SELF-GUIDES TO
THE ART INSTITUTE OF
CHICAGO

How to Use the *Ancient Art and Ideas through the Ages* Self-Guides

The following self-guides, *Ancient Art and Ideas through the Ages*, provide students with the opportunity to discover the impact of ancient Greece and Rome on art from later periods. These three age-appropriate self-guides will lead students to related objects in the collections of American arts, European decorative arts, European painting, and Modern and contemporary painting and sculpture. Photocopy the appropriate self-guide for students to use at the museum, or adapt all three of them to meet your students' needs.

Prior to using these self-guides at the museum, prepare your students in the classroom by using this *Art of the Ancient Mediterranean World: Egypt, Greece, Italy* teacher manual.

In the classroom:
• look for “Ancient Mediterranean Connections” referenced under each object included on the self-guide
• prepare your students by discussing and showing them transparencies or slides of these “Ancient Mediterranean Connections”

At the museum,
• a teacher or chaperone must accompany students at all times.
• remind students to look, not touch.
• remind students to use pencil only.
• remind students not to use cases, pedestals, or walls as writing surfaces.
• consult a museum map for gallery locations and/or ask a security guard for assistance in finding specific galleries.

Because objects in the museum's collection often rotate or may be loaned for a special exhibition, some of the works listed in this guide may not be in the galleries at the time of your visit.
ANCIENT ART AND IDEAS THROUGH THE AGES
A Self-Guide to Related Objects for Elementary School Students

Art from ancient Greece and Rome had a big impact on art through the ages. Ancient myths, architecture, artistic styles, clothing, and history can be found in American, European, and 20th-century works of art. Explore these works of art to discover their connections to the ancient world!

Go to the American Arts galleries

In A.D. 79, a volcano named Mount Vesuvius erupted and buried the Roman suburb of Pompeii and the people who lived there. In the 1800s the English novelist, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, wrote a book about the volcano’s eruption. Nydia, a blind flower girl, was one of the book’s characters, and the American artist, Randolph Rogers, sculpted her image in 1858.

- Which of the five senses does the blind Nydia use to escape from the volcano’s fire and destruction?

_______________ and ________________.

- Circle the four items from the list below that make the sculpture look like one from ancient Greece or Rome.

leather purse
nylon costume
fallen Corinthian column at her feet
white marble

loose-flowing clothing
stainless steel
umbrella
perfect (idealized) features

(Ancient Mediterranean Connections: Funerary Stele, image 13; Portrait Head of the Emperor Hadrian, image 16; Statue of Aphrodite of Knidos, image 17; Fragment of a Sarcophagus, image 20)
This is a portrait of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States, sculpted by William Rush out of terracotta (baked clay). Many thought it was a perfect likeness of the president. Today, just as Roman rulers appeared on coins, President Jackson's portrait is on the $20 bill.

- What two words best describe President Jackson's expression?

_________________ and ________________.

- People who knew Andrew Jackson said that this portrait looked just like the president. If he walked into this gallery, how would you recognize him? Describe three features that would help you to identify him.

_________________, _____________, and ____________.

(Ancient Mediterranean Connections: Portrait Head of the Emperor Hadrian, image 16; Coin Showing the Emperor Nero, image 12)

Go to the European Decorative Arts galleries

This Austrian desk is shaped like a lyre, a musical instrument similar to a harp that was played by the ancient Greeks.

- What mythological creature appears at the bottom of the desk?

______________________________

- What two real animals form this mythological creature?

_________________ and ________________.

(Ancient Mediterranean Connection: Pair of Griffin Protomes, image 8)
Go to the European Painting galleries

This painting shows Hercules’ second labor. He is about to defeat the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many snake heads. Every time Hercules cut off one of the Hydra’s snake heads, two grew back!

- What attributes (identifying objects) tell you this is Hercules? _______________ and _______________.

- This painting was made more than 2000 years after the story of Hercules was created. Today Hercules can be seen on television and in the Disney movie, Hercules. Why do you think stories about Hercules still entertain people today?

Go to the Modern and Contemporary Art galleries

The artist who made this bronze sculpture of a falling warrior was inspired by ancient Greek sculpture from the Parthenon in Athens.

- What supports the warrior from his fall?
- Look at the warrior’s body and face. What two words best describe them? _______________ and _______________.

- What other connections to ancient Greece and Rome can you find at The Art Institute of Chicago?