

A new multi-cultural model

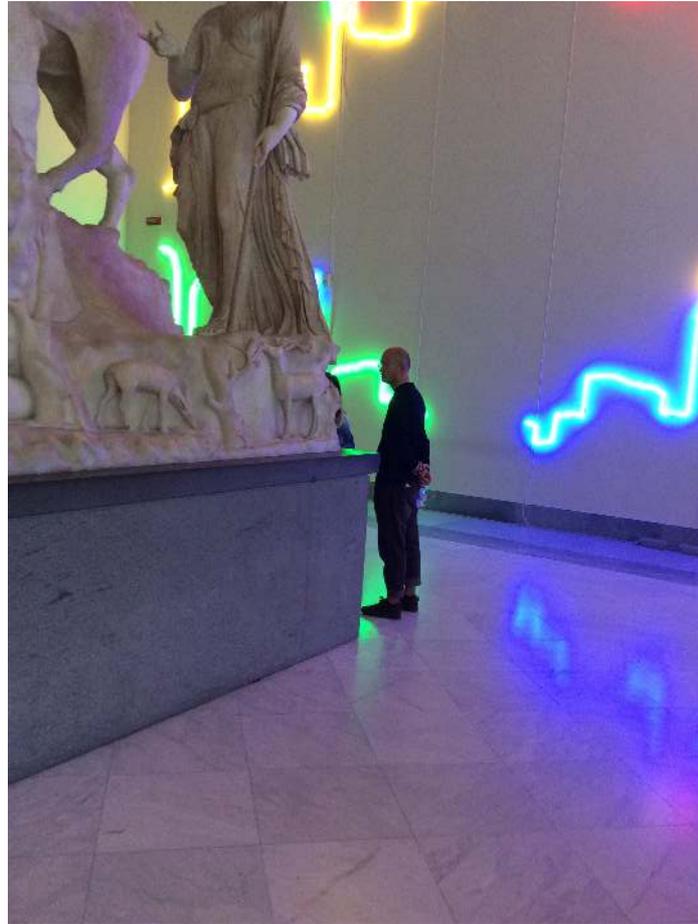


A new multicultural model

Two actions

- *Through the others' eyes*: realization of supports after the implementation of 8 workshops with Chinese Fine Arts Academy and University Students in Naples.
- *8 children visiting MANN*: realization of didactic supports after workshops with 8 non italian children in the Museum

Through the others' eyes



Through the others' eyes

The idea of the project was to create a small guide in of the Museum made of the description of 10 of the most important artifacts/sections of the museum specifically targetd for a Chinese culture audience. The idea was not simpli to translate in Chinese the contents, but to create culturally oriented contents.

5 workshops were organized with 6 Chinese Univeristy Students (with a good background in Chinese art history and history) in Naples. The workshops were guided by an archaeologist with the support of a Chinese cultural mediator. The goal of the workshops was to highlight elements that could be useful to compare Greek-Roman classical culture with Chinese culture so to create a more culturally accessible guide for the Chinese audience.

Through the others' eyes

M museo
archeologico
nazionale
di napoli

在别人眼里的我们

通过十幅本馆珍品让我们面向华语来宾



M museo
archeologico
nazionale
di napoli

Compared Chronology

年历对照



西方世界

公元前十二至 公元前十一世纪,被命名为荷马时期,以荷马记载的一些有关古希腊周边发生的故事,以及特洛伊战争的著作作为依据而得名。

公元前八世纪至公元前五世纪,为西方殖民 时期。地中海的西南部地区沦为古希腊人的殖民地。在此同期,古罗马也在公元前 753 年建立。

公元前五世纪,在西方人想象中,仍是古希腊的“古典”时期,尤其是在艺术领域。同时,古罗马正从君主制转换成共和国。

公元前四世纪,为亚历山大大帝征服古希腊 时期。亚历山大大帝(公元前 356 - 323 年)统治了古希腊,并延伸至东方,把古希腊文化与印度及东方当地文化相融。

公元前三至公元前二世纪 古罗马正进行更进一步的扩张。征服了所有属于大希腊的领地,并进一步扩张、延伸到地中海其他地区。

公元前一世纪,古罗马转换为罗马帝国。此时罗马帝国控制的领土非常之广大。大将军凯撒(Julius Caesar, 公元前 100-44 年)把更多的权力集中到他自己的手中。直到他遇 难后,继任他的奥塔维亚诺才正式获得了大帝的称号。其后,公元元年,在奥古斯都大帝统治时期,以拿撒勒人耶稣的诞生为标志,基督教开始繁衍光大。

华夏文明

公元前十二至 十一世纪的中国,为青铜器时代。也是统治在黄河流域的商殷(公元前1600 - 1050年左右)时期。

公元前八至 五世纪为中国的春秋时期。春秋时代(公元前770 - 454年)的中国领土被各方霸权分割成众多大小国度。互相争执,很不安宁。

前五世纪乃中国的战国时期。大约自公元前五世纪中叶起(公元前453-221年),战事连绵,是一个以各国之间的冲突和社会政治危机为特征的动乱时期。

前四世纪,中国的秦王朝正进行扩张,逐步吞并诸国。开始走向千年中华“天下一统”的道路。

前三世纪 第一个中华帝国建立。在公元前221年,嬴政统一了动乱的诸国,奠定了秦始皇称号,实现了两千多年来一统天下的夙愿。

公元前三世纪至公元三世纪,为中国的汉代。公元前206年刘邦建立了汉王朝(公元前206年 - 公元220年)。汉代持续了整整四个世纪,给华夏文明留下了不可磨灭的印记,与西方罗马帝国 并立,相映成辉,有过之而无不及。儒学乃国家的主流意识形态。

