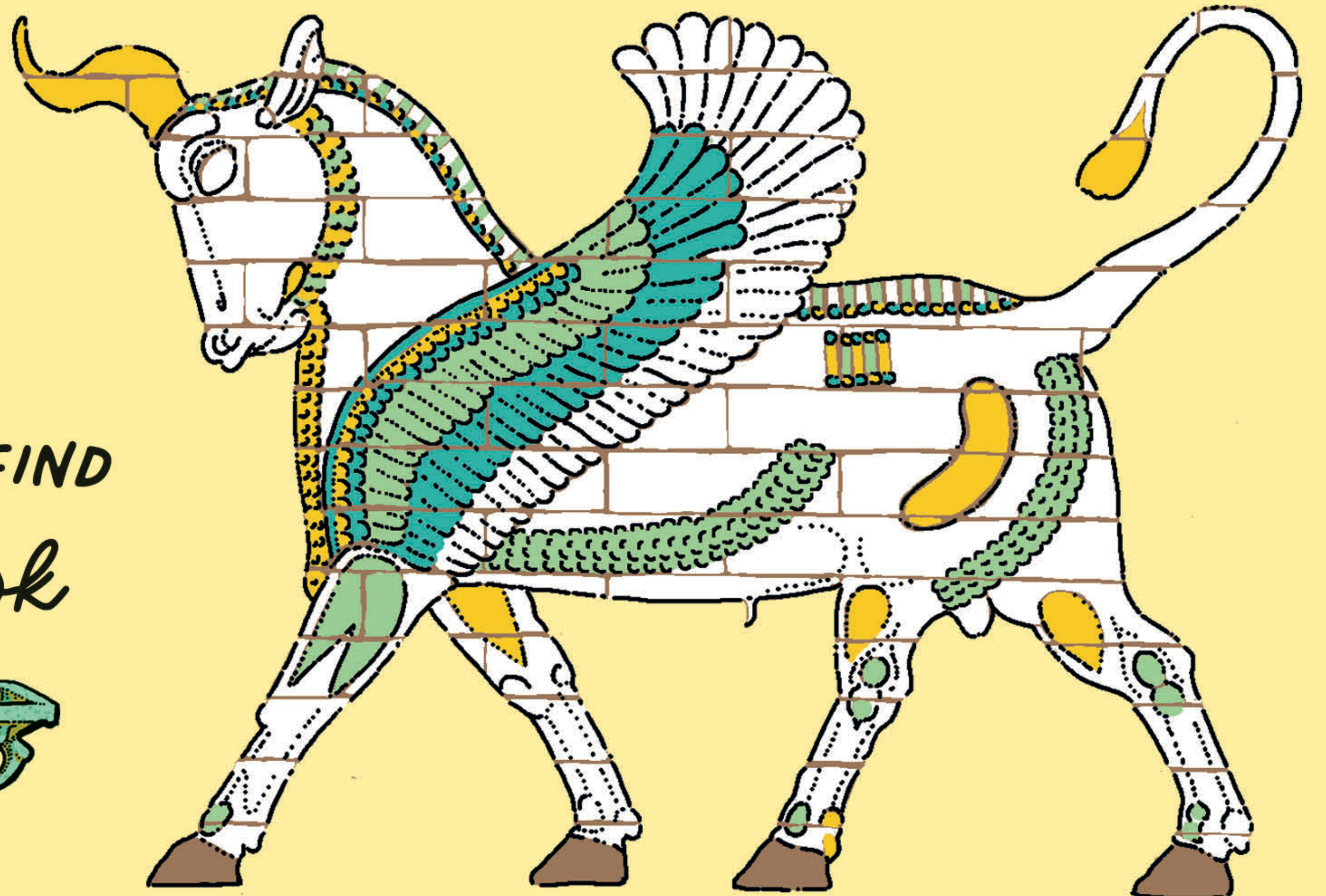
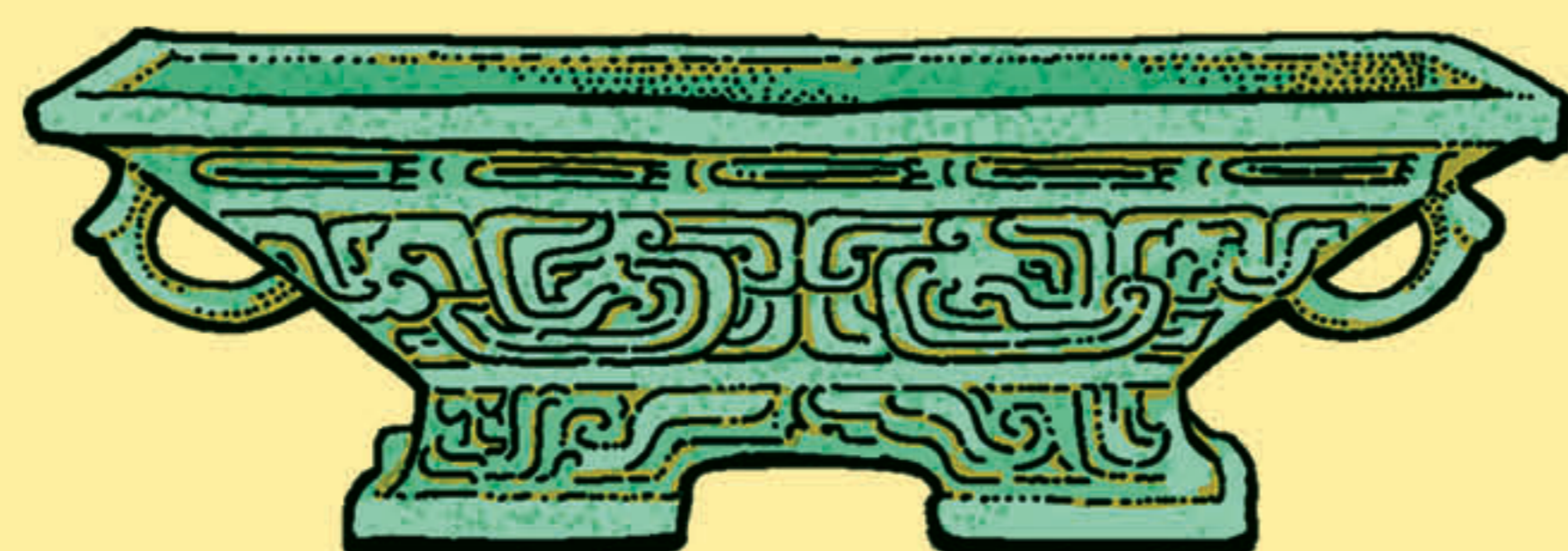


# AMAZING ancient ART

ALEKSANDRA  
ARTYMOWSKA



a SEEK and FIND  
activity book



To Josia, Janek and Michal  
with many thanks for their love, support and inspiration.  
Special thanks for Daniel Artymowski. – A.A.

