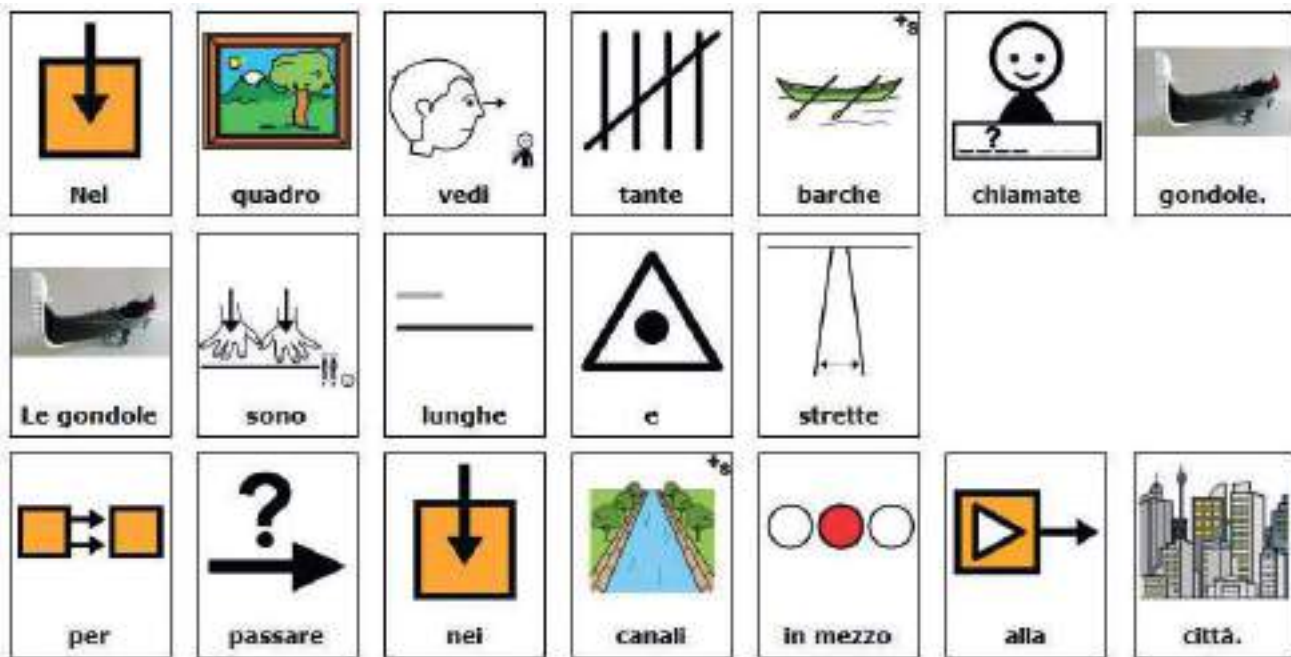
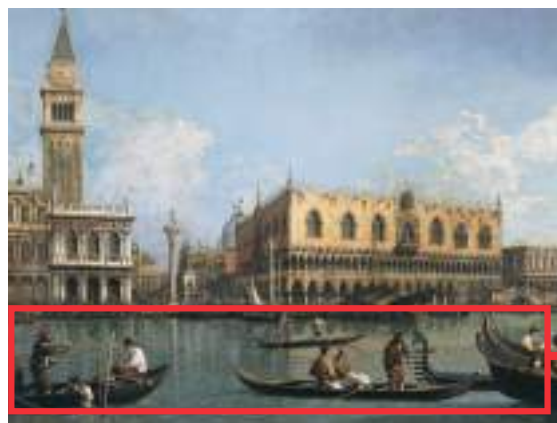
dove



