

Welcome to the Rumble Museum workshop

DNA

1. Sit with your partner from the Ashmolean visit and login to a Chromebook
2. Create a new Google Doc and name it using your group number e.g. Group 2 Museum Stories
3. In this Google Doc, write a short story about the object you handled at the Ashmolean Museum. It should be one or two paragraphs long and could be inspired by:
 - What you think about the object
 - Who might have used this object and what they used it for
 - The details you photographed of the object
 - The video you made about different objects during the gallery hunt
4. Add formatting to your story to more effectively convey your story e.g. words emphasised in **bold**, words emphasised in *italics*, A title



ASHMOLEAN
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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CLAUDE LORRAIN
THE ENCHANTED LANDSCAPE
4 Oct 2015 - 4 Jan 2016



CHENEY
SCHOOL

WELCOME

What makes a museum?

Make a list at your tables of the things you think museums have in common.

Has a collection

Open to the public

Preserves objects – and ideas/stories

Collects objects

Interpret objects

Research

Education

In 1998, a group of people who work in and with museums called the Museums Association defined it as follows:

“Museums enable people to explore collections for inspiration, learning and enjoyment. They are institutions that collect, safeguard and make accessible artefacts and specimens, which they hold in trust for society. This definition includes art galleries with collections of works of art, as well as museums with historical collections of objects. ”



ACCREDITED
MUSEUM

ARTS COUNCIL
ENGLAND

What are the objects in front of you?

Using the information sheets provided, please use your chromebooks to fill in information next to each object.

Each pair will explore one or two of the objects, depending on time.

The coin is an original ancient Greek coin - please wear the gloves provided to handle it.

The Rumble Objects



Snake goddess



Found in various sites in Crete dating to 1600 BC. It appears to represent a fertility goddess.



Harvester Vase



Found in Hagia Triada in Southern Crete. It appears to depict a harvest ritual celebration in detail – it includes a musical instrument called a “sistron”.



Phaistos Disc



Found in Phaistos, Crete, dating to 1700 BC.

There are plentiful theories about it, but no one really knows what it is, what it says or how it was used!



Octopus Jar



Found in Crete, dating to 1500 BC.

Its fluid octopus design was common in the late Bronze Age (around 1500BC) on Crete.



Pithos Jar



Found in Crete and related Bronze Age sites around 1500BC.

They were often as tall as a person, with handles for ropes in order for the containers to be lugged around.



Dagger



Often found in the tombs of the Bronze Age Mycenaeans. The best known is the dagger from the Tomb IV, which represents a lion hunt.



Mask of Agamemnon



Discovered at Mycenae in Greece in 1876, and was one of several gold funeral masks. These burial masks were placed over the faces of leaders who had been buried.



Corinthian Helmet



This type of helmet is known as a 'Corinthian helmet' by archaeologists because the goddess Athena is shown wearing it on Corinthian coins from its period of use (7th - 3rd Century BC). This style of helmet was also frequently featured on the decorative vases.



Kylix Cup



The kylix displays an image from the story of the Greek hero Odysseus passing the Sirens. The image appears on a stamnos (Greek vase) dating to the fifth century BC, which is currently in the British Museum. It was found in Italy. In the story Odysseus asks his sailors to tie him to the mast of the ship, while they plugged their ears with wax, so he can hear the Siren's song.

A kylix is a type of Greek wine-drinking or wine-mixing cup. It was commonly used at a symposium (drinking party).



Tetradrachm Coin



The tetradrachm is an ancient Greek silver coin equivalent to four drachmae. It was in wide circulation from around 510 to around 38 BC.

The Athenian tetradrachm was stamped with the head of the goddess Athena on the obverse. The reverse was stamped with the image of the owl of Athena, the symbol of the Athenian polis, with a sprig of olive and a crescent for the moon. It was known as *glaux* (γλαύξ, little owl) throughout the ancient world.

A tetradrachm was worth about four times a skilled worker's daily wage, and could buy luxuries such as jewelry and horses.



Bust of Athena



This bust is based on the famous sculpture known as "The Piraeus Athena", which is a bronze statue dated to the fourth century BC.

It currently resides in the Archaeological Museum of Piraeus. Athena is wearing a Corinthian helmet, which in fourth century B.C became very popular, as opposed to an Attic helmet where she is shown wearing in other sculptures. The helmet in the Piraeus Athena has griffins on each side of the crest, and two owls on the visor.



Wooden Lyre



Lyres were known to be used by the ancient Greeks, and were in many ways like miniature harps. A classical lyre has a hollow body which was made out of turtle shell. Bards and poets are often described or depicted in ancient Greek and Roman art and literature as playing a lyre while reciting poetry.