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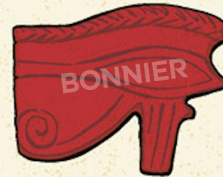


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# AMAZING ancient ART

ALEKSANDRA  
ARTYMOWSKA



*a SEEK-and-FIND activity book*

# WELCOME to the AMAZING WORLD of ancient ART



History is full of art, and you don't have to look far to find it. Have you ever seen an ancient temple or monument? Or been to a museum? Then you've already seen lots of ancient art. But these incredible artefacts aren't just beautiful. They are also full of clues about the past – if only you know just what to look for ...

This book will help you take a closer look at masterpieces from civilisations right through the ages. As you search for clues and complete puzzles, you'll learn all about the people who left these objects behind them. So open the pages to unlock a treasure trove of historical artwork.

Along the way, see if you can spot all these amazing pieces of art hidden somewhere in the book. Ready, steady, go!



GREEK SCULPTURE OF APHRODITE OF KNIDOS



STATUE OF SITTING BUDDHA WITH ONE HAND RAISED



CHINESE POURING VESSEL WITH DRAGON-HEAD HANDLES



INDUS SEAL WITH IMAGE OF A TIGER



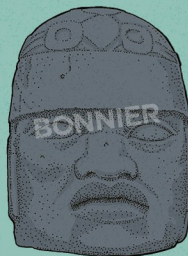
SUMERIAN VOTIVE FIGURE WITH DISTINCT EYEBROWS



ROMAN MOSAIC DEPICTING AN OCTOPUS



CHINESE TERRACOTTA SOLDIER WITH A DAMAGED HAND



JUDGE OLMEC HEAD WITH GEOMETRIC DECORATION ON THE HAT



MYCENAEAN FIGURINE PAINTED ASYMMETRICALLY



NOK SCULPTURE OF A KNEELING PERSON



ETRUSCAN MIRROR DECORATED WITH A SCENE OF 2 WARRIORS IN COMBAT



GREEK VESSEL WITH 2 FIGURES RIDING DOLPHINS



MAYA MASK WITH LONG EARRINGS



EGYPTIAN AMULET OF HORUS WITH A FALCON HEAD



GREEK RELIEF DEPICTING 3 WOMEN CARRYING VESSELS



EGYPTIAN COFFIN WITH GREEN FACE



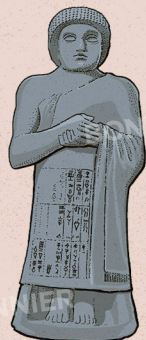
MARBLE BUST OF JULIUS CAESAR

# STATUES OF GUDEA

'Mesopotamia' meaning 'between two rivers', was the name of a historical region in the Middle East situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The land was rich and fertile, so it became home to a number of empires. The oldest of these were the Sumerians, best known today for their royal tombs and their statues of Gudea, the king of Lagash (in modern-day Iraq). The statues, made in varying sizes and materials, were commissioned by King Gudea, (2144-2124 BCE) to represent the king himself. They were placed in temples as a constant prayer offering in the king's name. Today, 27 of them have been discovered.



SOME OF THE STATUES SEEM TO BE IDENTICAL BUT ONLY 2 ARE THE SAME. WHICH ONES?



KING GUDEA WAS OFTEN REPRESENTED WITH HIS HANDS HELD TOGETHER ACROSS HIS CHEST AS A SIGN OF ADORATION. CAN YOU SPOT ONE STATUE IN WHICH HE IS HOLDING A VASE INSTEAD?



CREATED BY SUMERIANS, CUNEIFORM WAS THE FIRST WRITING SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. SOME OF THE STATUES OF GUDEA HAVE INSCRIPTIONS IN CUNEIFORM, BUT ONLY ONE HAS IT ON ITS ARM. WHICH ONE?



MOST STATUES SHOW KING GUDEA WEARING A HEADPIECE, BUT CAN YOU SPOT 2 STATUES WITHOUT ONE?



# SUMERIAN votive FIGURES

The Sumerians also created many votive figures which were believed to represent Mesopotamian gods and goddesses. The word 'votive' means an offering given alongside a prayer to honour or thank a god. The statues, which look like little stone people, probably depicted worshippers who wanted to leave their prayers in the temples. Each one is different. Carved from soft rock such as gypsum and limestone, many were found together at the sacred Square Temple in Tell Asmar, in modern-day Iraq.



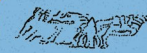
MOST FIGURES ARE IN A STANDING POSITION, BUT WHICH ONE IS KNEELING?



MALE STATUES WEAR KILTS WHILE FEMALE FIGURES WEAR TUNICS. TUNICS ALWAYS EXPOSE THE RIGHT ARM OF THE FIGURES. CAN YOU FIND 5 WOMEN?



THE LARGE EYES, A FEATURE THAT ALL THE STATUES SHARE, ARE MADE FROM WHITE SHELL AND BLACK LIMESTONE. HOWEVER, ONE FIGURE HAS BLUE EYES MADE OF LAPIS LAZULI. CAN YOU FIND IT?



ONE FIGURE IS THOUGHT BY SCHOLARS TO REPRESENT THE GOD ABU. IT'S THE ONLY FIGURE THAT HAS SYMBOLS CARVED ON ITS BASE. CAN YOU SEE IT?

# STANDARD of UR

One of the most amazing masterpieces of Sumerian art is the Standard of Ur. This is a wooden box inlaid with a beautiful mosaic made of shell, red limestone and lapis lazuli. It comes from the ancient city of Ur (in modern-day Iraq) and is about 4,600 years old. There is a detailed scene on each side of the box. One represents war and the other peace. The peace scene, below, depicts a banquet on three levels: the upper level shows a king with six guests, each holding a cup in their hand. The middle and lower levels show people bringing animals and food in preparation for the feast.

CAN YOU FIND THE KING? HE IS THE BIGGEST CHARACTER IN THE SCENE, SITTING ON A CARVED STOOL AND WEARING THE MOST DECORATED OUTFIT.



LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE FIGURES ABOVE. CAN YOU FIND THEM ON THE STANDARD OF UR BELOW? WHICH FIGURE DOES NOT APPEAR IN THE STANDARD?

MUSIC WAS PLAYED AT THE BANQUET. CAN YOU SPOT A MUSICIAN PLAYING THE LYRE? IT LOOKS A BIT LIKE A HARP.



# ASSYRIAN reliefs

The Assyrians rose to power in the middle of the 3rd millennium BCE. One of the biggest empires in ancient Mesopotamia, they were famous for their palaces. These monuments were exquisitely decorated with wall sculptures called 'reliefs' - 3D sculptures carved into the wall. Popular images included winged figures, believed to offer protection to the kings and queens who lived there. Some, known as 'winged genii' had the head of a man with a winged body. The reliefs in this illustration are from the Assyrian Palace of Nimrud, built by King Ashurnasirpal II in around 879 BCE.