Compared chronology

年历对照



WESTERN WORLD 西方世界

CHINA 华夏文明

III-II Century B.C. ROME EXPANSION

Great expansion of Rome that conquers all the Great Greece and take possession of the Mediterranean.

III CENTURY B.C. FIRST CHINESE EMPIRE

In 221 B.C. Ying Zheng unites the country with the title of First Emperor of Qin dynasty, giving birth to an idea of Empire that would have last 2000 years.

Important events to know before visiting the Museum:

- 59 A.D., riot in Pompeii' Amphitheatre aftr Nero's reign.
- 79 A.D. under Emperor Titus eruption of Mount Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum
- 216 AD, opening in Rome of the Caracalla's Bath

- 64 A.D. Emperor Mingdi sees in his dreams a man with the golden body; according to the legend he is Buddha and indian religion enters in China.

- 220 A.D. With the fall of the Han dynasty a long age of uncertainty begins.

西方世界

华夏文明

公元前十二至 公元前十一世纪,被命名为荷马时期,以荷马记载的一些有关古希腊周边发生的故事,以及特洛伊战争的著作作为依据而得名。

公元前十二至 十一世纪的中国,为青铜器时代,也是统治在黄河流域的商殷(公元前1600-1050年左右)时期。

公元前八世纪至公元前五世纪为西方殖民时期。地中海的西南部地区沦为古希腊人的殖民地,在此同期,古罗马也在公元前753年建立。

公元前八至 五世纪为中国的春秋时期。春秋时代(公元前770-454年)的中国领土被各方霸权分割成众多大小国度,互相争执,很不安宁。

公元前五世纪在西方人想象中,仍是古希腊的“古典”时期,尤其是在艺术领域。同时,古罗马正从君主制转换成共和国。

前五世纪乃中国的战国时期,大约自公元前五世纪中叶起(公元前453-221年),战事连绵,是一个以各国之间的冲突和社会政治危机为特征的动乱时期。

公元前四世纪为亚历山大大帝征服古希腊时期。亚历山大大帝(公元前356-323年)统治了古希腊,并延伸至东方,把古希腊文化与印度及东方当地文化相融。

前四世纪,中国的秦王朝正进行扩张,逐步吞并诸国,开始走向千年中华“天下一统”的道路。

公元前三至公元前二世纪,古罗马正进行更进一步的扩张。征服了所有属于古希腊的领地,并进一步扩张、延伸到地中海其他地区。

前三世纪,第一个中华帝国建立。在公元前221年,嬴政统一了动乱的诸国,奠定了秦始皇称号,实现了两千多年来一统天下的夙愿。

公元前一世,古罗马转换为罗马帝国。此时罗马帝国控制的领土非常之广大。大将 平凯撒(Julius Caesar,公元前100-44年)把更多的权力集中到他自己手中。直到他遇难后,继任他的奥塔维亚诺才正式获得了大帝的称号。其后公元元年,在奥古斯都大帝统治时期,以拿撒勒人耶稣的诞生为标志,基督教开始繁衍光大。

公元前三世纪至公元三世纪,为中国的汉代。公元前206年,刘邦建立了汉王朝(公元前206年-公元220年),汉代持续了整整四个世纪,给华夏文明留下了不可磨灭的印记,与西方罗马帝国并立,相映成辉,有过之而无不及。儒学乃国家的主流意识形态。

Compared chronology

年历对照



西方世界

公元前十二至公元前十一世纪被命名为荷马时期,以荷马记载的一些有关古希腊周边发生的故事,以及特洛伊战争的著作作为依据而得名。

公元前八世纪至公元前五世纪为西方殖民时期。地中海的西南部地区沦为古希腊人的殖民地。在此同期,古罗马也在公元前 753 年建立。

公元前五世纪在西方人印象中,仍是古希腊的“古典”时期,尤其是在艺术领域。同时,古罗马正从君主制转换成共和国。

公元前四世纪,为亚历山大大帝征服古希腊时期。亚历山大大帝(公元前 356 - 323 年)统治了古希腊,并延伸至东方,把古希腊文化与印度及东方当地文化相融。

公元前三至公元前二世纪,古罗马正进行进一步的扩张。征服了所有属于古希腊的领地,并进一步扩张,延伸到地中海其他地区。

公元前一世纪,古罗马转换为罗马帝国。此时罗马帝国控制的领土非常之广大。大将 凯撒(Caesar, 公元前 100-44 年)把更多的权力集中到他自己手中。直到他遇 害后,继任他的奥塔维亚诺才正式获得了大帝的称号。其后公元元年,在奥古斯都大帝统治时期,以拿撒勒的诞生为标志,基督教开始繁衍光大。

