Way-finding Activity – Due October 7
FIRST FLOOR and Lobby
Begin by getting a museum map at the information desk.
*Start by exploring the outer and inner lobby. Look up! Which works of art either extend down from the ceiling or up toward the ceiling?
*Take a look in the MIA gift shop. How much does the Paul Bunyan mug cost?
*Briefly describe what is currently in the Family Center.
*What is on display in the Cargill Gallery? At what point in his life did the artist create this?
*Where do public tours begin?
SECOND FLOOR
Go up the stairs, to the second floor and find gallery 203.
<u>China</u> *Go into gallery 203, with many Chinese landscape paintings. Choose one of these paintings, and take a long, careful look, noting the subject matter and the type of landscape depicted. Give the title and date (if available) of the painting.

*Next, walk to gallery 210 and find *Jade Mountain*. Compare it to your chosen landscape painting, listing two similarities and two differences you see between these works.

Name:_____

clue how the original owners used the space.
Reception Hall:
Scholar's Study:
*In gallery 215, examine the horse sculptures from the Han Dynasty. What did the horses symbolize?
South and Southeast Asia *Discover the Shiva Nataraja in gallery 211. Mimic his pose and describe how it felt to do this.
*Find the sculpture of the Yogini in gallery 211. What was a sign of her divine status, now missing?
*Find the Tibetan mandala in gallery 212. What do you want to know about it? Does the label answer your question(s)?
*Compare these two representations of the Buddha, noting 4 similarities the figures share: Shakyamuni Buddha, Tibet (gallery 212) Enshrined Buddha, Burma (gallery 213)
*Find the sculpture of Shiva's son, Ganesha, in the Southeast Asian galleries. What surprises you about him?

*Find the Chinese *Reception Hall* and the *Scholar's Study*. For each space, examine the type of furnishings and how they are arranged in the space. List 5 things in each room that give you a

Ancient	Greece	and	Rome
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*Choose an image or an object from the ancient Greek collection. List the title and date. Give two reasons why this object or image intrigued you.
*Look at the bronze Roman <i>Caduceus</i> on display in gallery 241 and read its label. On what Greek vase do you find a caduceus, and who holds it?
*Find the Greek <i>Grave Stele</i> from the 5 th century BCE in gallery 241 and compare to the <i>Cinerary Box</i> from the Roman Empire in the same gallery. What are three differences you see?
*In gallery 242, explore the display of Roman glass. What material caused the glass to survive centuries of burial in soil?
Africa *Take a look around the African galleries (236, 250, and 254) and consider how the works of art are constructed and what they are made of. List at least ten different materials used.
*On the Interactive Map station, find the information on Mami Wata. Answer these questions: What was the origin of the Mami Wata figure?
What other region of the world recognizes the divine powers of Mami Wata?
*On one of the iPads in the galleries, read the entry for "Performing Dance and Music." Look around the galleries, thinking of these objects in use. Answer the following questions:

and perform?
What musical instruments do you see displayed?
*In gallery 250, discover the Egyptian <i>False Door of Iry-en-Akhet</i> from 2400 BCE and the Kalabari <i>Funerary Screen</i> , late 19 th century. What are two similarities these objects share?
<u>Islam</u>
*Choose three examples from the objects on display and briefly explain how they were used.
*What are three decorative motifs or patterns you see repeated on Islamic objects?
Americas
*In gallery 260, what culture produced a ceramic object depicting the Underwater Panther?
*Examine the Mayan ceramic vessels. What beverage did they enjoy drinking?
Go back to the main corridor, and walk up the marble staircase to the $3^{\rm rd}$ floor.
THIRD FLOOR
13th – 18th Century Europe
*In gallery 340, examine these two sets of armor: Armor, Japan, early 17 th century and

Which mask in the collection do you think would have been the most difficult to wear

Armor, Germany, 1520. List two similarities and two differences.

Similarities:
Differences:
*In gallery 343, find as many images of the Virgin Mary as you can. What are the similarities and differences in these images? Similarities:
Differences:
*Browse gallery 330, looking in particular at the largest paintings. Choose one of these paintings, and describe the artist's use of light in the composition.
*Go into Gallery 311. Spend a few minutes examining Rembrandt's <i>Lucretia</i> , first from the distance of the gallery chairs and then close to the painting. What are some of the details you appreciate from a closer view?
*Find Ganymede and the Eagle in gallery 307. Where has Thorvaldsen signed this sculpture?
16 th - 20 th Century European Period Rooms and Decorative Arts *Explore the <i>Grand Salon from the Hôtel Gaillard de La Bouëxière</i> , and read the panels regarding the salon's decorative motifs in the adjoining gallery. What is <i>singerie</i> , and where in this room is it found?
*In gallery 324, view some of the porcelain on display. What was the secret to making true porcelain?

*Enter into the Tudor Room. Describe some of the details you see carved in the wood paneling.
*Find the Northumberland Room, and look at the portraits on display. Who is related to Princess Diana?
*Go into gallery 350. Find the Venetian cutlery set. Explain why coral was thought to be a useful material to include in your cutlery.
<u>Judaica</u> *What two words are represented on the stained glass window in gallery 362? What symbols are the words associated with?
*Why were spices included in the <i>havdalah</i> ceremony?
Congratulations! You now know your way around much of the museum! Good job! (There will be another way-finding activity later in the year for areas not covered here.)