APKALLU WERE WISE, WINGED FIGURES WITH THE HEAD OF A HUMAN OR EAGLE, OFTEN SHOWN HOLDING SMALL BUCKETS. CAN YOU SPOT 2 APKALLU WHICH HAVE FLOWERS IN THEIR HANDS INSTEAD?



CAN YOU SPOT KING ASHURNASIRPAL II AMONGST THESE CHARACTERS? HE HAS A BEARD BUT NO WINGS.

CONSIDERED DEITIES, THE LAMASSU WERE HUMAN-HEADED WINGED LIONS, OFTEN FOUND IN PAIRS GUARDING THE ENTRANCES TO PALACES. CAN YOU SPOT 5 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE 2 SCULPTURES?



FROM THE FRONT, THE LAMASSU APPEARED TO STAND, AND FROM THE SIDE, TO WALK, SO OFTEN THEY HAVE AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF LEGS. LOOK CAREFULLY AND COUNT HOW MANY LEGS EACH OF THE BIG SCULPTURES HAS.

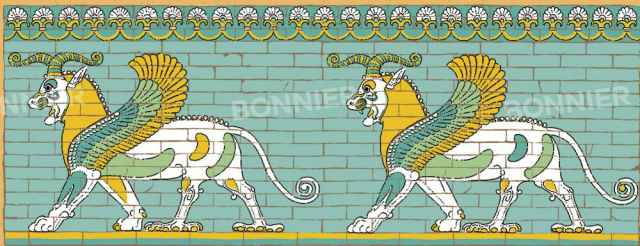




# PERSIAN frieze

The Ancient Persian Empire was ruled by the Achaemenid dynasty from 6th to 4th century BCE. At its height, the empire stretched as far as modern-day Egypt and the Balkans to the west, and the Indus Valley in the east. Persian art was strongly influenced by the Mesopotamian culture, as can be seen in the illustration below. The Persian King Darius I built an enormous palace in Susa, his favourite city. He decorated it with sophisticated mosaics made of glazed bricks in beautiful blues, greens and golds.

SPOT 5 DIFFERENCES  
BETWEEN BOTH  
WINGED LION  
FRIEZES BELOW.



CAN YOU FIND 2 INCOMPLETE FLOWERS IN THE PATTERNS ON THIS PAGE?



LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LARGEST FRIEZE.  
ONLY 2 MEN ARE IDENTICAL. CAN YOU SPOT THEM?

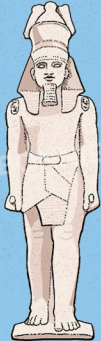
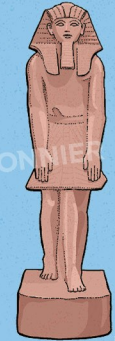
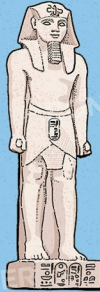


# EGYPTIAN pharaohs

The Ancient Egyptians ruled the land on the banks of the River Nile for over 3000 years. Pharaohs were the rulers of the Egyptian kingdom, and were widely believed to be half-human, half-god. Most pharaohs had portraits and statues made in their likeness, and these sculptures were worshipped by the people. It was believed that by honouring them, their prayers and requests would be heard by the gods, and so many rituals were performed before them.



FIND THE SITTING STATUE OF RAMSESSE THE GREAT, ONE OF THE LONGEST-LIVING EGYPTIAN RULERS. HIS SCULPTURE BEARS THIS INSCRIPTION.



PHARAOHS WERE USUALLY MEN, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE A FEW FEMALE PHARAOHS, TOO. CLEOPATRA WAS ONE OF THEM, AND HER SON, CAESARION, WAS THE LAST PHARAOH. CLEOPATRA'S STATUE PICTURES HER AS A NAKED WOMAN HOLDING A HORN IN HER LEFT HAND. CAN YOU SPOT IT?

SOME PHARAOHS WERE PORTRAYED AS SPHINXES - CREATURES WITH THE HEAD OF A HUMAN AND THE BODY OF A LION. CAN YOU SPOT 3 SPHINXES ON THIS PAGE?

# EGYPTIAN gods

The Egyptians believed in many gods and depicted them as human figures, often with animal heads, or sometimes as animals themselves. The gods featured widely in Egyptian art. This illustration presents a scene from the Book of the Dead – an ancient Egyptian text filled with spells and instructions on how the deceased could reach the afterlife. Copies were placed inside the coffin during the burial ceremony. The scene tells of a dead man called Hunefer, an important official in the court of the Pharaoh Seti I. He is in the company of Egypt's most important gods, and is being taken into the judgment hall to have his heart weighed. This test would determine his fate in the afterlife.

Can you tell which god is which in this scene?

**Thoth** : AN IBIS-HEADED MAN, GOD OF KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

**Anubis** : GOD OF MUMMIFICATION AND THE AFTERLIFE, DEPICTED AS A JACKAL OR A HUMAN WITH A JACKAL'S HEAD

**Horus** : PROTECTOR OF THE RULER OF EGYPT, PORTRAYED AS A FALCON-HEADED MAN OR A FALCON

**Osiris** : GOD OF THE DEAD AND FERTILITY, DEPICTED AS A GREEN-SKINNED DEITY WEARING A DISTINCTIVE CROWN AND HOLDING A CROOK AND FLAIL

**Isis and Nephthys** : TWO SISTERS, GODDESSES OF FERTILITY, MOTHERHOOD AND PROTECTION



HUNEFER IS SHOWN 3 TIMES IN THE SCENE IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS. HE HAS BLACK HAIR AND A LONG WHITE TUNIC. CAN YOU SPOT HIM?

THE BOOK OF THE DEAD IS WRITTEN IN HIEROGLYPHS, THE FORMAL WRITING SYSTEM OF ANCIENT EGYPT, MADE UP OF LOGOGRAMS, REPRESENTING WORDS, AND PHONOGRAMS, REPRESENTING SOUNDS. USING THE ALPHABET ON THE RIGHT, CAN YOU DECODE THIS WORD?



# EGYPTIAN coffins

The rebirth and afterlife of the soul was one of the most important beliefs in Egyptian religion. Ancient Egyptians believed that if the dead were preserved – and if the person had lived a good and honest life – the soul could be reborn and become eternal. Mummification was considered a sacred duty, and involved removing internal organs and storing them in separate jars, then drying, preserving and bandaging the body. The mummy was given a 'death mask', which was made to resemble the deceased, then the body was lowered into a coffin and placed in a highly decorated outer coffin, called a sarcophagus.



FIND 5 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 2 (ALMOST) IDENTICAL COFFINS BELOW.