华夏文明

公元前十二至十一世纪的中国,为青铜器时代,也是统治在黄河流域的商殷(公元前1600 - 1050年左右)时期。

公元前八至五世纪为中国的春秋时期。春秋时代(公元前770 - 454年)的中国领土被各方霸权分割成众多大小国度,互相争战,很不安宁。

前五世纪乃中国的战国时期。大约自公元前五世纪中叶起(公元前453-221年),战事连绵,是一个以各国之间的冲突和社会政治危机为特征的动乱时期。

前四世纪,中国的秦王朝正进行扩张,逐步吞并诸国,开始走向千年中华“天下一统”的道路。

前三世纪,第一个中华帝国建立。在公元前221年,嬴政统一了动乱的诸国,奠定了秦始皇称号,实现了两千多年来一统天下的夙愿。

公元前三世纪至公元三世纪,为中国的汉代。公元前206年刘邦建立了汉王朝(公元前206年 - 公元220年),汉代持续了整整四个世纪,给华夏文明留下了不可磨灭的印记,与西方罗马帝国并立,相映成辉,有过之而无不及。儒学乃国家的主流意识形态。

WESTERN WORLD 西方世界

CHINA 华夏文明

XV and XVI Century A.D. REINASSANCE AND DISCOVERY OF THE ANTIQUITIES
In Europe the classical Greek-Roman Past is re-discovered:

- 1543 Pope Paul III Farnese beghins his extrahordnary art collection also through the excavation of the Caracalla Baths. His collection is today partially preserved in this Museum.
- 1550 Michelangel is put in charge of the restoration of the legs of the imponent Farnese Hercules' legs.

MING DYNASTY AND THE RELATION WITH THE WESTERN WORLD
Ming Dynasty takes power in China in 1366. The opening of the maritime connections between Europe and Asia allows at the beginning of the XVI century the establishment of direct connections between European and Chinese aristocracies.

亚历山大马赛克：文明差异酿成的冲突

马赛克展厅

楼层

1

马赛克镶嵌画

发掘地：庞贝古城-‘农牧神之家’

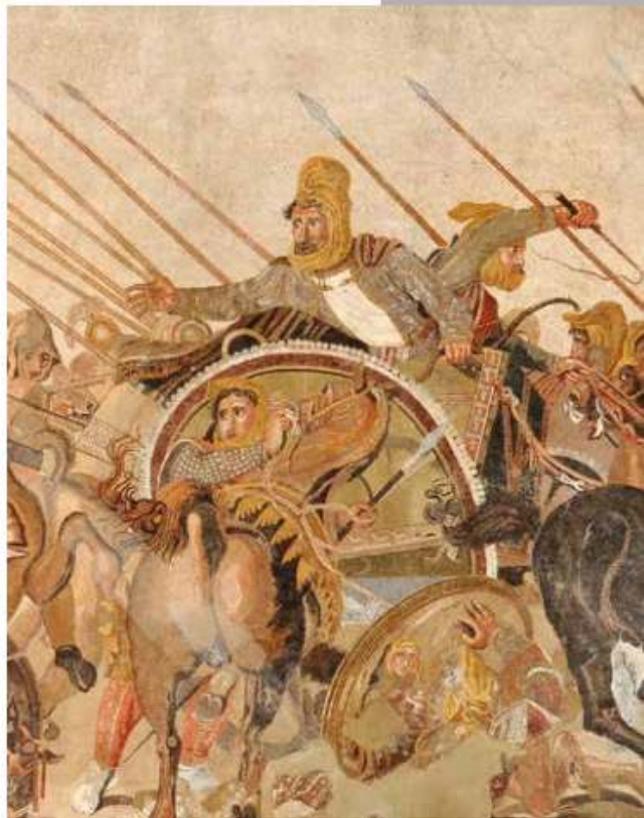
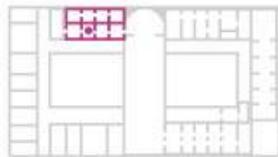
作品年代：公元前2世纪-公元前1世纪

此画描述的是古希腊亚历山大三世大帝在“伊苏斯之战”上战胜波斯王大流士三世的壮观场面。历史上的亚历山大大帝出生于公元前356年。大流士三世约出生于公元前380年，比亚历山大三世年长二十多岁。据记载，亚历山大皮肤白皙，声音洪亮，头发从额头向后梳成中分，鼻子高直，身材矮小结实。而波斯王大流士三世则身材高大，相貌英俊。此与画中所绘的形像相符。伊苏斯之战发生在公元前333年，即现代的土耳其和叙利亚之间的边界地带。这场战役对亚历山大大帝来说至关重要，战胜后，东方的门就被打开了，能把统治的范围延伸到地中海的东岸，扩展到了印度次大陆，把古希腊世界的艺术文明融入到了该地区的佛教文化中。后人发现，在与中国接壤的边界地带所出土的民间制品中显然有所反映。