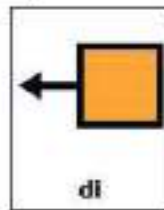
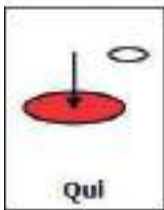
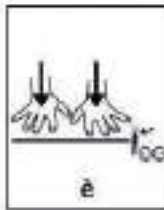
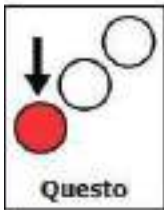
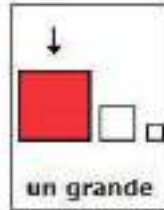
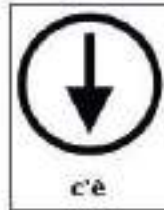
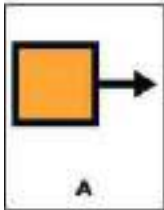
c'è

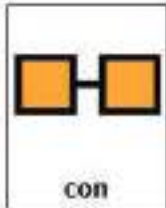
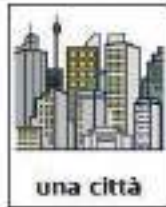
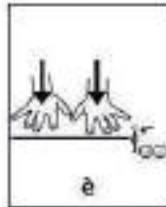
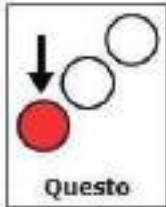
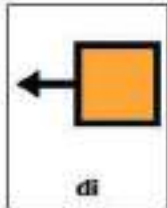
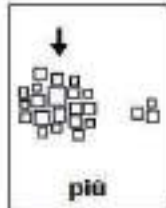
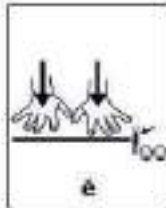
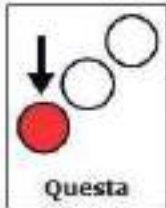
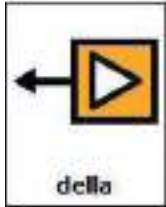
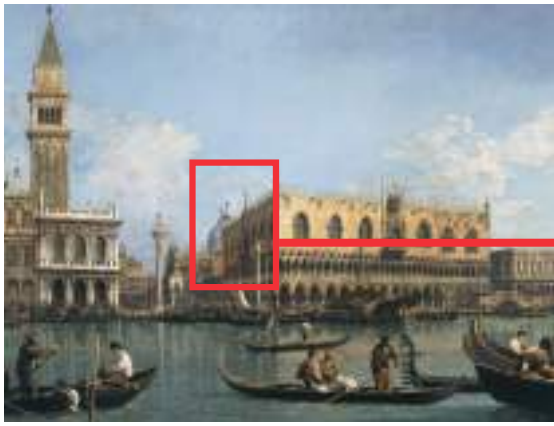


Il mare.











Questo



quadro



si chiama



Il bacio.



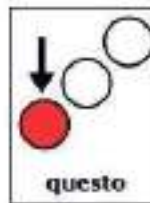
Sala blu



Francesco Hayez



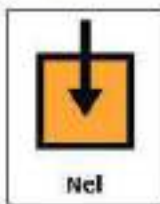
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