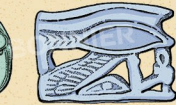
THE TOMB OF PHAROAH TUTANKHAMUN WAS DISCOVERED IN 1922 AND SHORTLY AFTERWARDS SEVERAL PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPEDITION DIED. THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN WAS BORN, EXPLAINING THESE APPARENTLY MYSTERIOUS DEATHS AS A PUNISHMENT FOR DISRUPTING THE PHAROAH'S REST. LOOK AT THE DEATH MASK OF TUTANKHAMUN AND FIND THE COFFIN WITH THE SAME IMAGE.



CANOPIC JARS WERE SMALL VESSELS USED FOR STORING INTERNAL ORGANS. THESE WERE MADE OF STONE OR CERAMIC, WITH THE SCULPTED HEAD OF A FALCON, MAN, BABOON AND JACKAL. CAN YOU SPOT 4 SETS OF 4 CANOPIC JARS?

# AMULETS

Egyptian amulets were small carved objects believed to give their owners special powers and protection. Often, they were made in the shapes of animals which held a symbolic meaning. A lion, for example, was the symbol of power and kingship, and a scarab was the symbol of rebirth. These amulets were mostly made of vibrant blue or green faience (a type of ceramic). However, semiprecious stones or precious metals including gold and silver were also used for the wealthiest members of society.



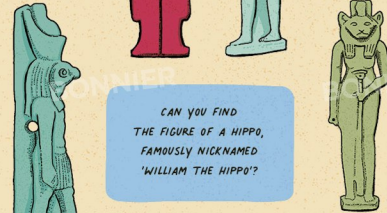
SCARAB BEETLE-SHAPED AMULETS WERE VERY POPULAR AND SYMBOLISED NEW LIFE AFTER DEATH. OFTEN THEY HAD AN EXTRA PAIR OF WINGS ADDED. CAN YOU SPOT 3 SCARAB AMULETS WITH 2 PAIRS OF WINGS?



THE EYE OF HORUS SYMBOLISES PROTECTION, ROYAL POWER AND GOOD HEALTH. IT REFERS TO A STORY ABOUT THE GOD HORUS, WHO LOST HIS EYE IN A FIGHT. CAN YOU FIND AN EYE OF HORUS AMULET BEING HELD BY A BABOON?



CAN YOU FIND THE FIGURE OF A HIPPO, FAMOUSLY NICKNAMED 'WILLIAM THE HIPPO'?



AMULETS IN THE SHAPE OF THE DJED PILLAR WERE A SYMBOL OF STABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE GOD OSIRIS (THEY WERE THOUGHT TO RESEMBLE HIS SPINE). HOW MANY OF THEM CAN YOU FIND IN THE SCENE?



# NOK sculptures

The Nok culture was one of the earliest known societies of Western Africa. It appeared in the region of modern-day Nigeria around 1000 BCE, but vanished under mysterious circumstances around 500 CE. Its name comes from the modern Nigerian town of Nok where the first artefacts were discovered. The Nok culture is famous for terracotta sculptures of human figures, which some people suggest portray ancestors. Many of them survived only in pieces, and often just the heads remain. Made from clay and fired in an oven, the eyes, ears, mouths and nostrils included vent holes to prevent the sculptures from cracking while firing, resulting in their unique appearance.



ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS NOK STATUES IS A SEATED FIGURE WITH ITS HEAD RESTING ON ITS KNEES. CAN YOU FIND IT?



SOME OF THE NOK HEADS ARE CHARACTERISED BY PARTICULARLY DEFINED HAIRSTYLES. CAN YOU FIND THE ONE THAT HAS 3 TOPKNOTS?



WHICH SCULPTURE SHOWS A MAN RIDING A HORSE?



NOK SCULPTURES OFTEN WORE JEWELLERY. CAN YOU FIND ONE WITH A SHELL ON ITS FOREHEAD?

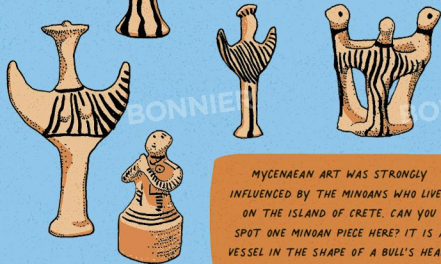


# MYCENAEAN figurines

From about 1600–1100 BCE, the region we know today as Greece became the centre of development for Mycenaean civilisation. The Mycenaeans crafted small terracotta sculptures, or 'figurines', which played a significant role in their religion. These were often found in shrines or tombs, and may have been used in a similar way to Sumerian votive figures.



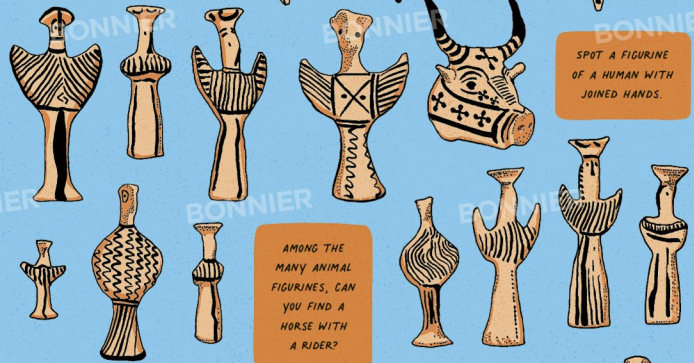
THESE FIGURINES ARE DECORATED WITH STRIPES AND DOTS, BUT CAN YOU SEE ONE WHICH DOES NOT HAVE ANY STRIPES AT ALL?



MYCENAEAN ART WAS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY THE MINOANS WHO LIVED ON THE ISLAND OF CRETE. CAN YOU SPOT ONE MINOAN PIECE HERE? IT IS A VESSEL IN THE SHAPE OF A BULL'S HEAD.



SPOT A FIGURINE OF A HUMAN WITH JOINED HANDS.



AMONG THE MANY ANIMAL FIGURINES, CAN YOU FIND A HORSE WITH A RIDER?



## GEOMETRIC pottery

Ancient Greece was a powerful and sophisticated civilisation that lasted for over 2,000 years. The ancient Greeks made lots of pots to carry water, oil, perfumes or even ashes. One of the first styles of decoration to develop was geometric. In this style, the surface of pottery was covered with bold, intricate patterns of lines and animal silhouettes.



THE DIPYLON AMPHORA WERE DISTINGUISHED BY THEIR HUGE SIZE. FOUND AT A CEMETERY, THEY WERE PROBABLY USED AS GRAVE MARKERS. CAN YOU SPOT 7 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 2 VASES SHOWN HERE?



THE 'BIRDBEED PAINTER' WAS AN ATHENIAN VASE-PAINTER, SO-CALLED BECAUSE OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC BIRD PATTERNS. WHICH 4 VASES HAVE A BIRD IN THEIR PATTERNS?