这幅著名的“伊苏斯马赛克”是在那不勒斯王国发掘庞贝遗址的过程中，于“农牧神之家的宴会厅”地板上被发现的。那是一幅保存相当完好的马赛克壁画，壁画由约100万块小马赛克彩片拼成。此画展现的是伊苏斯战役的最后时刻。画面左边的亚历山大是唯一一个头不带盔、毫无畏惧地面对这场战役的人。右侧高居战车之上的是波斯王大流士三世，他两眼圆睁，满脸是震惊和难以置信的表情，他的车夫拼命挥鞭驱使战车掉头逃命。整个战争场景表现出很大的动势效果，特别是在右下角上出现让人惊诧的一幕：一张映照在盾牌中的波斯士兵面孔，他已经跌倒在地上，生死未卜，惊恐的情绪从盾牌上映照出来。让人能想象到他正面临着被夺走性命的那一刻。

至于“农牧神之家”的命名，是由其中被发掘的一座半羊半人神话人物“农牧神”的雕像而得名。从那座宅子里还被发掘出很多装潢精致的物品，现都被陈列在那那不勒斯考古博物馆的同一间展厅里。从这些装潢物件上可以判断出，那是一座古城中最豪华的住宅之一，很明显地烙有伟大征服者亚历山大大帝时代古希腊文明的印记。籍此可以确信，宅子的主人定是一位想要彰显他对古希腊典雅文化有认知的有钱人。在古希腊的历史上与波斯军队发生过数次冲突，从文化上讲波斯人被认为对古希腊的威胁更甚于政治上的。由此可窥，亚历山大征服波斯人的意义就更大了。而且，这幅画中所透露的热爱古希腊文明和憎恶“野蛮人”的切实感受，这与中国自古以来的华夏文明，在受到匈奴人的不断侵袭以后所产生的感受、憎恨和不断反击是很相似的！

最后，请各位注意到这幅马赛克上有一些残缺的部分，但在同一展厅里可看到一幅



亚历山大马赛克：文明差异酿成的冲突

马赛克展厅

楼层

1

马赛克镶嵌画

发掘地：庞贝古城“农牧神之家”

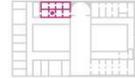
作品年代：公元前2世纪-公元前1世纪

此画描述的是古希腊亚历山大三世大帝在“伊苏斯之战”上战胜波斯王大流士三世的壮观场面。历史上的亚历山大大帝出生于公元前356年，大流士三世约出生于公元前380年，比亚历山大三世年长二十多岁。据记载，亚历山大皮肤白皙，声音洪亮，头发从额头向后梳成中分，鼻子高直，身材矮小结实。而波斯王大流士三世则身材高大，相貌英俊。此与画中所绘的形像相符。伊苏斯之战发生在公元前333年，即现代的土耳其和叙利亚之间的边界地带。这场战役对亚历山大大帝来说至关重要。战胜后，东方的门就被打开了，能把统治的范围延伸到地中海的东岸，扩展到了印度次大陆，把古希腊世界的艺术文明融入到了该地区的佛教文化中。后人发现，在与中国接壤的边界地带所出土的民间制品中显然有所反映。

这幅著名的“伊苏斯马赛克”是在那不勒斯王国发掘庞贝遗址的过程中，于“农牧神之家”的宴会厅地板上被发现的。那是一幅保存相当完好的马赛克壁画，壁画由约100万块小马赛克彩片拼成。此画展现的是伊苏斯战役的最后时刻，画面左边的亚历山大是唯一一个头不戴盔、毫无畏惧地面对这场战役的人。右侧高居战车之上的是波斯王大流士三世，他两眼圆睁，满脸是震惊和难以置信的表情。他的车夫拼命挥鞭驱使战车掉头逃命。整个战争场景表现出很大的动势效果，特别是在右下角上出现让人惊诧的一幕：一张反射在盾牌中的波斯士兵面孔，他已经跌倒在地上，生死未卜，惊恐的情绪从盾牌上反射出来，让人能想象到他正面临着被夺走性命的那一刻。

至于“农牧神之家”的命名，是由其中被发掘的一座半羊半人神话人物“农牧神”的雕像而得名。从那座宅子里还发掘出很多装潢精致的物品，现都被陈列在那那不勒斯考古博物馆的同一间展厅里。从这些装潢物件上可以判断出，那是一座古城中最豪华的住宅之一。很明显地烙有伟大征服者亚历山大帝时代古希腊文明的印记。籍此可以确信，宅子的主人定是一位想要彰显他对古希腊文化有认知的有钱人。在古希腊的历史上与波斯军队发生过数次冲突。从文化上讲波斯人被认为对古希腊的威胁更甚于政治上的。由此可窥，亚历山大征服波斯人的意义就更大了。而且，这幅画中所透露的热爱古希腊文明和憎恶“野蛮人”的切实感受，这与中国自古以来华夏文明，在受到匈奴人的不断侵袭以后所产生的感受、憎恨和不断反击是很相似的！

提示：请各位注意阅读这幅马赛克上有一些残缺的部分，但在同一展厅里可看到一幅



This mosaic shows a moment of a war that was described by the ancient Greeks as a “civilizations clash”, similar to the descriptions that it is made in China of the wars against the **civilizations of Central Asia steppas**. In Western ancient stories, as in China, the description of wars is a way to stress the value of a civilization. In the mosaic there are some missing parts; in the room there is an hypothesis of reconstruction; nevertheless, the original mosaic was not reconstructed to preserve its **autenticity**.