Nel



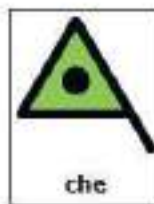
quadro



vedi



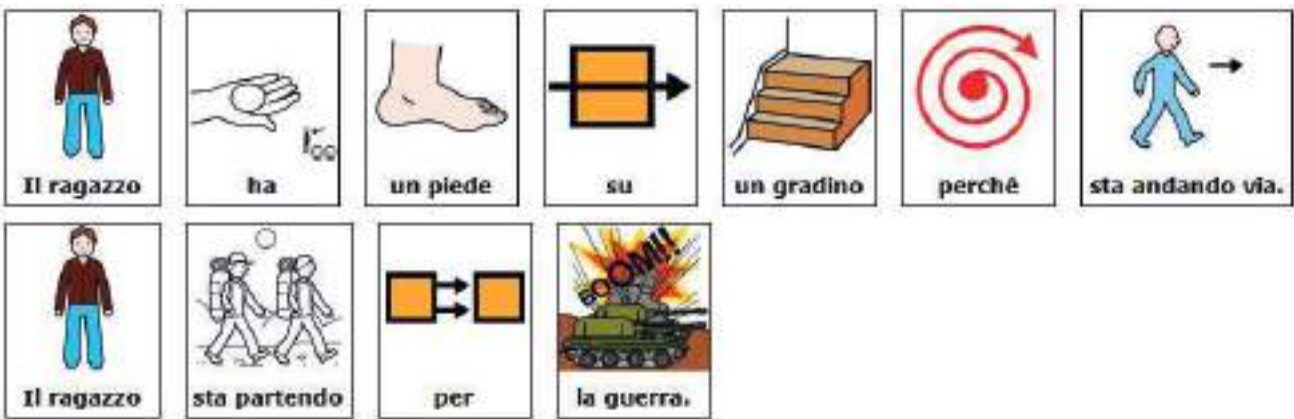
un ragazzo e una ragazza

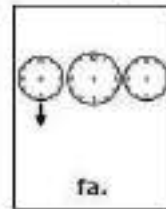
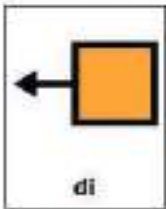


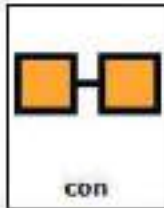
che



si baciano.

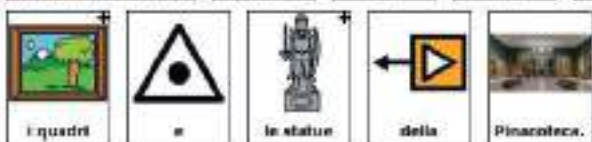
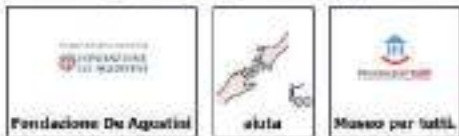
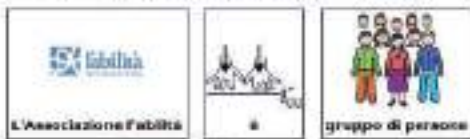
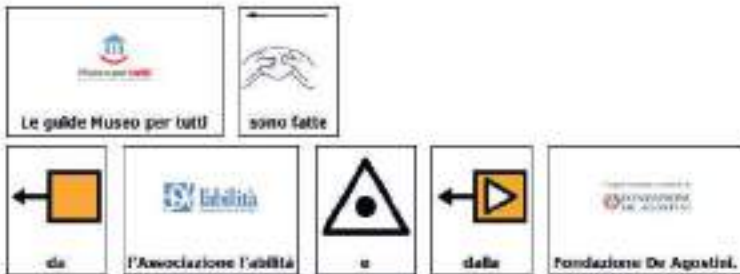
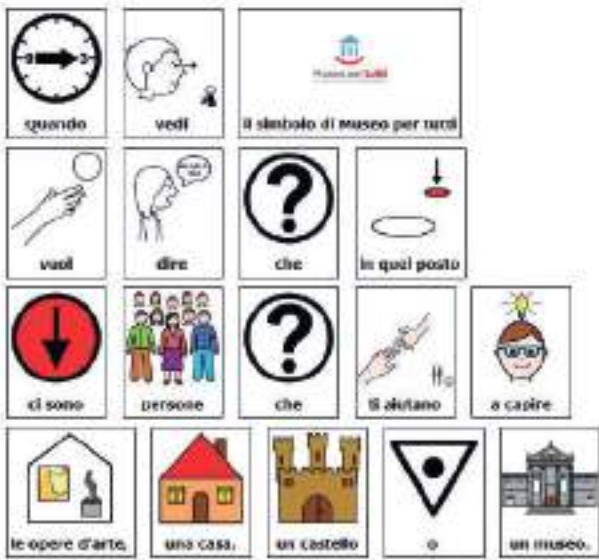








 Dietro	 al	 muro	 è	 buio
 e	 vedi	 l'ombra	 di	 una persona.
 Non sappiamo	 chi è	 questa	 persona.	



FONDAZIONE DE AGOSTINI

**Brera**  
A OCCHI APERTI

**l'abilità**  
Associazione Onlus

La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

Via Pastrengo 16/18 • 20159 Milano  
T./F. 02 66805457 • C.F. 97228140154  
P.IVA 04830790962 • info@labilita.org  
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