

Thinking Out Loud

Worksheet 1

Photo: JLMC 42.57
©2018 UC Teece Museum

The hero Herakles completed twelve labours and became immortal. Which labour is drawn on the pot below?

Write in each bubble what you think each character is saying, thinking, or feeling.



Look closely at the pot below and use the 5Ws to tell a story about what you see.



Who are the characters?

When did the event happen?

Where is this taking place?

Why is she tied up?

What is happening? (Write a short story about the picture).

Caption this:

Worksheet 3

Photo: JLMC 43.57
©2018 UC Teece Museum

Can you think of a title for the story painted on this amphora:



Describe what you think came before this scene.

What do you think will happen next?

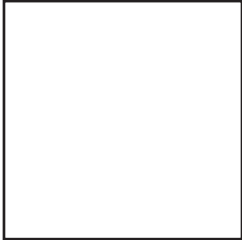
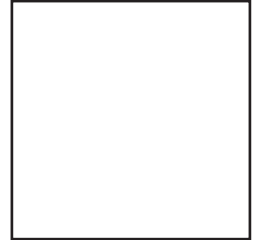
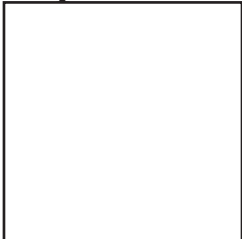
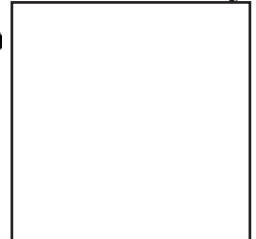
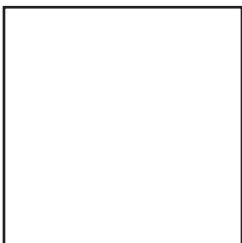
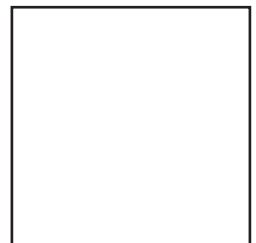
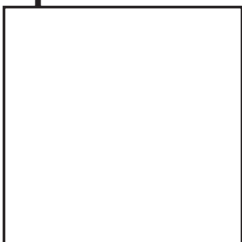
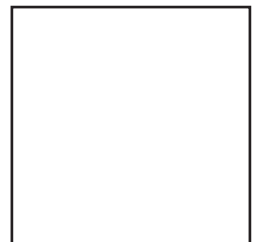
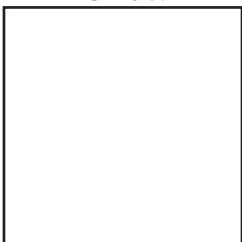
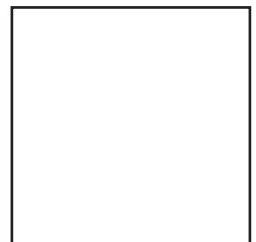
What has the artist done to help tell the story?

[illegible]