帕皮里庄园——古罗马人对修身养性的理念

发掘地：赫库兰尼姆-帕皮里别墅群
年代对应：公元前一世纪-1世纪

博物馆的这一部分，有许多是来自赫库兰尼姆附近一些豪华住宅的文物。赫库兰尼姆坐落在那不勒斯海湾，是位于那不勒斯市与庞贝之间的一个小镇。就像庞贝一样，赫库兰尼姆也被公元79年爆发的维苏威火山所摧毁。有别于庞贝城的繁华、嘈杂和商业，赫库兰尼姆则是一个小而精致的居住中心。赫库兰尼姆沿着那不勒斯的海岸线，是个美丽的私人住宅区。古罗马的统治阶层人士喜欢来这里的海滨别墅，花点时间，放松一下，以除去罗马沸腾的生活节奏带来的疲乏。

帕皮里庄园就是这些住宅之一。在庄园内，已经发现了一千多卷纸莎草纸卷（该庄园因此而闻名），其中包括非常重要的古希腊哲学书卷。此外，在不同的房间和场地中，发现了近百座雕塑。其中青铜的有65座，大理石的有28座，还有精致的家具等，都是受古希腊风格影响的作品。

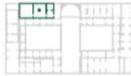
从古希腊书卷和收藏的装饰品的珍贵性和丰富性来看，我们可以确认那是古罗马统治阶层最高贵族的别墅。别墅的主人学识，熟悉古希腊哲学并具备相当的艺术鉴赏力。在古罗马，统治阶层都有这种习俗，那就是在工作告一段落时（例如在参议院的关闭时段），离开罗马，去那不勒斯海湾，在环抱于大自然中的豪华别墅里修身养性。然而，这种休息，主要是通过比如对哲学著作的研究，聆听诗歌朗诵或其他活动等，提高精神层面的修养，消除平时政务和管理工作的辛劳。在别墅里，我们从发现的装饰物中，可以找到古希腊哲学家的肖像、运动员的雕像、神话的参考资料等。由此可以推断，古希腊文化得以延续并不偶然，对古罗马人来说那是实用并引以为豪的资源，也是对西方艺术与文明渊源的认可。因此，古罗马贵族在那那不勒斯海湾的美丽别墅流连忘返期间，讲古希腊语亦是习以为常的事。古希腊语的使用，以及崇尚艺术和探讨哲学，都是区分社会阶层的标志。就像在中国古代，会琴棋书画也是一种区别于普通阶层的修养。

从某种意义上说，帕皮里别墅有点类似于古代中国的“以文会友”场所，比如王羲之泼墨挥毫的兰亭，再比如苏轼、苏辙、秦观、米芾等人相聚的西园。在那里艺术家和作家们会聚集在一起，致力于探讨哲学和艺术。

帕皮里庄园展厅

楼层

2



...The use of ancient Greek language, as well as the practice of arts and philosophy, was a sign of social distinction, as it was in China to practice calligraphy and to play chess. The Papyri's Villa was both similar to Confucius's House, where artists and philosophers lived in a sort of Academy, and to the summer houses of Chinese emperors, where to hide to spend time with leisure activities.

Negli occhi degli altri



Questo volume è stato realizzato nell'ambito del progetto **Sperimentazione e realizzazione di sussidi didattici a stampa destinati a favorire l'accesso al Museo a bambini e ragazzi "nuovi italiani" (azione A2g) PON "Cultura Sviluppo" FESR 2014- 2020**

Progettazione scientifica
Ludovico Solima



Ministero
dei beni e delle
attività culturali
e del turismo

Coordinamento MANN
Lucia Emilio, Michele Iacobellis

Progettazione e coordinamento generale delle attività
Francesca Amirante
Progetto Museo