ONE VESSEL HAS NO HANDLES. CAN YOU SPOT IT?



MOST OF THE SMALL VASES BELOW HAVE ONE PATTERN THAT MATCHES THE BIG VASES. WHICH IS THE ODD ONE OUT?





# POTTERY figures

As their style evolved from geometric patterns, ancient Greek artists painted mythological scenes of gods and heroes, as well as scenes from daily life. These ornamental scenes were known as 'friezes'. They used two techniques to decorate the pottery: black-figure painting (from the 7th century BCE), where figures were painted with black pigment directly onto the orange-red surface of the vase; and red-figure painting (from around 530 BCE), where the figures were outlined and the background was filled in with black, leaving the figures red.

CAN YOU SPOT  
 7 AMPHORAÆ,  
 1 OINOCHOE,  
 2 KRATERS AND  
 3 KYLIKES AMONG  
 ALL THE VASES ON  
 THE PAGE?

Every shaped pot had a different function:

-  **Amphora** - A slender vessel with two handles for storing various liquids, such as oil or wine
-  **Oinochoe** - A jug for pouring liquids, especially wine
-  **Volute krater** - A large vessel with two spiral handles, used to mix wine with water
-  **Kylix** - A 'goblet' for drinking (plural: kylikes)

PEGASUS WAS A MYTHICAL WINGED HORSE. CAN YOU SPOT 2 VASES WITH AN IMAGE OF PEGASUS ON THEM?

SPOT A PAIR OF IDENTICAL VESSELS.



# GREEK sculptures

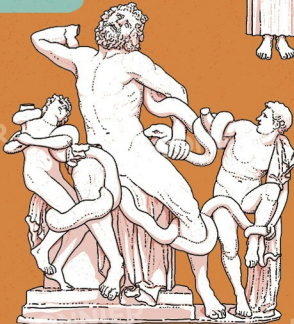
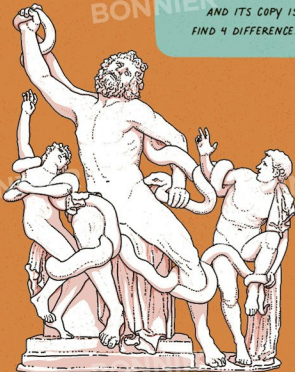


CAN YOU FIND A LIZARD ON ONE OF THE SCULPTURES SHOWN HERE?

Today, some of the best-known ancient artworks are classical Greek sculptures. These beautiful statues were mainly carved from marble or bronze. Some of the most famous are of gods and heroes from Greek mythology as well as sportsmen and muscular warriors. Their creators wanted to show the beauty and strength of the human body which is why they often sculpted naked or partially clothed bodies. The sculptors took painstaking care to make sure these figures were in proportion, and their poses are so expressive it almost looks as though the sculptures were once alive and are frozen in time.



ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS GREEK SCULPTURES DEPICTS A MYTH FROM THE TIME OF THE TROJAN WAR. IN THE STORY, LAOCOON TRIES TO WARN THE TROJANS ABOUT THE TRICK TROJAN HORSE, AND IS PUNISHED BY THE GODS WHO SEND SNAKES TO KILL HIM AND HIS SONS. THE ORIGINAL SCULPTURE IS BELOW ON THE RIGHT AND ITS COPY IS ON THE LEFT. FIND 4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM.



Match the sculptures to their descriptions:

**Apollo Belvedere** - GOD OF LIGHT AND POETRY. LOOK FOR A STATUE OF A NAKED GOD WEARING SANDALS. HE STANDS AT THE TRUNK OF A TREE WITH AN OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

**Nike of Samothrace** - GODESS OF VICTORY, NIKE HAS WINGS INSTEAD OF ARMS AND WEARS A LONG DRESS. UNFORTUNATELY WE CAN'T SEE THE HEAD OF THE STATUE BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN DAMAGED.

**Venus de Milo** - GODESS OF LOVE AND BEAUTY, KNOWN AS APHRODITE IN GREEK. SHE IS SHOWN SEMI-NAKED WITH DRAPERY COVERING HER HIPS AND LEGS. THE STATUE HAS BEEN DAMAGED OVER THE CENTURIES AND HAS NO ARMS.

**Discobolus** - DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY GOD, GODESS OR WARRIOR. INSTEAD, DISCOBOLUS WAS AN INCREDIBLE ATHLETE. LOOK FOR A SPORTSMAN WITH A DISCUS IN ONE HAND.



# PARTHENON Frieze

The Parthenon was a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena, and was built around the middle of the 5th century BCE. Designed by some of the best architects at the time, today the building is considered one of Ancient Greece's finest achievements. It is perhaps best known for the Parthenon Frieze. This relief ran around the exterior of the inner building, and stretched for 160m. It was created by Pheidias, a famous Greek sculptor, and depicts a procession in honour of Athena, the patron saint of Athens. The scene shows a joyous celebration. Only the gods and goddesses were depicted in a sitting position, and these were positioned above the entrance facing east, highlighting their importance.



CAN YOU SPOT ZEUS, KING OF THE GODS? HE IS THE ONLY FIGURE SEATED ON A THRONE. THE OTHER GODS SIT ON BACKLESS STOOLS.



THE PARTHENON WAS BADLY DAMAGED IN THE 17TH CENTURY AND THE FRIEZE ONLY SURVIVED IN PIECES. CAN YOU RECOGNISE WHICH PARTS OF THE RELIEF BELONG TO THE SCENE OUTLINED ABOVE?



THIS IS A SILHOUETTE OF THE GODDESS ATHENA. CAN YOU FIND HER IN ONE OF THE RELIEFS?



# ETRUSCAN BRONZE MIRRORS

The Etruscans were a group of people who inhabited Etruria in northern Italy from about 900 BCE until the first century BCE, when they were conquered by the Roman Empire. The region they occupied was rich in metals, particularly copper and iron, and the Etruscans became master bronzesmiths. Among plenty of everyday objects, they created many intricately decorated bronze mirrors, which were designed to be held in the hand. These were often seen as a status symbol for wealthy women.

ONE MIRROR DEPICTS 4 PEOPLE WEARING IDENTICAL HATS. CAN YOU FIND IT?

SPOT 2 IDENTICAL MIRRORS.



WHICH MIRROR FEATURES A DOG AS PART OF ITS DECORATION?

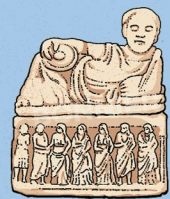
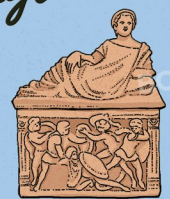


ONE OF THE MIRRORS HAS ITS HANDLE IN THE SHAPE OF A HUMAN FIGURE. CAN YOU FIND IT?