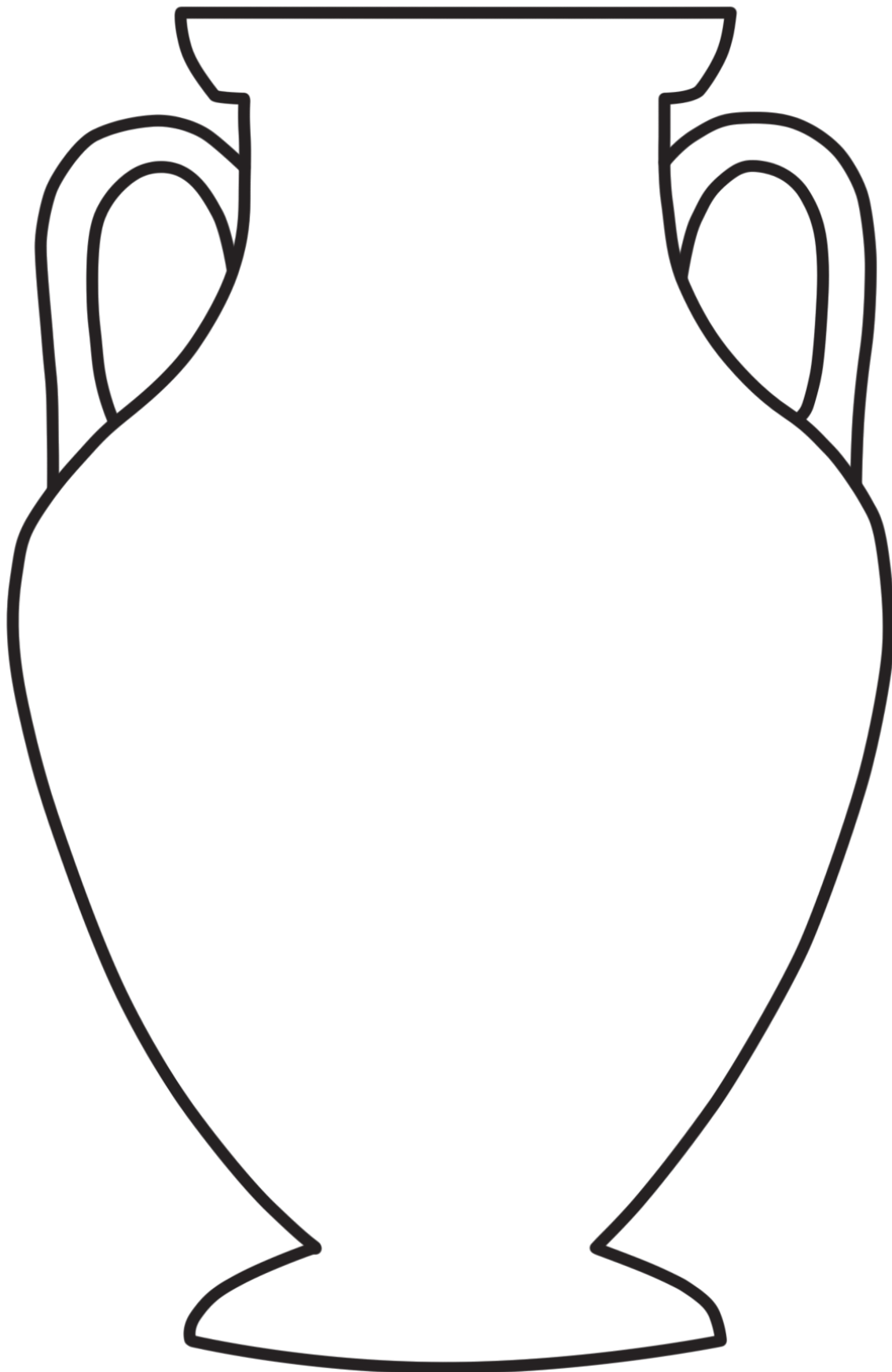
Who's Who

These gods already have their Roman names, can you link their Greek name to their picture?

Think about what each god stands for and write or draw a symbol in the box.

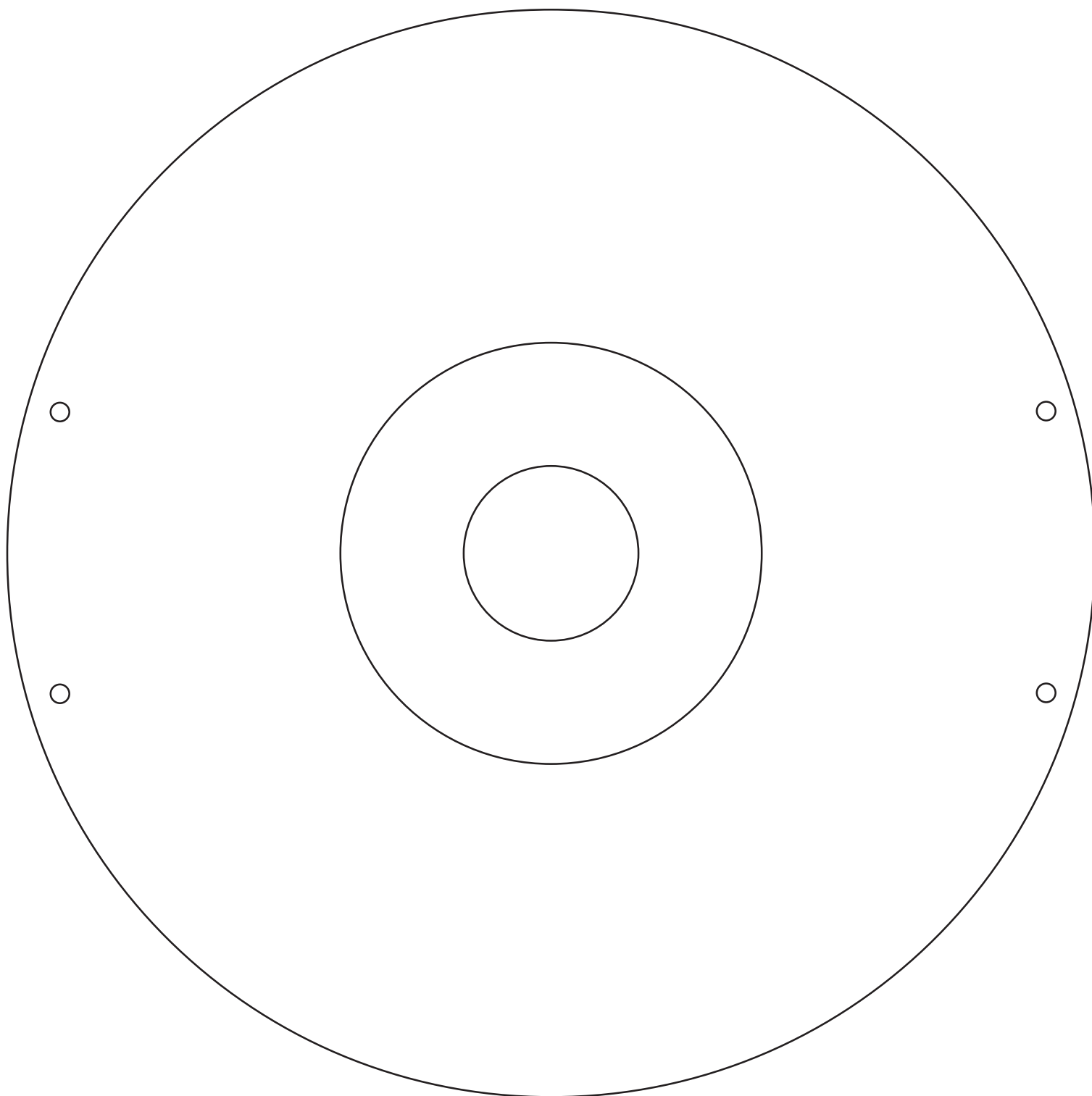
Jupiter**Hera****Apollo****Juno****Neptune****Aphrodite****Dionysus****Mercury****Bacchus****Poseidon****Hermes****Venus****Apollo****Zeus****Athena****Diana****Minerva****Hephaestus****Artemis****Vulcan**

Decorate the amphora with your favourite stories or patterns.