Realizzazione testi e coordinamento focus group
Caterina De Vivo
Progetto Museo

Coordinamento, progettazione editoriale e progetto grafico

Gennaro Reder, Nadia Bronzuto
Akab progetto cultura

Mediatrice culturale
Xiaoling Song

Revisione testi
prof.sa Chiara Visconti

Partecipanti focus group
Hui ZHU, Peicong LI, Jiaze WU, Wanzhen MENG,
Min SI

Foto
Giorgio Albano, Luigi Spina

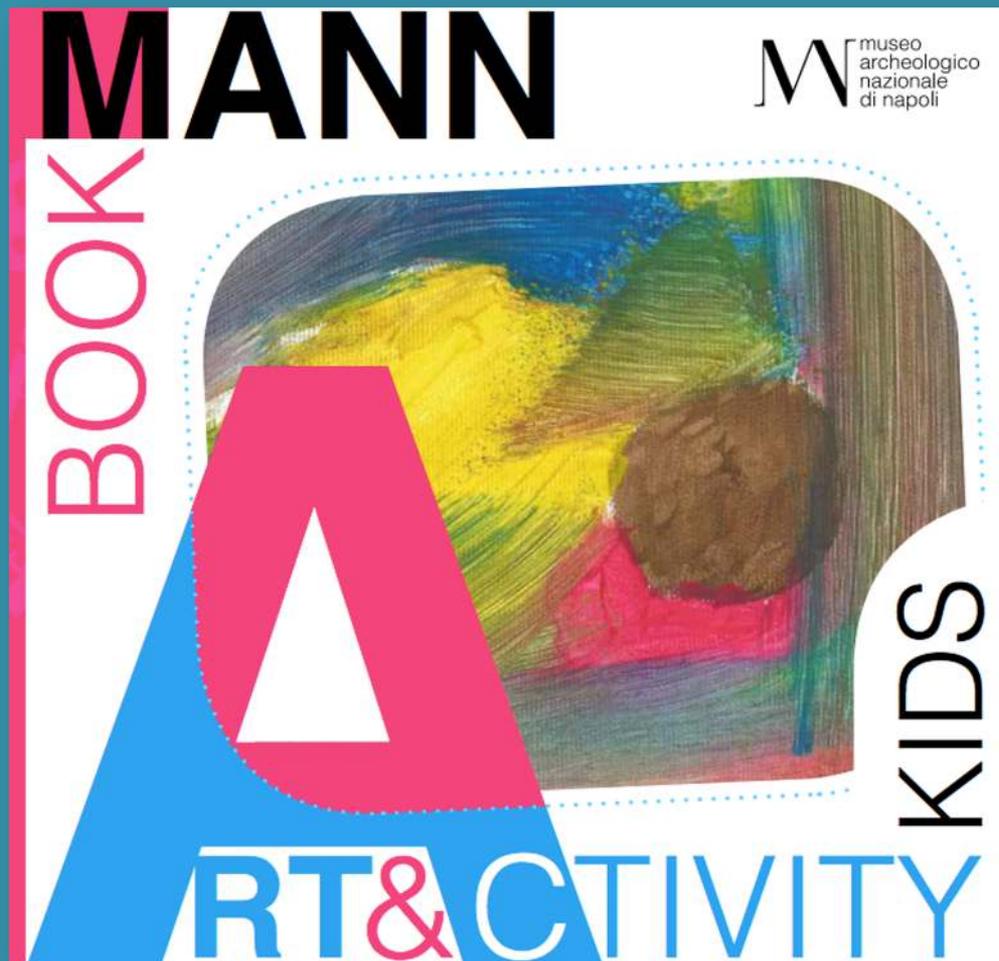


Progetto promosso
nell'ambito delle iniziative per
l'Anno Europeo del Patrimonio

Si ringrazia il personale del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli



8 children at the MANN



8 children at the MANN

The project was developed in 4 workshops carried out with non-Italian children, so to develop engaging activities that could be used as a tool to engage children during the visit to the museum. The aim was to develop an «universal» book that could be accessible for children coming from any cultural background.

The book was divided in sections referring to the natural elements and suggest activities to be made in the museums or at home after having observed the objects in the museum.

At the end of the guide there is also a small glossary and some general information on the Museum, so to help the adults in following the children in their activities.

The book was made by museum educators after having tested the activities with children of the Neapolitan Chinese community.

8 children at the MANN

art
lab



Collezione egiziana
Egyptian Collection

-1

Scrivi
Write



attività
activity

acqua
water

1. Coccodrillo (Mummia)
Collezione egiziana, 664-332 a.C

Mummia di un coccodrillo di 2 metri.

1. Cocodrile (Mummy)
Egyptian collection, 664 - 332 B.C.

Mummy of a 2 meters crocodile.



Disegno realizzato da Alessandro.

"Un giorno c'era un coccodrillo di nome Bian Wen. Lui si trovò sul fiume delle Amazzoni e, poiché sentiva la sua schiena troppo secca, allora decise di tuffarsi in quel fiume per fare un bagnetto".

Drawing by Alessandro.

"Once upon a time there was a crocodile named Bian Wen. He arrived to the Amazon river and since he felt his skin was too dry, he decided to dive into the river".

DA FARE AL MUSEO
TO DO AT THE MUSEUM



Osserva il coccodrillo mummificato, ti sta raccontando una storia. Affidati alla tua immaginazione e scrivi anche tu qual è il suo nome, dove vive, cosa fa nella sua vita.

Look at the mummified crocodile. Try to imagine his story, what is his name, where he lives and what he does.

8 children at the MANN

art
lab

Nature morte
Still life

Affreschi
Frescoes

2

Disegna / Crea
Draw / Create

attività
activity

terra
earth

DA FARE A CASA
TO DO AT HOME



5. Nature morte

*Affreschi, Praedia di Iulia Felix,
Pompei - I sec. d.C.*

Affresco databile tra il 62 e il 79 d.C.,
staccato dal supporto murario originario e
inserito in una cornice di legno.

5. Still life

*Frescoes, Praedia Iulia Felix,
Pompeii I century A.D.*

Portion of a Fresco from Pompeii dated
between 62 and 79 A.D.; removed from
its original context and fixed in a wooden
corniche.



Disegno realizzato da Ivan / Drawing by Ivan

Se osservi bene altri affreschi in questa sala, spesso nelle nature morte è
rappresentata la frutta. Una volta a casa, scegli i soggetti della tua composizione,
disponili nella forma che preferisci e colorali come più ti piace.

