

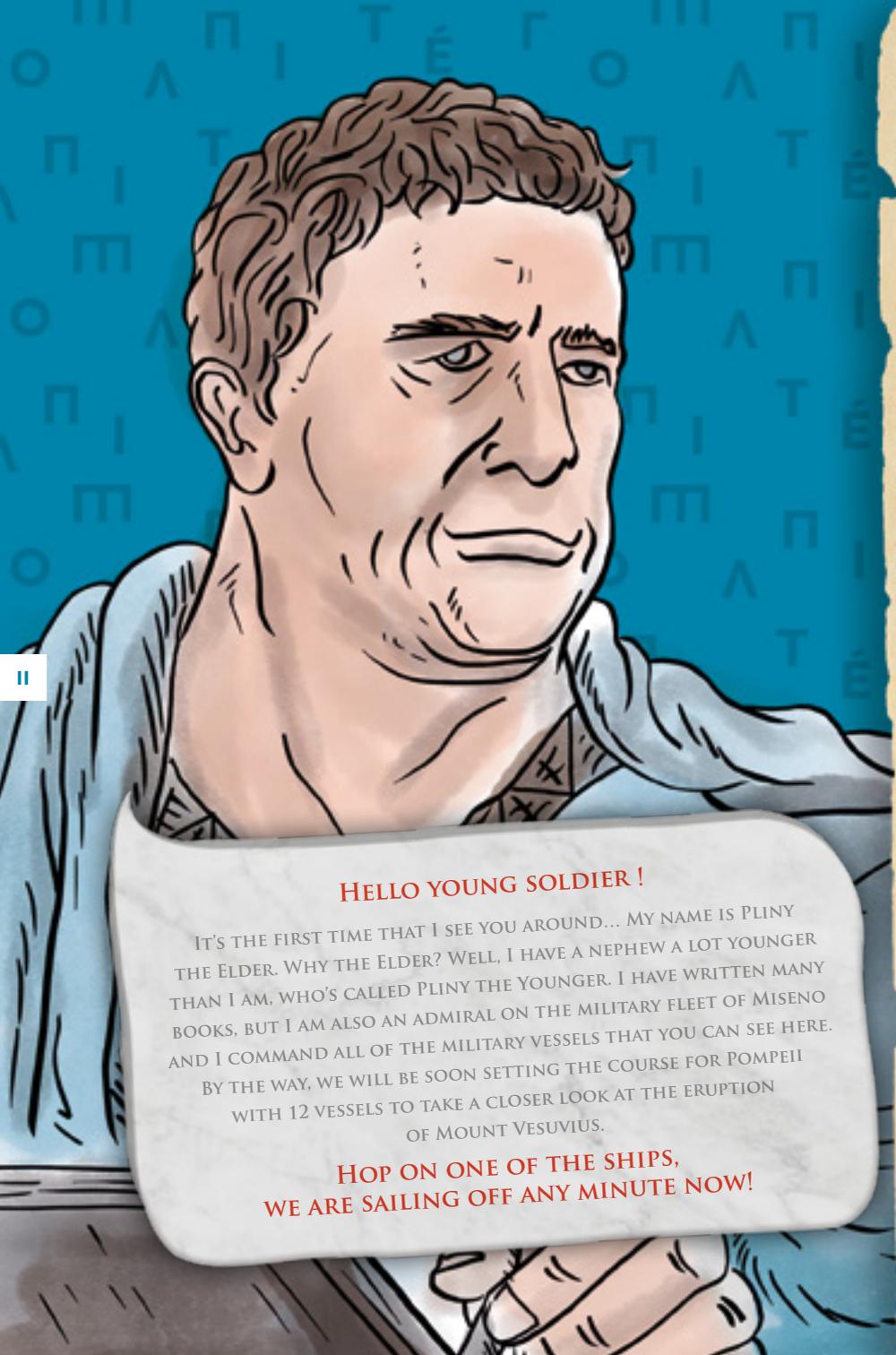
ΜΥΣÉE DE LA
ΓΟΜΑ
ΠΙΤÉ



ΓΕΣCUING ΡΟΠΡΕII

THE BOOKLET WHERE YOU'VE THE HERO !

7-12 yo - EN



HELLO YOUNG SOLDIER !