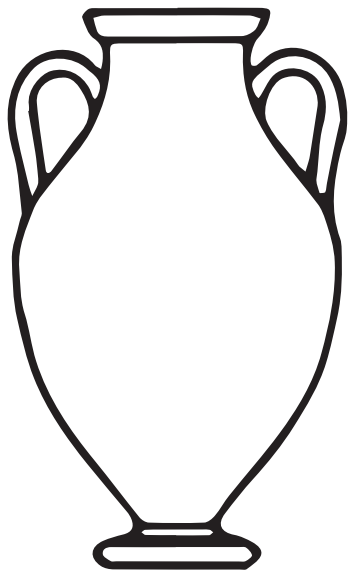


Become the god Dionysos (Hook a handle around each ear to wear the mask).

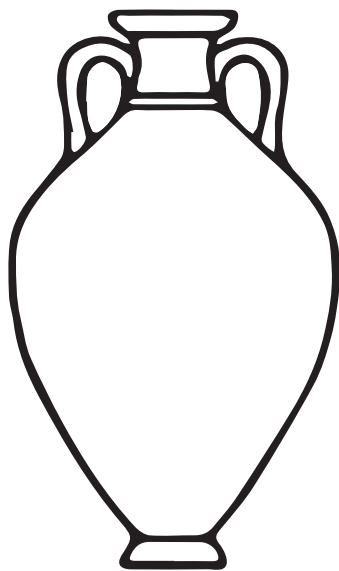
1. Decorate your mask with the patterns, animals, and figures you saw at the museum.
2. Draw a pair of eyes like the Logie Cup so that you can see.
3. Cut out the mask.
4. Use a hole punch to cut out two holes on each side.
5. Cut two pieces of thick string or ribbon that are the same length.
6. Tie a knot in the end of one piece
7. Pull through one hole then back through the other, tying off the other end when you are done.
8. Do the same on the other side.



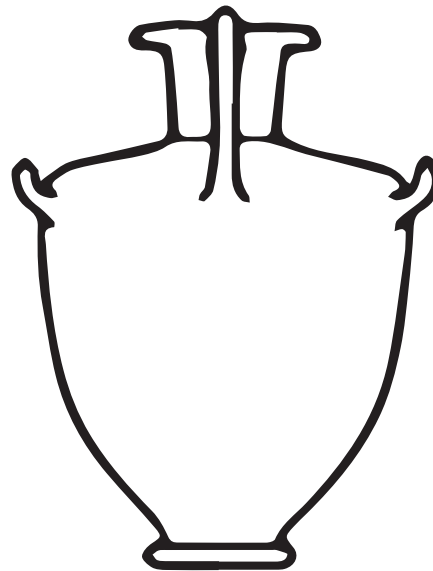
Learn the shapes of Greek pots and discuss their use. Draw or write what you might have found in each one.



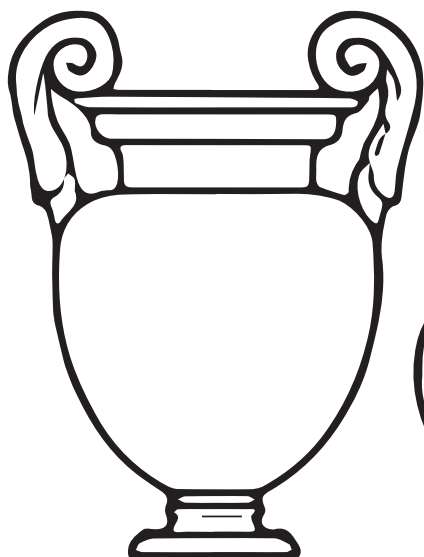
Amphora



Panathenaic Amphora



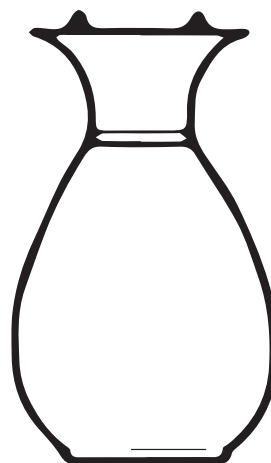
Hydria



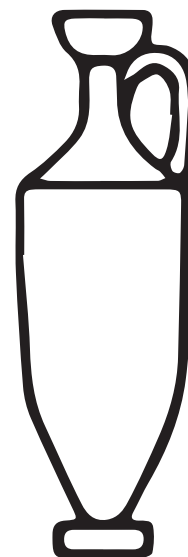
Volute Krater



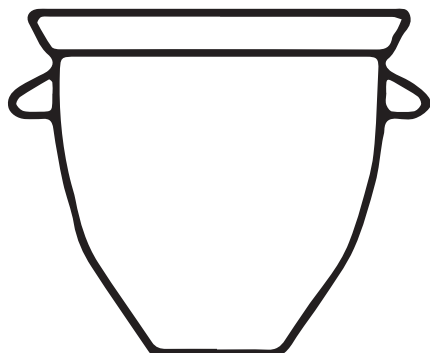
Oinochoe



Olpe



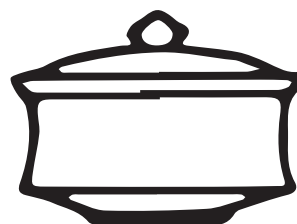
Lekythos



Bell Krater



Calyx Krater



Pyxis



Kylix

Anatomy of a Roman Coin

Learn what information can be found on a Roman coin.