Look at all the frescoes in this room, fruit is a very common theme. When you will be
back home, create a composition with fruit, paint it and color as you like it.

8 children at the MANN

art
lab

Atlante Farnese
Farnese Atlas

Salone della Meridiana
Hall of the Sundial

2

Disegna / Componi
Draw / Compose

attività
activity

aria
air

DA FARE A CASA
TO DO AT HOME 



Disegno realizzato da Leo / Drawing by Leo

4. Atlante Farnese Collezione Farnese - II sec. d.C.

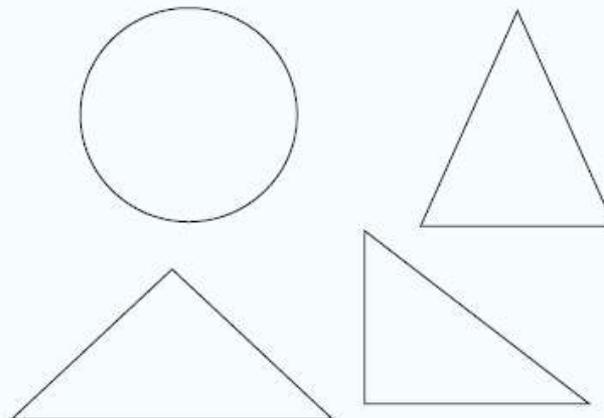
Scultura marmorea, derivante da un'originale di età ellenistica che raffigura il possente gigante Atlante inginocchiato sotto il peso del globo. Sulla sfera sono visibili le più antiche raffigurazioni della volta celeste e dello Zodiaco.

4. Farnese Atlas Farnese collection, II century B.C.

Statue in marble, copy of an original Greek statue, representing the Giant Atlas holding up the sky. On the globe it is possible to see one of the most ancient representation of the Zodiac and of the sky.

I tuoi amici cinesi hanno scomposto la scultura in tante forme geometriche, ricopiale su un foglio bianco, ritaglia queste forme e incollale su un altro foglio. Nel creare la tua composizione, scegli un colore per esprimere il peso del globo sostenuto da Atlante e poi i colori per le altre forme.

Our Chinesees friends decomposed the statue in geometric shapes. Copy the shapes on a white paper, cut them off and glue them onto another paper. Now compose your sculpture and color the globe Atlas is holding up.



8 children at the MANN



3. Fauna marina
(Mosaic, Casa del Fauno - Pompei, I sec. a.C.)

Il mosaico si presenta con una ricca cornice decorata con vari elementi floreali. Nella scena centrale mostra l'intensa lotta tra un polpo e un'aragosta, circondati da numerosi pesci, tra cui si riconoscono un gambero, una triglia, una spigola, una conchiglia di murice, una murena, uno scorfano, un'orata e una razza. La scelta dei pesci non è casuale, ma una precisa e variegata rappresentazione della fauna marina del Mediterraneo, che noi ancora oggi portiamo e consumiamo sulle nostre tavole. Il mosaico è stato realizzato con l'utilizzo di piccolissime tessere di colore diverso, che rendono l'opera dettagliata e ancora più preziosa.

3. Marine fauna
(Mosaic, House of the Faun, Pompeii,
I century B.C.)

The mosaic has a rich cornice decorated with flowers. In the central part, it is represented a fight between a lobster and an octopus, surrounded by many fishes, like a shrimp, a moray eel, a mullet, a sea bass, a scorpionfish, a gillthead bream and a ray. The choice of the animals is precise, as it is a realistic, and still valid, representation of the Mediterranean Sea fauna. The mosaic was made by using very small tiles, that makes the work of art even more valuable.

4. Atlante Farnese
(Collezione Farnese, II sec. d.C.)

La statua rappresenta il titano Atlante che regge la volta celeste. Fu punito così da Zeus per essersi alleato con Crono (padre di Zeus), che guidò i Titani contro le divinità dell'Olimpo. Il gigante è rappresentato inginocchiato, con il volto sofferente e la muscolatura in tensione come a volerli dare l'immagine dell'immense fatica dovuta dal peso del globo, che regge con entrambe le mani, sul quale c'è una completa rappresentazione della volta celeste e dello Zodiaco.

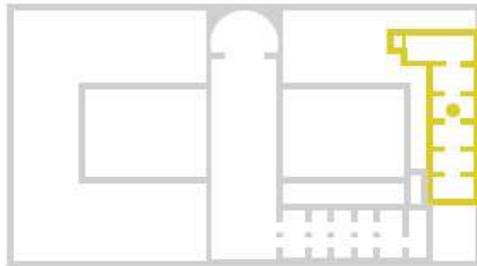
4. Farnese Atlas
(Farnese Collection, II century A.D.)

This is a statue representing the titan Atlas holding up the sky. This was the punishment he was given by Zeus after the end of the war between the Titans and the Olympic Gods. The giant is represented kneeling down and suffering; on the globe he is holding up it is accurately reproduced the sky and the Zodiac.