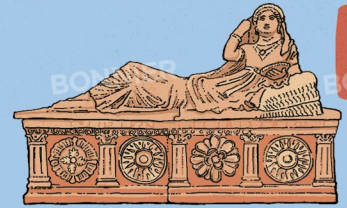
# ETRUSCAN sarcophagi



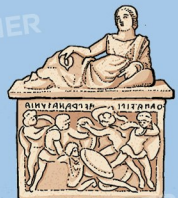
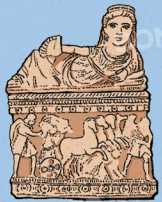
The Etruscans were influenced by ancient Greek art. But, unlike the Greeks, the Etruscans worked mostly with terracotta instead of stone, and developed their own distinct characteristics. This can be seen in the stunning Etruscan sarcophagi, which had very specific designs. The sarcophagi had two parts: a chest elaborately decorated with a relief, which was where the remains of the deceased were stored, and a lid topped with a sculpture of the deceased. These lifelike figures seem to lounge on top of the chest, as if relaxing on a couch.



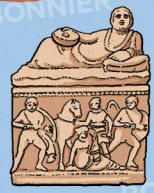
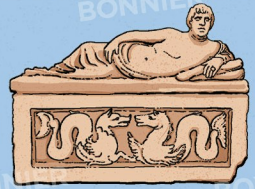
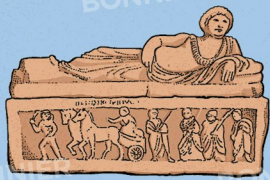
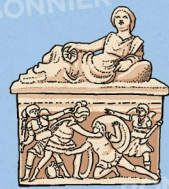
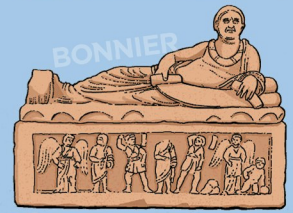
ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ETRUSCAN SARCOPHAGI, 'SARCOPHAGUS OF THE SPOUSES', DEPICTS A COUPLE RECLINING TOGETHER ON A DINING COUCH. CAN YOU FIND IT?



CAN YOU SPOT 3 SARCOPHAGI WITH THE SAME SCENE CARVED INTO THE CHEST?



MOST SCULPTURES ON THE TOP OF THE SARCOPHAGI DEPICT PEOPLE RECLINING ON ONE ARM, A TYPICAL POSITION WHEN ENJOYING A FEAST. BUT CAN YOU FIND ONE SCULPTURE OF A PERSON IN A DIFFERENT POSITION?



# ROMAN busts

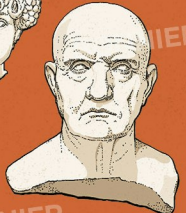
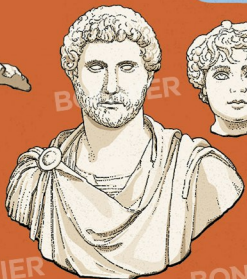
The civilisation of Ancient Rome developed from a small town in Italy to a powerful global empire, which spread across Europe, the Mediterranean, Asia and Africa at its peak between the 3rd century BCE and the 5th century CE. The Romans were impressed by the Greek style of art, and so they adopted and transformed it. They developed portrait sculptures on a large scale but, unlike the Greek sculptures, Roman busts showed more natural, realistic depictions of people. These were often of Roman nobility but, like the Greeks before them, Roman busts were also heavily influenced by mythology.



MARBLE BUSTS DEPICTED NOT ONLY EMPERORS, BUT ALSO MEMBERS OF ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES, INCLUDING CHILDREN. FIND 4 BUSTS OF CHILDREN.



ONE OF THE MOST RUTHLESS EMPERORS OF ANCIENT ROME WAS NERO. ACCORDING TO SOME HISTORIANS, HE SET FIRE TO THE CITY OF ROME! SPOT HIS PORTRAIT. HE DOESN'T HAVE A MOUSTACHE, BUT HIS LONG SIDEBURNS END IN A BEARD.



THERE WERE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT WAYS TO STYLE HAIR IN ANCIENT ROME. FASHIONABLE HAIRSTYLES DURING THE FLAVIAN PERIOD (69-96 CE) WERE THE MOST EXTRAVAGANT AND CONSISTED OF MASSES OF SHAPED CURLS PILED HIGH ON THE HEAD. FIND 5 PORTRAITS OF WOMEN WITH THIS KIND OF HAIRSTYLE.

AUGUSTUS BECAME THE FIRST ROMAN EMPEROR IN 27 BCE. CAN YOU SPOT A PORTRAIT OF HIM? HE IS WEARING A WREATH OF OAK LEAVES CALLED A CIVIC CROWN - ONE OF THE HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATIONS IN ANCIENT ROME.