IT'S THE FIRST TIME THAT I SEE YOU AROUND... MY NAME IS PLINY THE ELDER. WHY THE ELDER? WELL, I HAVE A NEPHEW A LOT YOUNGER THAN I AM, WHO'S CALLED PLINY THE YOUNGER. I HAVE WRITTEN MANY BOOKS, BUT I AM ALSO AN ADMIRAL ON THE MILITARY FLEET OF MISENO AND I COMMAND ALL OF THE MILITARY VESSELS THAT YOU CAN SEE HERE. BY THE WAY, WE WILL BE SOON SETTING THE COURSE FOR POMPEII WITH 12 VESSELS TO TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

**HOP ON ONE OF THE SHIPS,
WE ARE SAILING OFF ANY MINUTE NOW!**



Step 1

We are in the year 79 AD and the Roman Empire is a very large territory that includes the entire Mediterranean Sea on which we are sailing now. The emperor is the leader of this great power. **But what is his name?** Look at the busts around you to find the right answer and circle it below.



TITVS



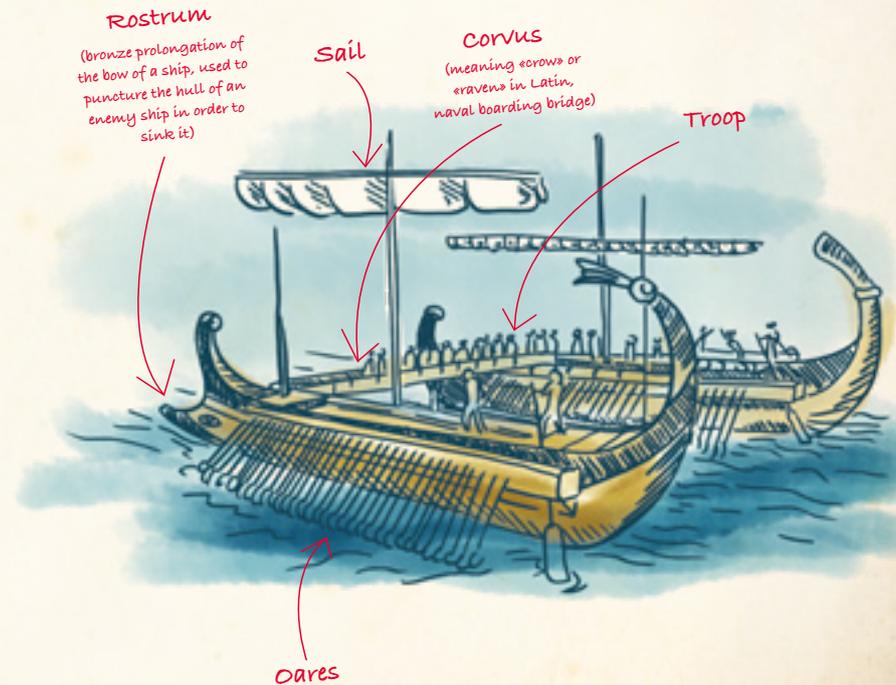
TIBERIUS

The sea is a very busy place you know, it's a battle site and a trading site at the same time. What is most interesting to you? **If you want to know more about naval boarding techniques, go to step 2.1. If on the contrary you prefer to learn more about the difference between a military and a merchant vessel, lets meet at step 2.2**

Step 2.1

When boarding another ship, the boat itself is considered as the main weapon. And it is indeed possible to use different elements of the ship to attack! You can discover some of these elements on the illustration below.

If you keep your eyes open, you may find one of them in the exhibition...



Rostrum

(bronze prolongation of the bow of a ship, used to puncture the hull of an enemy ship in order to sink it)

Sail

Corvus

(meaning crow or raven in Latin, naval boarding bridge)

Troop

Oars

Step 2.2

Did you know that each vessel has its specific characteristics? Look, the military vessel that we are sailing on is very different from the merchant vessel that we just came across. The merchant ship is wider, it moves forward only by its sails and there are no soldiers among the crew. **Find the relief in the exhibition that shows a military vessel and compare it to the merchant vessel shown below.** There is a major difference between them! Which one? **To find out, decipher the code below by crossing out 1 out of 2 letters starting by the first letter:**



answer:



In 79 AD the entire Mediterranean region is under Roman control and they call it Mare Nostrum ("our sea"). Thanks to this maritime peacetime, trading (objects, food, fabrics) and cultural exchanges (religion, ideas, everyday habits) flourish.

The exhibition shows us a nice example of a mixture of Egyptian and Roman beliefs. Would you like to take a look? If yes, go to step 3.1.