OBVERSE (Heads)

REVERSE (Tails)

Provides information about who issued the coin, a commemorative event, coin type, and/or a religious message.

LEGEND (INSCRIPTION)

TYPE

Person, object or device, which is represented on a coin.

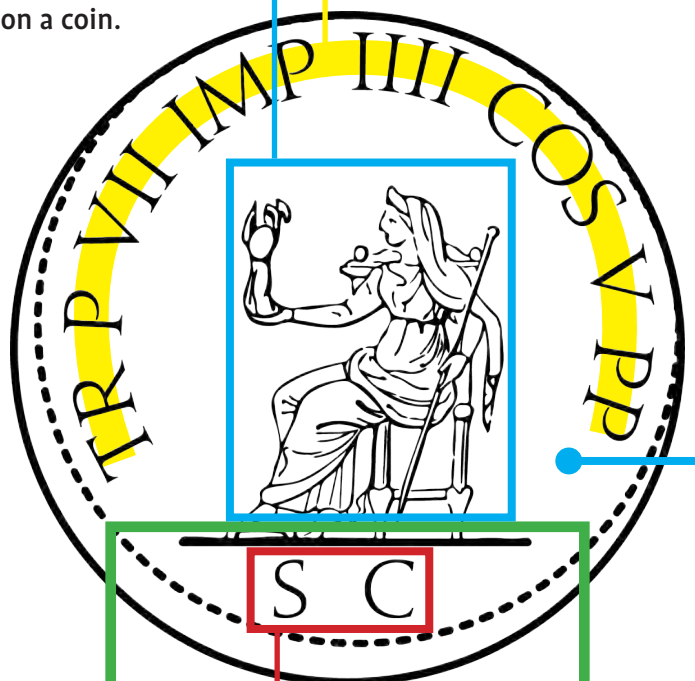


PRINCIPAL TYPE

Head of the emperor or a god/goddess in profile.

BORDER

Dotted or solid line.



MINT MARK

Where the coin was made and under whose authority.

