

"Best History Museums in Rome"

Created by: Cityseeker

📍 13 Locations Bookmarked



📷 by Peter1936F ©

Museo nazionale del Palazzo di Venezia

"When Art Was Everything"

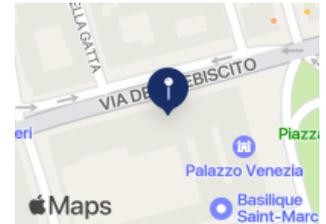
The Museo di Palazzo Venezia houses one of the most important collections of medieval and Renaissance art. The idea was to provide Rome with a museum backed by archaeology that is dedicated to the early Middle Ages, starting from the post-classical age. There are Renaissance paintings, painted wooden sculptures and chests from all over Italy; tapestries from elsewhere in Europe; Neapolitan ceramics, silverware and suits of armor, and 17th- and 18th-Century paintings. One of the most dramatic pieces is a 13th Century enameled Byzantine Christ. There are also terracotta studies by Bernini for the construction of the Triton fountain and the decoration of Castel Sant'Angelo.

📞 +39 06 6999 4284

🌐 www.museopalazzovenezi.it

✉ sspsae-rm.mpv@arti.beniculturali.it

📍 Piazza di S. Marco 49, Rome



📷 by _Pek_ ©

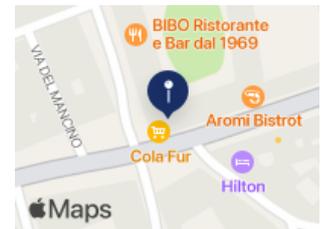
Wax Museum

"History in Wax"

Linked to the famed Madame Tussaud's in London, the Museo delle Cere recreates historical scenes such as Leonardo da Vinci painting the Mona Lisa surrounded by the Medici family and Machiavelli. Another scene shows Mussolini's last Cabinet meeting. There is of course a chamber of horrors with a garrotte, a gas chamber and an electric chair. The museum was built to replicate similar buildings in London and Paris. It is a must visit if one is ever in the city in order to take home some unforgettable memories.

📞 +39 06 679 6482

📍 Piazza dei Santi Apostoli 68/A, Rome



📷 by Anthony Majanlahti ©

Capitoline Museums

"Fantastic Sculptures"

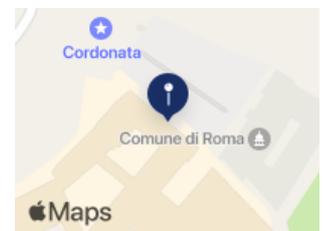
The Capitoline Museums (Musei Capitolini) are archeological and art museums located in Piazza Campidoglio at the top of Capitoline Hill. Michelangelo redesigned the buildings making generous use of giant order columns, a novelty at the time. The museums are made up of the Palazzo Senatorio, Palazzo dei Conservatori, Palazzo Caffarelli-Clementino, and the Palazzo Nuovo, all linked by an underground gallery beneath the piazza. A massive collection of ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian sculptures and artifacts are housed at the museums, in addition to more modern pieces. The 1st Century BCE Greco-Roman sculpture *Lo Spinario*, in the Palazzo dei Conservatori, is one of the collection's most impressive works.

📞 +39 06 0608

🌐 www.museicapitolini.org/en/node

✉ info.museicapitolini@comune.roma.it

📍 Piazza del Campidoglio 1, Rome



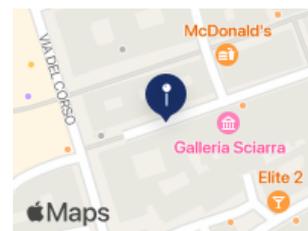


by "Kyle Glenn on Unsplash" on Unsplash

Fondazione Museo Roma

"Modern Cultural Spaces"

Created in 1999, this museum promotes social integration and inclusion. Houses in the magnificent Palazzo Sciarra, it features galleries for temporary exhibitions and private events. The museum was initially called the Museo del Corso until it changed to its present name. The museum exhibits artwork ranging all the way from the 16th Century through modern, contemporary art. A variety of traveling exhibits exposes the people to history of other cultures along with the regional stories.



