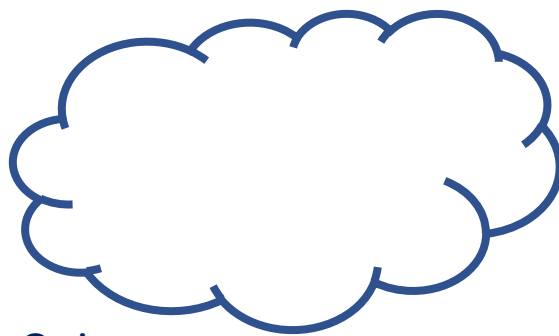
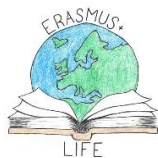




Erasmus+



Archaeological Museum of Chania – Quiz

Rules

- Respect the rules of the museum – do not touch the exhibits.
- Work closely with your team.
- Write the names of your group members in the cloud at the top of the page.
- Whisper to each other to keep the volume low.
- No mobile phones allowed during the game.
- Look at the exhibits, the information tables, the digital material projected.
- Explore the permanent exhibition on the groundfloor. The questions begin with entering on the left side of the entrance but you may follow a random order.
- Be on time at our meeting point outside the museum.

Good luck and enjoy!

1. The 2nd millennium BC was the peak of the first great civilization of Europe. This was the _____ civilization.
2. Pre-historic times. How old are the footprints found at Trachilos, 40km west of Chania? _____ years

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HALL

3. ADYTON or LUSTRAL BASIN. Adyta were associated with rituals for the rebirth of nature and with symbolic purification during coming of age ceremonies. Look at the construction of the *adyton* and describe the decoration of the wall. What colours and shapes are there? _____

WRITING SYSTEMS

4. What was the name of the first form of writing in Crete? CRETAN _____
5. What replaced it? The syllabic _____
6. Look at the clay tablets. What Linear A script symbols look like, in your opinion?

7. Circle the correct answer: Linear A / Linear B was an early form of the Greek script.

SHOWCASE “CULT PLACES IN THE CHANIA REGION”

8. Agree with your group on the most impressive object in this showcase. What is it?

SHOWCASE “MINOAN PALATIAL CENTRES IN CHANIA-2ND MILLENNIUM BC”

9. Name 4 materials that the objects are made of.

SHOWCASE “ASPECTS OF MINOAN LIFE” -VIDEO

10. Watch the video and write down 5 different activities/occupations/professions of the ancient inhabitants of the region. _____

11. *TRICKY QUESTION* – but if you watch carefully, you will find the answer! What led to the creation of a writing system?

- a. The need of the people to express themselves b. the need to keep a record of their transactions (buying/selling) c. their wish to leave information for the future generations

12. One of the entertainment forms combined with sports, was **bull-leaping**. What do you think this was? _____

SHOWCASE “RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GRAVE OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS WARRIOR”

13. The grave dates back to _____ - _____ BC.

14. Name 3 things that you can see in the grave. _____

SHOWCASE “WARRIOR GRAVES IN KYDONIA”

15. Agree with your group on the most impressive object(s) in this showcase.

MOSAICS

16. **House of Dionysus.** Dionysus discovered Ariadne on the island of Naxos. How many people can you see in the square in the centre of the mosaic?

17. **House of Dionysus.** What animal is Dionysus riding? _____

18. **House of Poseidon and Amyone.** (3rd century AD) Use 2 sentences to describe the scene in the bottom right corner. _____

19. Circle the correct word: Over this scene, there are two **dogs / tigers / cocks / pigeons** fighting.

SHOWCASE “ALLIANCES, CONFLICTS AND STRIFES”

20. Exhibits 18-21. What are these objects made of? _____

SHOWCASE “COMMERCE AND ECONOMY IN WEST CRETE”

21. Exhibit 54. What was this used for? _____

CRETAN COINS – MAP PAINTED ON THE WALL

22. What animal is depicted on the coin of Hyrtakina? (South-west Crete) _____

23. What is depicted on the coin of Knossos? (central Crete-North) _____

SHOWCASE “THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN”

24. Exhibit 80 was/is a(n) _____

25. Exhibit 14 was/is a(n) _____

26. What were the boys taught until the age of 17? _____

27. Girls/Women had two main roles, looking after the _____ and caring for their personal _____ .

28. Agree with your group on one similarity and one difference between ancient times and today regarding the roles and/or activities of people. SIMILARITY: _____

DIFFERENCE: _____

SHOWCASE “IN THE KITCHEN”

29. Write 8 different foods and drinks that people used to consume.

30. Look at the exhibits. What are objects 26-28? _____

THE MISER*’S HOUSE

* a person who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible

31. What destroyed the miser’s house and when? _____

32. Why is it called the “Miser’s House”? _____

VIDEO

33. How strong was that earthquake? _____

34. It is believed that due to that earthquake the west coastline of Crete was raised by an average of _____ meters.

SHOWCASE “THE ANCIENT HOUSE, THE NUCLEUS OF THE FAMILY”

35. The objects 66-76 were part of a device used to make _____

SHOWCASE “FUNERARY GIFTS”

36. Exhibit 80 is an impressive finding. What is it? _____ of myrtle _____ and _____

SHOWCASE “CAVE WORSHIP”

37. Explain in simple words that you can understand what these exhibits are:

1-2 _____

85 _____

38. Exhibit 80. What animal is part of this terracotta (clay) group? _____

EXHIBITS FROM THE EXCAVATION OF THE OPEN-AIR RURAL SANCTUARY OF POSEIDON AT TSISKIANA IN EAST SELINO

39. You can see a lot of votive offerings that are **dogs/bulls/sheep**. This animal was a symbol of _____ and _____ and was the sacred sacrificial animal of the god Poseidon.

ASKLEPIEION OF LISSOS – EXHIBITS + VIDEO

40. Asklepios was the god of medicine. In the sanctuaries called *Asklepieia* people went searching for **healing / sailing / gold**. There are statues of children dedicated to this deity. Both boys and girls are holding a _____, a symbol of **fertility / peace / rebirth**.

Ready? Congratulations!

Come join us outside and hand in your quiz. See you!