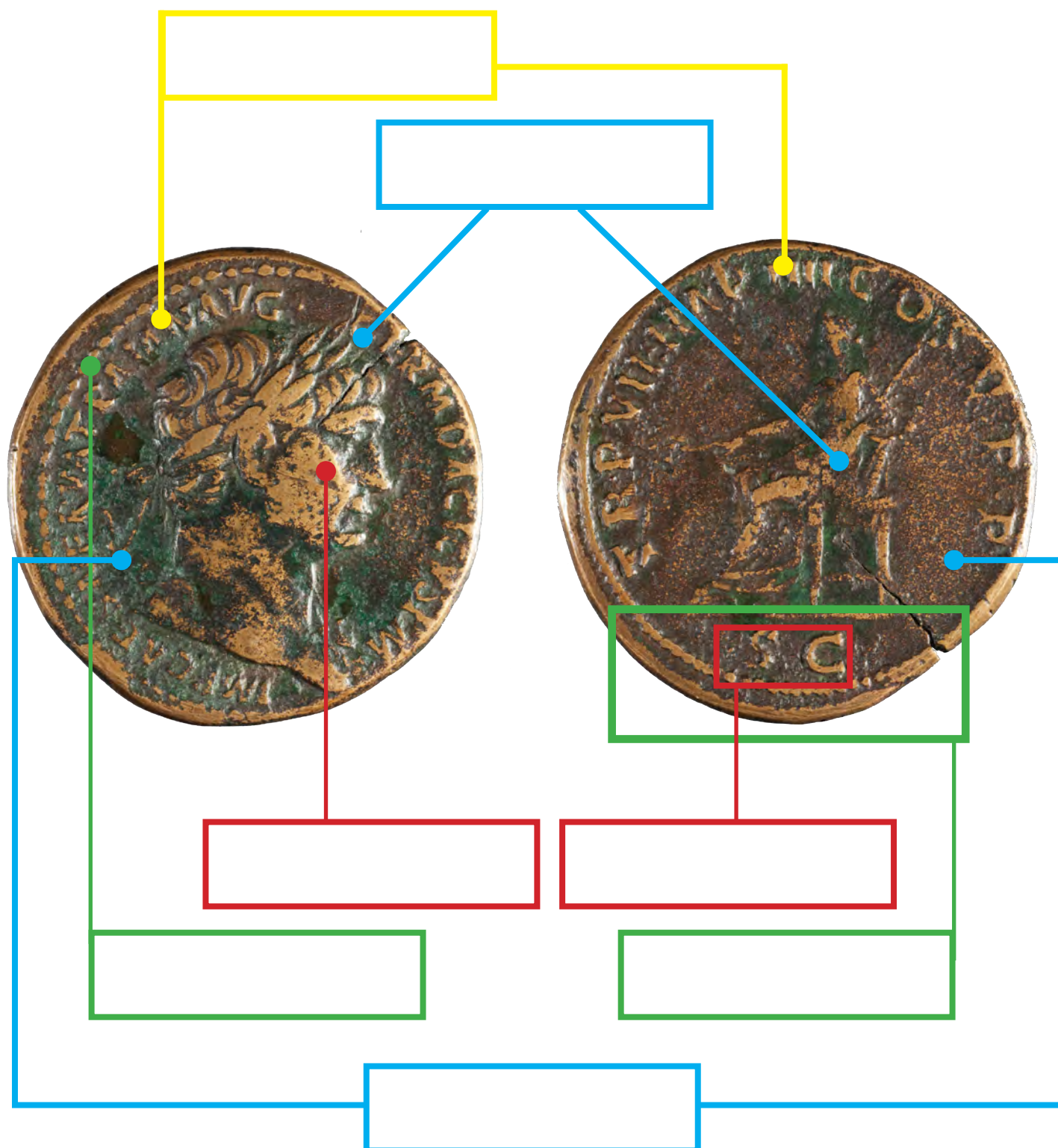
EXERGUE

Lower part of a coin sometimes divided from the rest by a line.

FIELD

Plain area surrounding the TYPE.

Can you name all the parts of this Roman coin made under the Emperor Trajan?

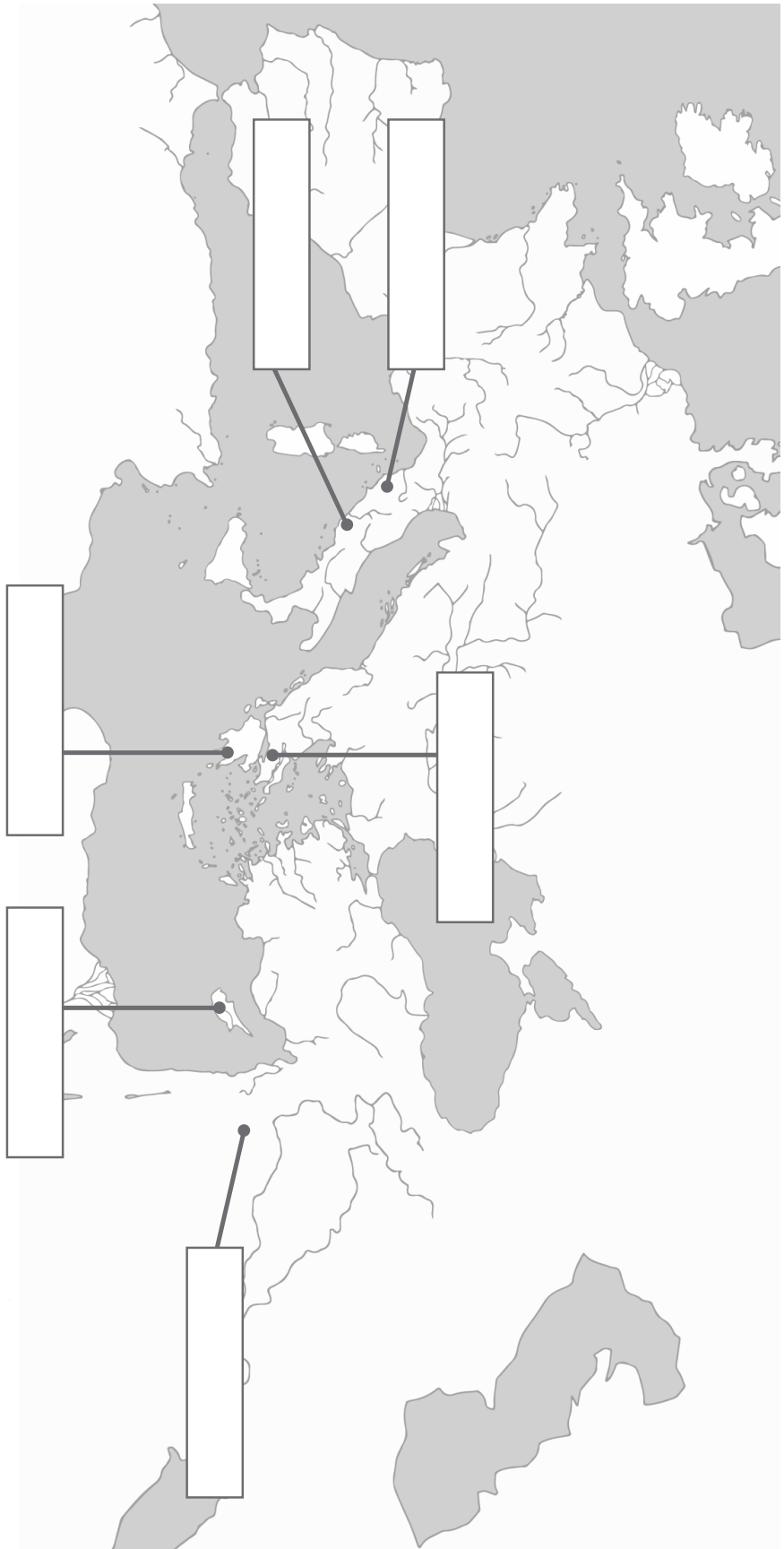


Where In The World

Worksheet 10

©2018 UC Teece Museum

Connect the object to where it came from by writing the location on the map and beneath each object. Two objects come from the same country but two different cultures, why do you think this is the case?