We also found a great number of amphoras that were used to transport food and beverages by boat. If you prefer this, you should go to step 3.2.



UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGICAL SEARCHES

UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGICAL SEARCHES REVEALED MANY OBJECTS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA COMING FROM SHIPWRECKS. DIVER - ARCHEOLOGISTS FIRST CLEAN THE AREA WITH A SPECIAL VACUUM CLEANER FOR MUD. THEN THEY TAKE PICTURES, MAKE DRAWINGS OF THE SITE AND AFTER THAT THE OBJECTS ARE PULLED UP TO BE TAKEN CARE OFF IN A LABORATORY IN ORDER NOT TO DAMAGE THEM WHEN THEY COME INTO CONTACT WITH OXYGEN.

Step 3.1

At that time Egypt was part of the Roman Empire. Thanks to exchanges on the Mediterranean Sea the cult of Egyptian gods and goddesses spreads throughout the whole empire. There are influences on both Roman and Egyptian side and representations evolve.

Anubis, the god with the dog or jackal head, is one of the major Egyptian gods. The Romans will introduce this god but change his look. The Egyptian Anubis wears a loincloth (kind of skirt) as the Roman Anubis wears a toga (citizen clothing).

Find the statue of the Egyptian god Anubis dressed in a Roman toga (clue: he has dog ears) and surround the right drawing below.



Step 3.2

Amphoras are used to transport goods of all kinds and they are used only once. That's why lots of them have been found during excavations. There are different kinds of amphoras, according to their content: wine, olive oil, fish sauce (*garum*), etc.

Can you link the right amphora to its content? You figure it out!



Here are three clues to help you:

- I am very long, and what I contain doesn't exist anymore today but nuoc - mâm comes quite close.
- I am the roundest of the three amphoras, and I contain an important ingredient of the Mediterranean cuisine.
- I have the shape of a spinning top and I contain the gods' Bacchus favorite drink.

We chatted for such a long time that we can already see the city of Pompeii on the horizon! Look over there in the distance, can you see it? The woman that tries to flee the eruption by the sea is in trouble, she needs our help!



Cameo



Intaglio

PRECIOUS JEWELRY

IN THE SHOWCASE YOU CAN SEE VERY DELICATE AND PRECIOUS JEWELRY, THEIR OWNER MUST HAVE BEEN VERY RICH! AMONGST OTHERS THERE ARE ONE COME AND ONE INTAGLIO. BUT DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM? WELL, IF YOU LOOK CAREFULLY YOU WILL SEE THAT THE COME IS CARVED OUT IN RELIEF AND THE INTAGLIO IS THE OPPOSITE, SOMETIMES CALLED "HOLLOW RELIEF".

Step 4

This patrician lady was very lucky to cross our path and be saved by us on time! While escaping she tried to save everything possible; mostly jewelry of priceless value made of gold and precious stones.

Up to you to make her look again like the wealthy and noble Roman woman she once was by drawing on her the jewelry that you can see in the showcase of the exhibition.



This woman has lost everything during the disaster, starting by her beautiful richly decorated villa... There was even a garden to cool off a little during summer. Maybe she can talk to you about it!

If you would like to learn more about the furniture and the interior decoration go to step 5.1 if you prefer discussing the Roman gardens, head towards step 5.2.

Step 5.1

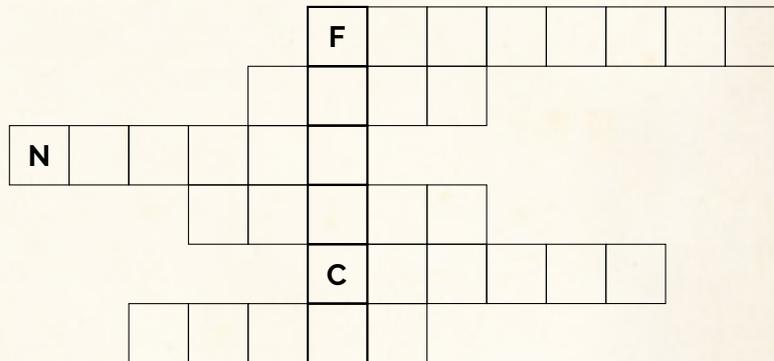
There was one room in her Pompeiian villa that she particularly liked: the *triclinium* that was used as a sitting area and dining room. **Can you link each piece of Roman furniture with the corresponding modern version?**

