



I. Enter the Greek galleries.

A. The most ancient Greek art objects are from the Cycladic period.

1. How old are the Cycladic objects in this gallery?

2. What do they depict?

B. Greek vases were famous for their beautiful images showing scenes from mythology. They used a special and unique process called oxidation, which would burn a thin layer of clay called slip on the pots to give them a black glaze. The red color of the vases is caused by the mineral iron found in the clay.

1. Find a Greek vase with black figures on a red background and write down the name and date it was created:

2. Locate one with red figures on a black background, then write down name and date: _____

3. Circle the style you prefer: Red Figures on Black Black figures on Red

C. Herakles is one of the most famous and enduring heroes from Greek mythology. There are several ancient Greek vases with images of Herakles on them grouped together in one case in the gallery.

1. One of the Greek vases shows Herakles fighting a many-headed monster known as a: _____

2. This type of vase was used for holding perfumes and ointments. What is it called? _____ (hint – look for the number and label!)

3. Another Herakles vase shows him with the Sphinx. Can you answer the riddle of the sphinx: *What walks on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?* _____

D. Circle the mythological creatures, gods and goddesses found on the Greek and Roman vases:

Centaur Athena Poseidon Zeus Cyclops Medusa

Artemis Aphrodite Pegasus Hippocamp

E. Which of the two bronze helmets do you prefer? _____
Why? _____

F. Silver and gold were mined by the ancient Greeks and Romans mined to use for money and jewelry. They also mined electrum, which is a mix of silver and gold.

1. Name one of the objects made of electrum: _____

2. What types of jewelry are found in the Greek gallery?
_____.

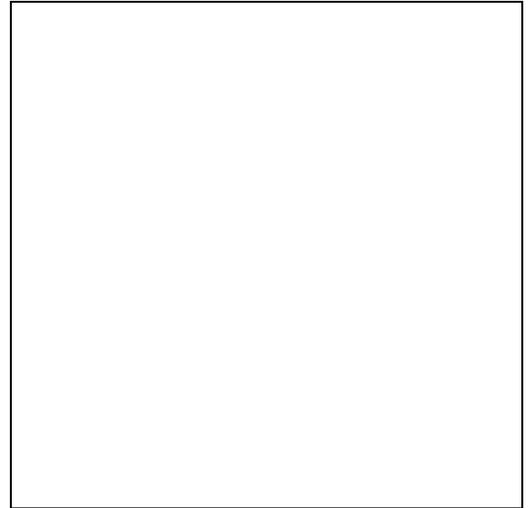
3. What is the oldest Greek coin found in the gallery?
_____.

4. What type of Greek ship is depicted on a coin?
_____.

G. What is your favorite animal found in the Greek gallery
- a bird, sea creature, or horse?

Make a quick sketch of it:

Write down the information on the label next to it:



II. Enter the Roman Galleries

A. The search for more mythological creatures continues!

1. Find the gryphons and write down the art material they are made of:
_____.

2. What kind of tools do you think a sculptor would need to create a work of art like this? _____.

B. Locate the object made of lead.

1. What is it? _____. In our everyday lives, we use _____ made of lead.

C. The minotaur was a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. His sister was the princess Ariadne. Locate the sculpture of Ariadne.

1. What kind of creatures are depicted in the sculpture with her?
_____.

2. What is Ariadne doing? _____.

D. Mosaics were popular in ancient Roman homes, and used to decorate the floor.

1. What do you think is happening in the large mosaic in the center of the gallery?
_____.

2. Count the centaurs shown in this mosaic: _____.

3. How long do you think it would take to make a mosaic this large?
_____.

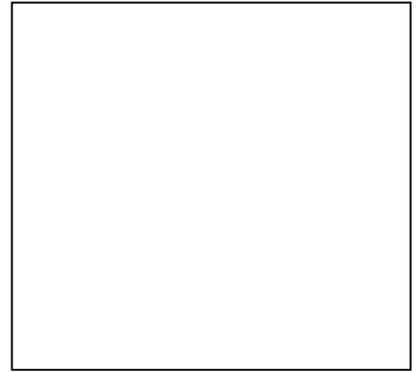
E. There are more mosaics in this gallery. Find the one which looks like a labyrinth (maze), the home of the minotaur.

1. What does the mosaic next to it depict? _____.

F. The Greek city of Athens was named for the goddess Athena. She is the goddess of wisdom, warfare, strategy and crafts. In her hand she holds an olive branch, to represent her gift of the olive tree to the city of Athens. She loaned her shield to the hero Perseus on his quest to vanquish Medusa, a monster with snakes instead of hair whose gaze could turn a

person to stone. He brought Medusa's head to Athena, and she is often shown wearing it on her aegis (breastplate).

1. Draw your own head of Medusa in the box.
2. How old is this statue of Athena? _____.
3. What is she wearing that would be helpful in battle?
_____.



G. Locate the hoard of silver.

12. What types of food would you be able to eat on plates of this size? _____
_____.
13. How many silver spoons are there? _____.

Ancient Romans often traveled with their own spoon.

14. What is the one food utensil would you travel with? _____.

H. Draw lines to connect the Greek god to their Roman counterpart. Put a star next to the ones found in the found in the Greek and Roman galleries. Which is your favorite and why?

Zeus

Mercury

Hera

Diana

Poseidon

Mars

Dionysus

Juno

Artemis

Ceres

Hermes

Vulcan

Athena

Neptune

Ares

Minerva

Hephaestus

Jupiter

Demeter

Bacchus