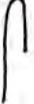




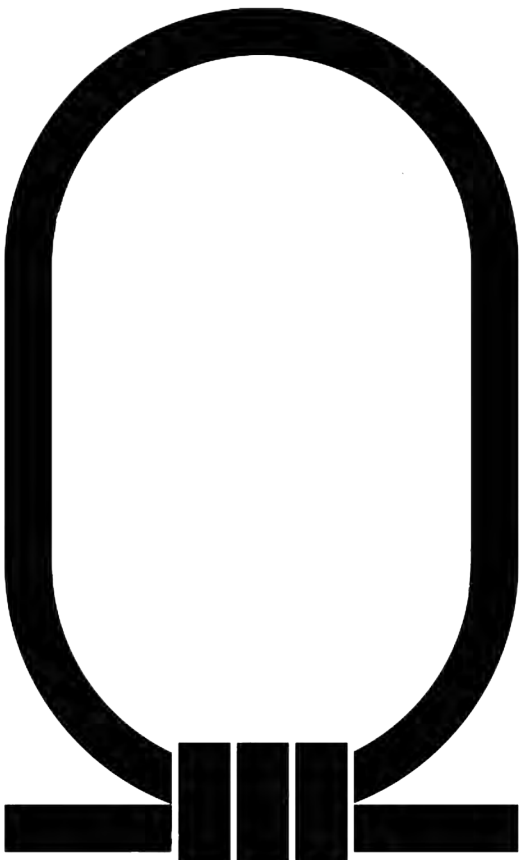
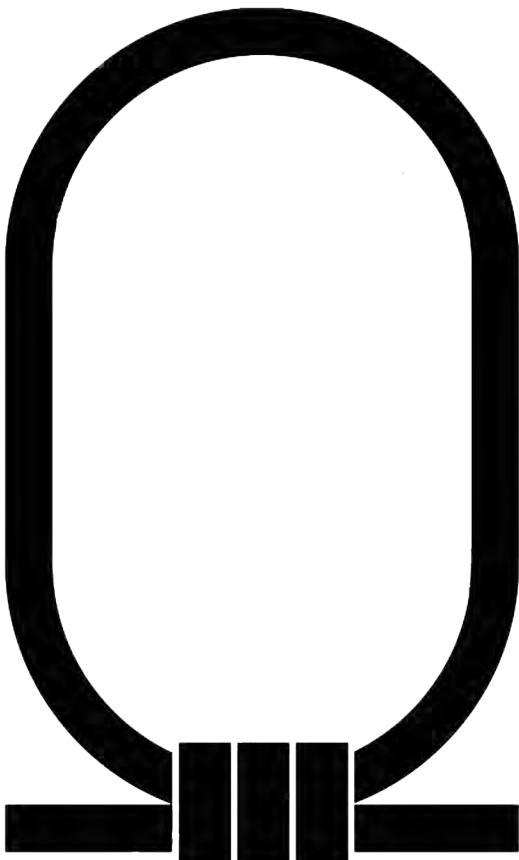
Say My Name

Worksheet 11

©2018 UC Teece Museum

Using the alphabet below write your name in hieroglyphics in the cartouche.

 A in water	 A in bat	 B in boat	 CH in church	 CH in loch	 D in dog
 E in money	 F in foot	 G in gone	 H in hat	 H in ich	 I in pin
 J in adjust	 K in basket	 L in lion	 M in man	 N in not	 O in zoo
 P in pet	 Q in queen	 R in right	 S in saw	 S in glass	 SH in show
 T in top	 U in glue	 V in viper	 W in win	 Y in money	 Z in zebra