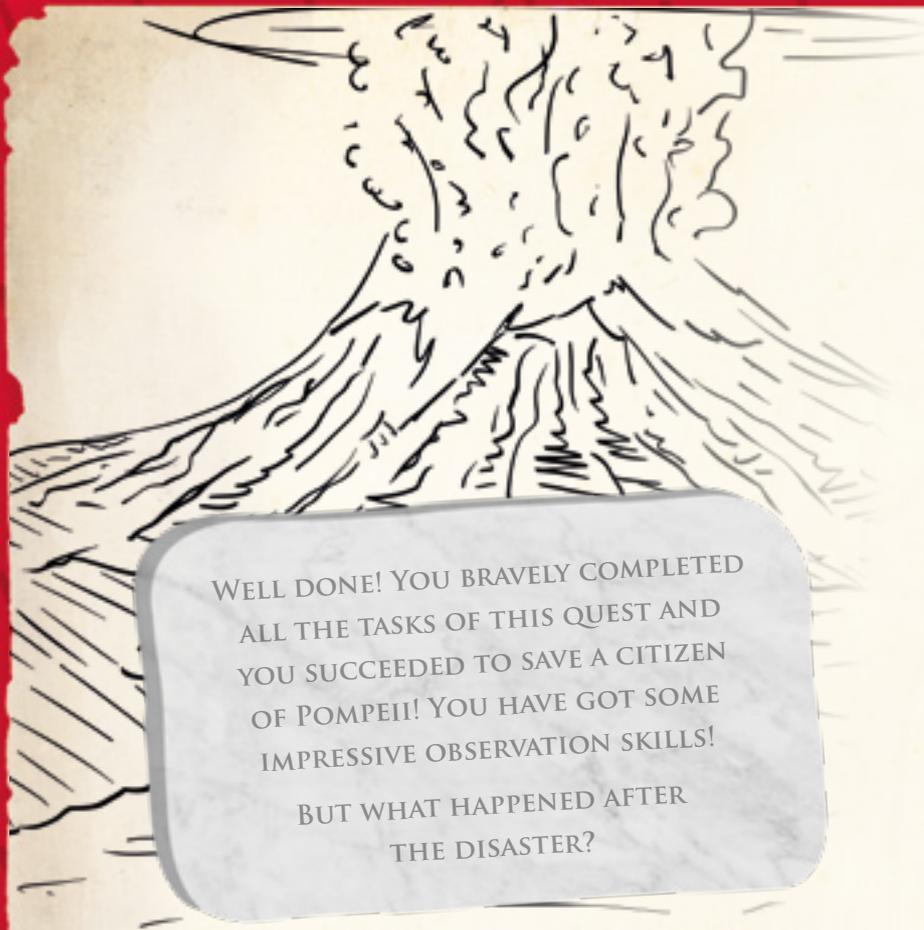


Step 5.2

Not all of the Roman houses are lucky enough to have a peristyle. This means a luxurious garden surrounded by columns with basins, statues etc. There is a picture of a garden and its basin. **Take a good look at it and fill out the grid. You will discover the name of the technique that was used to carry out this painting.**

Words to use : fountain, basin, tree, decor, column, nature,





WELL DONE! YOU BRAVELY COMPLETED ALL THE TASKS OF THIS QUEST AND YOU SUCCEEDED TO SAVE A CITIZEN OF POMPEII! YOU HAVE GOT SOME IMPRESSIVE OBSERVATION SKILLS! BUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE DISASTER?

The process of fossilization

Several hours after the eruption of the Vesuvius the city of Pompeii and the inhabitants that were still present were buried under a thick layer of numerous debris and ashes. The avalanche froze the entire site which fossilized over time and was discovered only 1700 years later.

The casting technique

In the exhibition you can see casts of human bodies. The bodies decomposed and over time only the bones were left. Therefore, a "space" was created inside the layer of ashes and rocks. In the 19th century, Giuseppe Fiorelli had the idea of pouring plaster inside of these "spaces". This way the plaster takes the shape of the body that has disappeared and creates the casts that you see in the exhibition.



Doubts on the dating of the disaster

Until very recently, archeologists thought that the disaster took place on the 24th of August 79 AD. However, during recent excavations a graffiti was discovered with the date of the 17th of October. This and other indications make us think that the real date was probably at the end of October.

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Graphic conception : Zebrand
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