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Via Marco Minghetti 22, Palazzo Sciarra, Rome

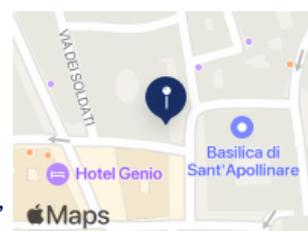


by Daniel Hennemand

National Museum of Rome- Palazzo Altemps

"New Site for Ancient Sculptures"

After 15 years of restoration, the Renaissance Palazzo Altemps has reopened. The lovely Ludovisi collection, at the Museo Nazionale Romano, with many figures of mythological heroes can once again be admired. Much of the statuary is Roman but produced in Greek style. Some works are over a couple of millennia old. The Ludovisi throne showing the birth of Venus is the most famous of the statues. The price of the ticket is inclusive of the other three sites of the Museo Nazionale Romano—the Baths of Diocletian, Crypta Balbi and Palazzo Massimo alle Terme.



+39 06 0608 (Tourist Information)

museonazionaleromano.beniculturali.it/palazzo-altemps/

Piazza di Sant' Apollinare 46, Rome

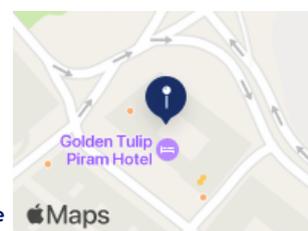


by schizoform

National Roman Museum

"Fragments of the Past"

Established in 1889, the National Roman Museum holds the most important archaeological collection in the world. The collection is apportioned between Palazzo Massimo alle Terme, Palazzo Altemps, Crypta Balbi, and the Baths of Diocletian. The Palazzo Massimo alle Terme houses the prestigious former Kircherian, the Gnecci and the Vittorio Emanuele III museums. The Goldsmiths' Section of jewelry and gems is spectacular. Sculptures, reliefs, portraits and statues speak volumes about the Greek-Hellenistic influence on Roman art as amply exemplified by the Venus Bathing by Doidalsas and the Apollo of the Tiber, among many others. Bronzes from the ships of Nemi and the Dionysus of the Tiber, the most luxurious paintings in rooms of the Villa di Livia at Prima Porta and the Villa della Farnesina, floor mosaics and the museum's numismatic collection are the icing on the cake.



+39 06 3996 7700 (Reservations)

Largo di Villa Peretti, Rome

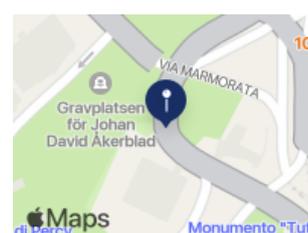


by "Public Domain"

Museo della Via Ostiense - Porta San Paolo

"Historical Importance In Rome"

The museum is located inside Porta San Paolo, which being of utmost historical importance, is one of the must visit museums in Rome. The rooms are used to exhibit some of the important link material between Ostia and Rome, consisting of prints, models, inscriptions, moulds and photographs. The port, built in the 3rd-century wherefrom departed Via Ostiense and Via Laurentina. Telltale inscriptions and reliefs speak volumes of the ancient road between Rome and Ostia. Frescoes from the Basilica of San Paolo, sarcophagi, mosaics, knick-knacks and baubles. Frescoes from between the 13th Century and the 14th Century from a Byzantine chapel make the collection even more eclectic.





by sypress1100

The British School at Rome

"Historical Importance"

The British School at Rome is one of the most sought after academies in the neighborhood of Centro Storico. This place gives a platform to all the researchers and artists to exhibit their work and enlighten people about the history and archeology of Italy. Their knowledge is promoted through exhibitions, seminars, lectures and art. You may also want to visit the library that maintains many facts and photographs that are of historical importance. For more information and events schedules, check out the website or call ahead.