# TRAJAN'S COLUMN RELIEF

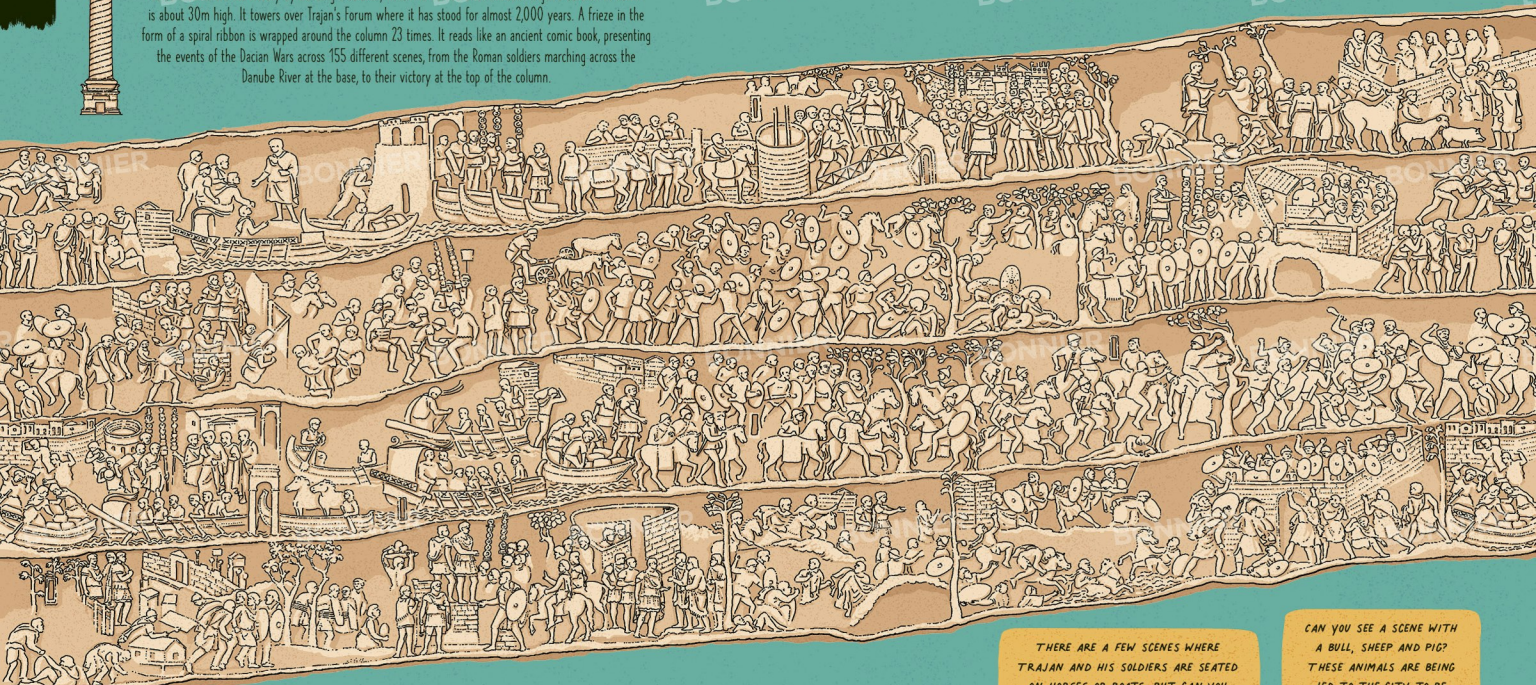


The emperor Trajan ruled the Roman Empire at the turn of the first and second century. During his reign, he won two wars against the Dacians (a people who were based in Dacia, in modern-day Romania) and decided to commemorate his victory by building a column, which he named after himself. Trajan's Column in Rome is about 30m high. It towers over Trajan's Forum where it has stood for almost 2,000 years. A frieze in the form of a spiral ribbon is wrapped around the column 23 times. It reads like an ancient comic book, presenting the events of the Dacian Wars across 155 different scenes, from the Roman soldiers marching across the Danube River at the base, to their victory at the top of the column.

THE EMPEROR TRAJAN APPEARS MANY TIMES ON THE COLUMN FRIEZE.



STUDY THESE FIGURES AND FIND THEM ON THE RELIEF.

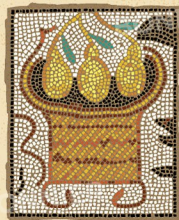


THERE ARE A FEW SCENES WHERE TRAJAN AND HIS SOLDIERS ARE SEATED ON HORSES OR BOATS, BUT CAN YOU FIND ONE BOAT CARRYING HORSES?

CAN YOU SEE A SCENE WITH A BULL, SHEEP AND PIG? THESE ANIMALS ARE BEING LED TO THE CITY TO BE SACRIFICED FOR TRAJAN.

# ROMAN MOSAICS

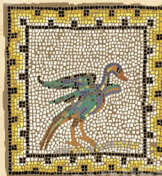
Mosaics can be traced as far back as Mesopotamia, but they became a very common form of art during the Roman Empire. Across towns and cities, they decorated both private villas and public buildings. To create the mosaics, small square tiles – which the Romans called 'tesserae' – were cut from limestone, marble, glass, ceramic or even precious stones, and placed together to create figures, motifs and patterns. These were stuck down with mortar (a type of cement), and any gaps were sealed. The whole image was then glazed and polished.



SOME OF THE MOSAICS HAVE DECORATED FRAMES. SPOT 6 MOSAICS THAT HAVE THE SAME PATTERN.



MANY MOSAICS WERE EXCAVATED FROM THE RUINS OF POMPEII – AN ANCIENT CITY DESTROYED BY AN ERUPTING VOLCANO. ONE SHOWS A DOG WITH THE WRITTEN WARNING 'CAVE CANEM' WHICH MEANS 'BEWARE OF THE DOG'. CAN YOU SPOT IT?



CAN YOU SPOT A MOSAIC WHICH DEPICTS THE HEAD OF MEDUSA? SHE WAS A MYTHICAL MONSTER WITH SNAKES FOR HAIR AND HER GAZE COULD TURN ALL WHO SAW IT INTO STONE.





# INDUS VALLEY SEALS

The Indus Valley civilisation was the earliest in South Asia and lasted from 3300 BCE until 1300 BCE. During this time, two great cities developed – Mohenjo-daro and Harappa – both found in modern-day Pakistan. The people of the ancient Indus Valley produced thousands of seals and used them for marking the goods they traded. Various creatures were carved into stone, and these were then pressed into clay pots and jars or stamped onto sacks. An inscription was also added, but we have yet to discover what these symbols mean.



WHEN THE SEAL WAS PRESSED INTO THE CLAY, IT MADE A MIRROR-IMAGE OF ITSELF. SEVERAL SEALS SHOW ELEPHANTS, BUT WHICH ONE IS A MIRROR-IMAGE OF THE SEAL ON THE LEFT? USE THE SCRIPT TO HELP YOU.



THE INDUS SCRIPT WAS A WRITING SYSTEM. ITS SYMBOLS HAVE NOT YET BEEN DECRYPTED. WHICH SEAL MATCHES THE INSCRIPTION SHOWN HERE?



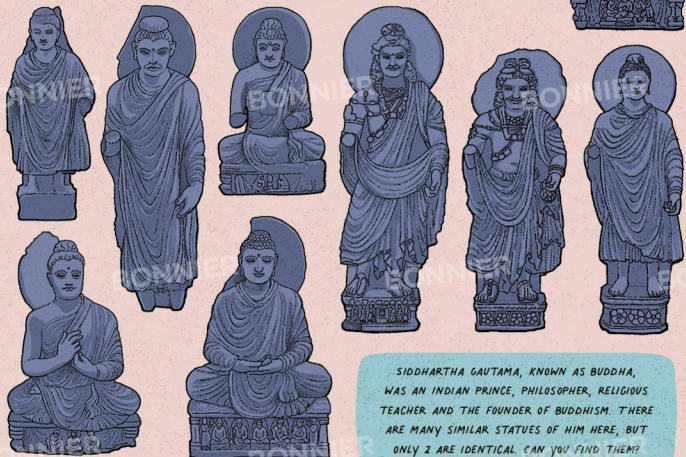
MANY SEALS FROM THE INDUS VALLEY REPRESENT ANIMALS, BOTH REAL AND MYTHICAL. CAN YOU SPOT A SEAL SHOWING A TRIPLE-HEADED ANIMAL?