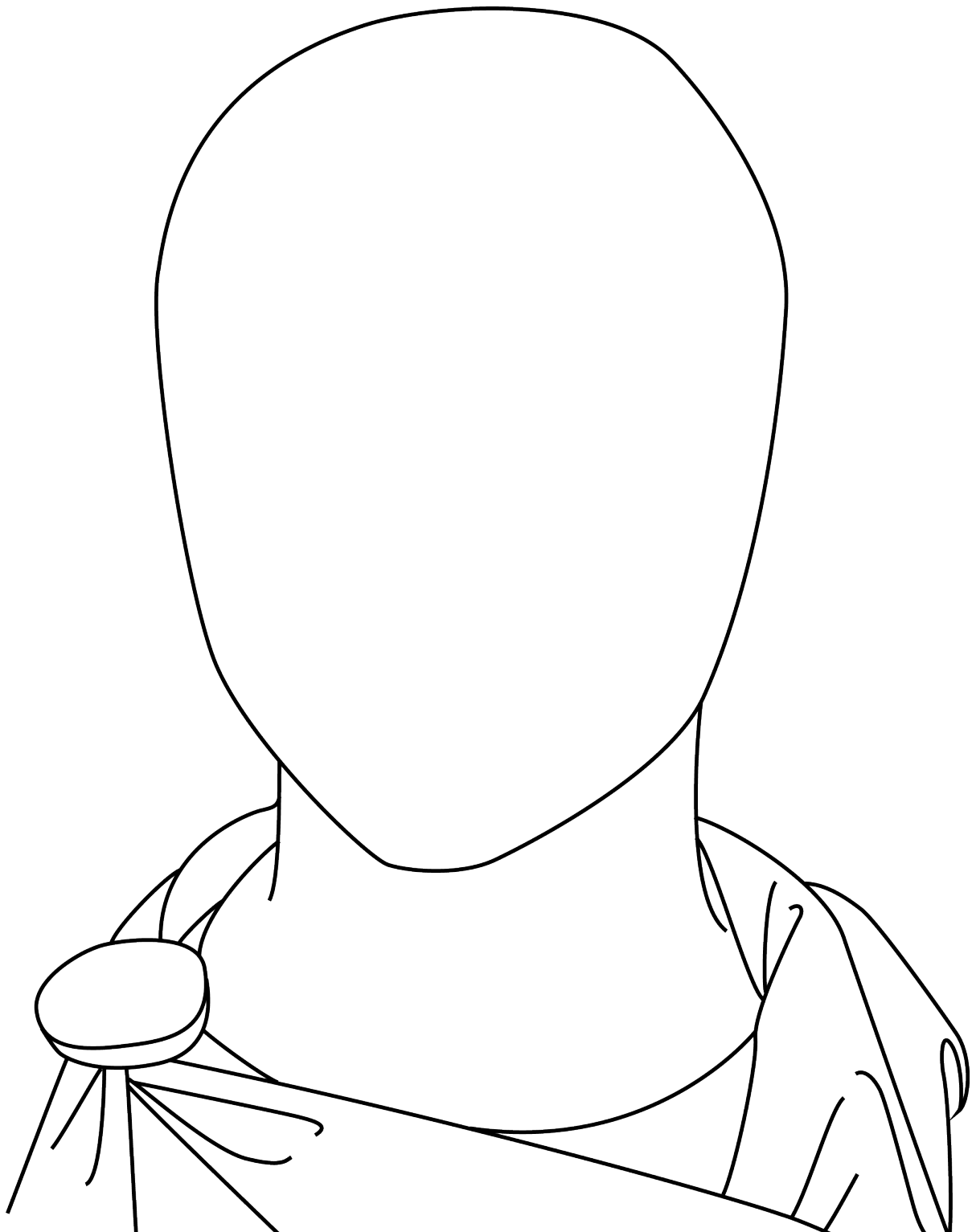


Making Faces

Worksheet 12

©2018 UC Teece Museum

Draw someone special in the bust and write about what makes them special.



Write an advertisement for the newspaper. You could be selling something, advertising an event or business, or informing the public of a marriage, birth, or death.

Use Roman abbreviations like the ones you have seen on coins and grave markers, or make up your own.

How short can you make your message without losing its meaning?

gnus occus, aut voluptas
tas uris re
dolorep taquibusanda
voluptur alibustor ra vororib ustiant ut rem solorec abore-
hendit ellatur empore re volupta tibus, officipiet mostrium
repero ilias de rerrum fugia ped ut aut et il mod maiorem is
magnis a qui commosani nobitat iaspelloris molestioria pro
officip ientur?

Ipsam int volora
quatur maxime n
sequiam evenim
eos minvenihil
cus, aut volupt
ipistorem simo-
taquibusanda
alibustor ra v
ut rem solorec
ellatur empore
tibus, officipie
repero ilias d

Ipsam in
quatur m
sequiam
sam eos n
occus, a
ribus ipis
dolorep ta
luptur al
ustiant ut

Ipsam int
quatur n
sequiam
eos minv
cus, aut vo
ipistoren
taquibu
alibust
ut rep

Maxime nemo mi, sequiam evenim simus, sam eos minven-
ihil magni occus, aut voluptas dis reribus ipistorem simo-
dissi dolorep taquibusanda voluptur alibustor ra vororib
ustiant ut rem solorec aborehendit ellatur empore re volup-
ta tibus. officipiet mostrium repero ilias de rerrum fugia ped
is magnis a qui commosani

Ancient Roman Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Latin	English
A	annus	year
ANN	annos	years
AVG	Augustus	Augustus
B M	benemerenti	well-deserving
C	Caesar	emperor
COS	Consul	consul
D	dat(dedit)	give (gave)
	domo	from the town of
DED	dedit	gave
DE S P or D S	de sua pecunia	from his own money
D M	Dis Manibus	to the spirits of the dead
D N	dominus noster	our emperor
F	filius/filia	son/daughter
FEC	fecit/fecerunt	did
FID	fidelis	faithful
H	hic	here
H M	hoc monumentum	this tomb
IMP	imperator	emperor
I O M	Iupiter Optimus Maximus	Jupiter Best and Greatest
L	libertus	freedman
LOC	locus	place
MON	monumentum	tomb
P M	pontifex maximus	chief priest
POS	posuit	set (this) up
PROV	provincia	province
R P	res publica	the state
V	vir	man
	vixit	lived
V F	vivus fecit	did it while alive

Modern Abbreviations

Abbreviation	English
a/c	air conditioning
AD	in the year of our lord (after death)
approx.	approximately
b.	born
B&B	Bed and Breakfast
BC	Before Christ
BCE	Before the Common Era
BO	Body odour
Bros.	Brothers
c/o	care of
CE	Common era
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CV	Curriculum Vitae (Resume)
d.	died
DIY	do-it-yourself
e.g.	for example
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
hr	hour
Kph	Kilometers per hour
Ltd	Limited
Mr	Mister
Mrs.	Misses
Ms	Miss
No	Number
p.a.	per annum
PE	Physical Education
pto	please turn over
RIP	Rest in peace
RSVP	Please respond

Not Just Numbers

Roman numerals were made so that the Romans could easily count, date, and price many things. Numerals were used throughout the Roman Empire in everyday life. The numerals are made up of seven different letters that represent seven different numbers, that can be used to make up thousands of other numbers.