8 children at the MANN

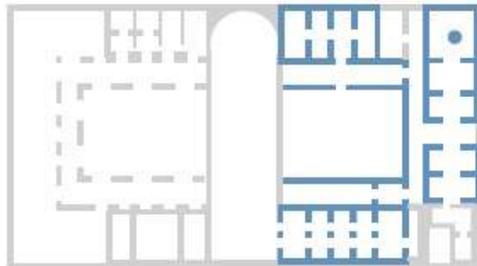
Collezione egiziana
Egyptian Collection



Plano/Floor -1

- Crocodrillo
Crocodile mummy

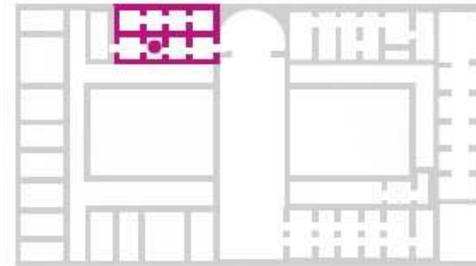
Sculture Farnese
Farnese Sculptures



Plano/Floor 0

- Artemide Efesia
Ephesian Artemis

Mosaici
Mosaics



Plano/Floor 1

- Fauna marina
Marine fauna

Villa dei Papiri
Villa of the Papyri



Metalli, avori, vetri
Metal, Ivory, Glass Objects

Plano/Floor 2

- Nature morte
Still life
- Atlante Farnese
Farnese Atlas
- Vaso blu
Blue Vase
- Corridori
Runners
- Hermes in riposo
Hermes at rest

Salone della Meridiana
Hall of the Sundial

Affreschi
Frescoes

8 children at the MANN

Artemide: Dea greca della caccia e degli animali selvatici. Era la sorella gemella di Apollo, dio delle arti e del sole. I Romani la chiamavano Diana.

Atlante: era uno dei Titani, mitologici giganti. Dopo aver perso la guerra contro gli dei, fu condannato da Zeus, il padre degli dei, a reggere la volta celeste sulle sue spalle.

Hermes: Dio greco, era il messaggero degli dei; per questo motivo indossa un elmo o sandali alati. Per i Romani era il dio Mercurio.

Mummificazione: antica pratica egiziana che consentiva la conservazione dei corpi per l'eternità grazie ad un complicato processo di essiccazione.

Peristilio: cortile circondato da portici con colonne.

Putti: bambino grazioso e paffutello che ricorda Eros, il giovane dio alato dell'amore, motivo decorativo per rappresentare scene di divertimento e gioia di vivere.

Vetro cameo: tecnica di lavorazione del vetro a strati dove figure bianche a rilievo emergono da uno sfondo scuro, molto spesso blu.

Zodiaco: parte del cielo dove si trovano le costellazioni, ovvero gruppi di stelle associati a un essere vivente o a un animale.

Artemis: Greek goddess of hunt and of wild animals. She was the twin sister of the sun god Apollo. Her Roman name was Diana.

Atlas: he was one of the Titans, mythological giants. After he lost the war against the god, he was condemned by Zeus, the father of the gods, to hold up the sky on his shoulders.

Hermes: Greek god, he was the messenger of the gods, in fact, he always wears a winged helmet or winged sandals. His Roman name was Mercury.

Mummification: ancient Egyptian technique that was used to preserve the bodies for eternity, after a complex drying process.

Peristyle: courtyard surrounded by continuous columned porches.

Cupids: young and cute little boy who reminds of Eros, the young winged god of love; often used as decorative motif to represent moments of happiness and fun.

Cameo Glass: technique for decorating the glass; beautiful white decorative motifs are carved so that they emerge from a dark-coloured (often blue) background.

Zodiac: portion of the sky where there are the constellations, groups of stars associated to a living creature or an animal.

8 children at the MANN

M museo
archeologico
nazionale
di napoli



Progetto promosso
nell'ambito delle iniziative per
l'Anno Europeo del Patrimonio

Questo volume è stato realizzato nell'ambito
del progetto **Sperimentazione e realizzazione
di sussidi didattici a stampa destinati
a favorire l'accesso al Museo a bambini
e ragazzi "nuovi italiani"** (azione A2g)
PON "Cultura Sviluppo" FESR 2014- 2020

Progettazione scientifica
Ludovico Solima



Coordinamento MANN
Lucia Emilio, Michele Iacobellis

**Progettazione e coordinamento
generale delle attività**
Francesca Amirante
Progetto Museo

**Coordinamento, progettazione editoriale
e progetto grafico**
Gennaro Reder, Nadia Bronzuto
Akab progetto cultura

Laboratori
Lucia Molino
per Progetto Museo

Musicoterapia
ISFOM

Testi "Opere del museo"
Michele Iacobellis, Antonio Coppa
Servizi educativi del MANN

Foto
Tommaso Vitello, Giorgio Albano, Luigi Spina

Un ringraziamento speciale va alla Cooperativa
sociale culturale italo - cinese Onlus
e a Elena Pannone che ha seguito con amore
ed entusiasmo il progetto.

Si ringrazia il personale del Museo Archeologico
Nazionale di Napoli



M museo
archeologico
nazionale
di napoli