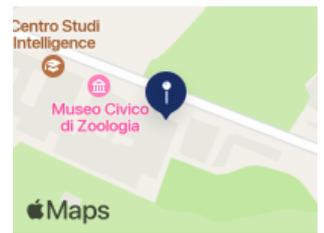


by Flazaza

Museo Civico di Zoologia

"For True Animal Lovers"

Animal lovers, this is a must-visit spot! Museo Civico di Zoologia is ideal if you have children who are at one with Nature, love animals and have boundless curiosity to know more about lesser-known or rare species. They have collections of insects, butterflies and small animals and the skeletons of elephants, monkeys and human beings. This is the perfect place for an educational outing with your children! To find out more, visit the website or call ahead. The museum houses about 5 million specimens. Using modern devices and gadgetry, you could learn about the evolution of diverse lifeforms into their present forms and their adaptation to varied niches that they have come to occupy.

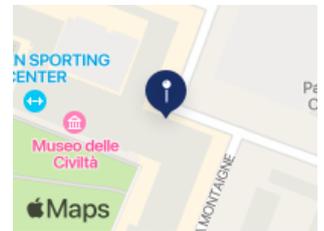


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Il Museo Nazionale delle Arti e Tradizioni Popolari

"A Historic Way of Life"

Il Museo Nazionale delle Arti e Tradizioni Popolari was established in 1911 with the aim of becoming a source of information on traditions in Italian society. Today, it is of great historical significance, with its records on the way of life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The museum also offers valuable insights on historic transport systems, hunting practices, festivals, rituals, the life cycle, agriculture, and more. Il Museo Nazionale delle Arti e Tradizioni Popolari makes for a fascinating place for history buffs.



by Blackcat

Pigorini National Museum of Prehistory and Ethnography

"Looking into the Past"

The many prehistoric finds in Italy and elsewhere in the world have brought Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico "Luigi Pigorini" into being. The items include mammoth tusks and teeth, as well as human bones. The atrium encloses a reconstruction of Guattari cave with a real skull from the Neanderthal era. The first floor holds an ethnographic collection of pottery, jewelry, masks and fabrics. On the second floor you will find archaeological discoveries and tomb reconstructions. The museum often holds exhibitions on ethnological themes. There are many guided tours, informative descriptions, pictures and reconstructions, designed to captivate children of all ages.



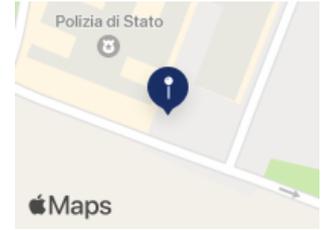


📷 by Leolandi ©

Museo nazionale dell'Alto Medioevo

"Of Knights & Ladies Fair"

One of the most important collections of medieval and Renaissance art is housed in this museum, which covers the period between the end of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Renaissance. The collection includes extremely valuable finds, such as swords made of engraved silver and gold, buckles and tacks for horses, as well as more mundane, everyday items, such as jewelry with painted ceramic pearls and what can only be called the first European collapsible seat. Religious works that depict Celtic designs engraved in stone and rich embroidery from the garments worn by medieval priests are well worth seeing.



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🌐 www.museociviltabeniculturali.it/musei/museo-alto-medioevo.html

✉ medioevo.ostia@artibeniculturali.it

📍 Viale Lincoln 3, Rome

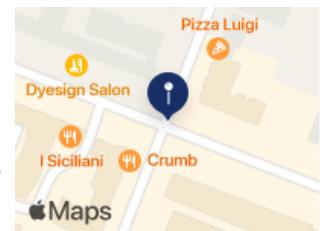


📷 by Carlo Dani ©

Museo storico della comunicazione

"Journey of Telecommunications"

Located in an area that boasts many interesting museums, such as Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico "Luigi Pigorini" and Museo dell'Alto Medioevo, Museo Storico delle Poste e delle Telecomunicazioni has many fascinating things to show you. The perfect place for philatelists, this museum has a marvelous collection, including the Cavallini stamps from Sardinia. The journey of Italian telecommunications, from the telegraph to the television, holds your attention. Once inside, you can admire the ceramic reconstruction of a medieval copy of a map with the military routes of the Romans, devices by Morse, Guglielmo Marconi's unique laboratory for his experiments, a predecessor of the fax machine. A reconstructed ancient Post Office and one of just three Enigma cryptographic machines used during the Second World War for the transmission of coded messages are some of the other exhibits.



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📍 Viale Europa 160, Rome

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