Roman Numerals

1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
I	V	X	L	C	D	M

Rules

When a symbol of **smaller** value appears **after** a **larger** value you **add** the values together (plus).

Example VI = V + I = 5 + 1 = 6

LXI = L + X + I = 50 + 10 + 1 = 61

Big Numbers

When a symbol has a **dash** on top you **multiply** by 1000 (times).

1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
\bar{I}	\bar{V}	\bar{X}	\bar{L}	\bar{C}	\bar{D}	\bar{M}

When a symbol of **smaller** value appears **before** a **larger** value you **subtract** the values (minus).

Example IV = V - I = 5 - 1 = 4

IXL = L - X - I = 50 - 10 - 1 = 39

Have a go at working out some of the Roman numerals in the equations below.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{VII} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} = 5 + 1 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{IX} = \boxed{} - \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} = 10 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{XVII} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} = 10 + 5 + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{XIX} = \boxed{} - \boxed{} + \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} = 10 - 1 + 10 \end{array}$$

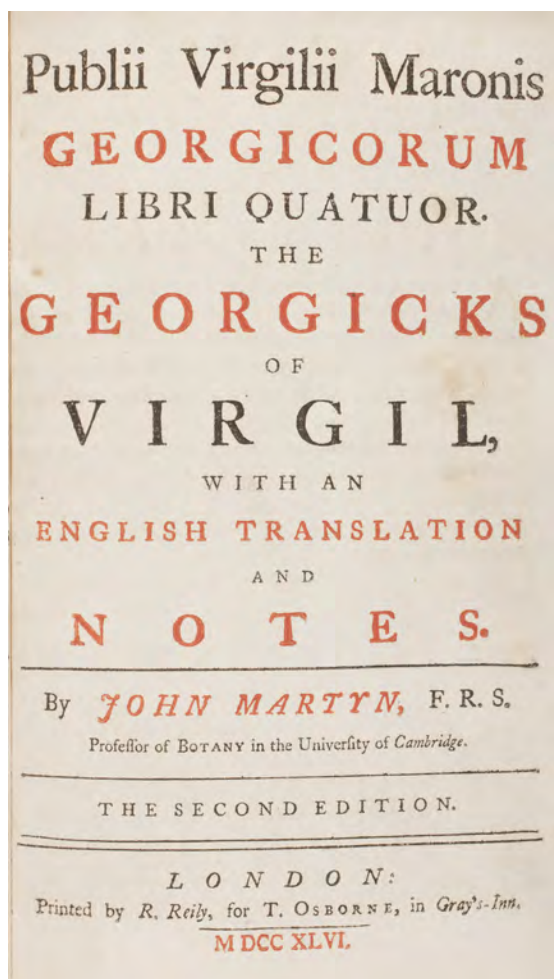
Some naughty numerals and numbers have gone missing from this chart. Can you fill in the gaps?

 Fill in the black boxes with numbers.

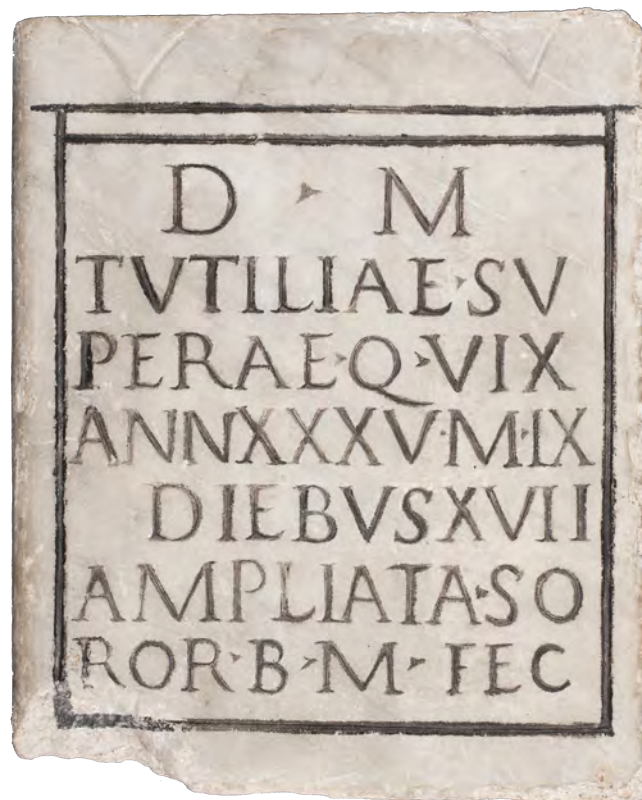
 Fill in the red boxes with numerals.

1	2	3	 	5	6	7
I	 	III	IV	V	 	VII
 	9	10	11	 	13	14
VIII	IX	 	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
15	16	 	18	19	20	
 	XVI	XVII	XVIII	 	XX	XXI
22	23	 	25	26	 	28
XXII	XXIII	XXIV	 	XXVI	XXVII	

Below is a grave marker and a title page from a book with Roman numbers on them.
Answer the questions by working out the Roman numerals.



This book was **printed** in what year?



How old was **Tutilia Supera** when she died?

ANN (years) _____

·M· (months) _____

DIEBVS (days) _____

Now try turning some numbers into Roman numerals. Use this space to work out your answers.

How old are **you**?

ANN (years) _____

·M· (months) _____

DIEBVS (days) _____

What year were you born in?