# GRECO-Buddhist ART

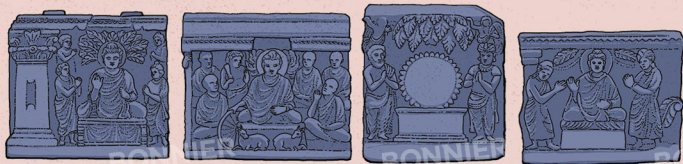
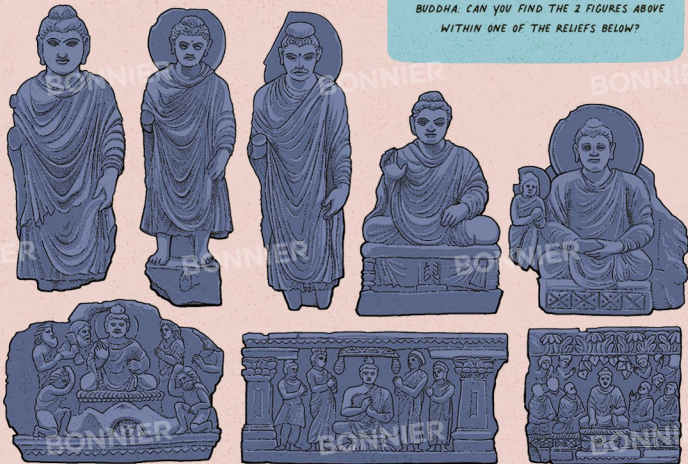
Buddhism, a philosophical and religious system based on the teachings of the Buddha, arose in the late 6th century BCE in northern India and began to gradually spread across Asia. The first representations of the Buddha in human form emerged from the 1st century CE in ancient regions including Gandhara (in modern-day Pakistan and Afghanistan) and Mathura (in modern-day India). They were heavily influenced by the realism of Greek art, and defined Buddhist art, even today.



Buddhist art was strongly influenced by the ancient Greeks and is often called 'Greco-Buddhist art'. Deities from Greek mythology were incorporated in some Buddhist representations. In the scene above, Heracles (Hercules), a Greek hero, is shown as a guardian of the Buddha. Can you find the 2 figures above within one of the reliefs below?



Siddhartha Gautama, known as Buddha, was an Indian prince, philosopher, religious teacher and the founder of Buddhism. There are many similar statues of him here, but only 2 are identical. Can you find them?

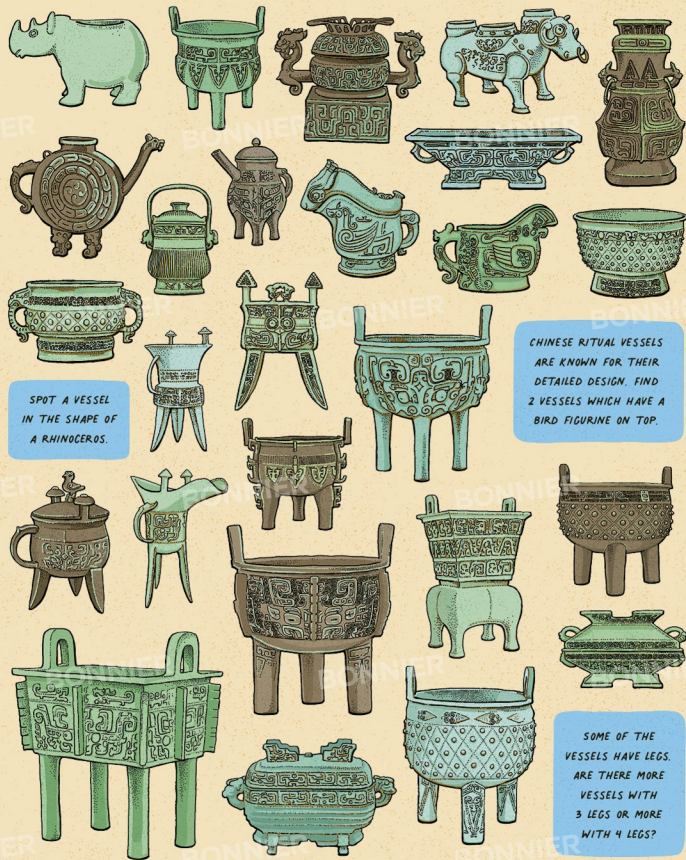
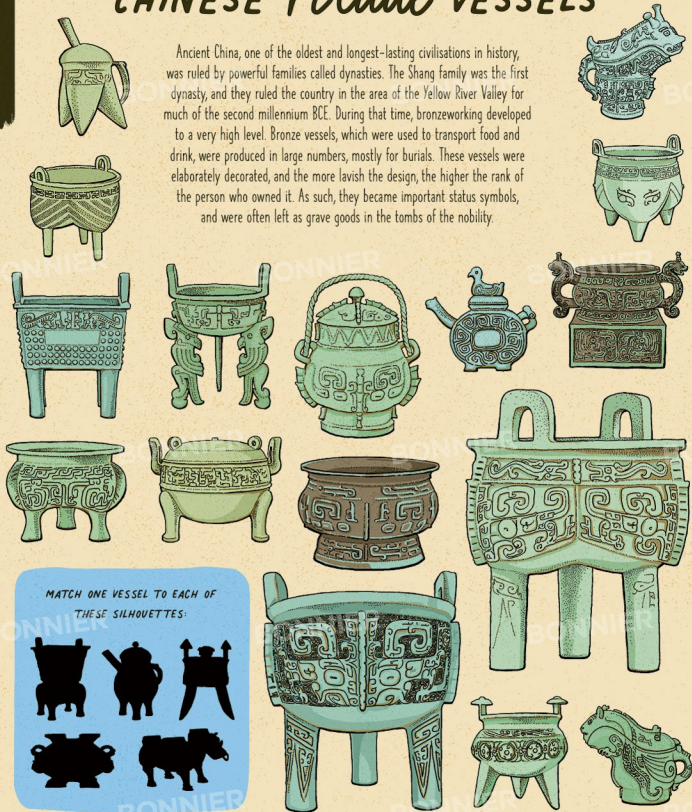


Buddha was not represented in human form in early Buddhist art. Instead, his presence was indicated by an empty seat or space. Find a relief of an empty seat with 2 figures on either side.



# CHINESE ritual vessels

Ancient China, one of the oldest and longest-lasting civilisations in history, was ruled by powerful families called dynasties. The Shang family was the first dynasty, and they ruled the country in the area of the Yellow River Valley for much of the second millennium BCE. During that time, bronzeworking developed to a very high level. Bronze vessels, which were used to transport food and drink, were produced in large numbers, mostly for burials. These vessels were elaborately decorated, and the more lavish the design, the higher the rank of the person who owned it. As such, they became important status symbols, and were often left as grave goods in the tombs of the nobility.



MATCH ONE VESSEL TO EACH OF THESE SILHOUETTES:

SPOT A VESSEL IN THE SHAPE OF A RHINOCEROS.

CHINESE RITUAL VESSELS ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR DETAILED DESIGN. FIND 2 VESSELS WHICH HAVE A BIRD FIGURINE ON TOP.

SOME OF THE VESSELS HAVE LEGS. ARE THERE MORE VESSELS WITH 3 LEGS OR MORE WITH 4 LEGS?

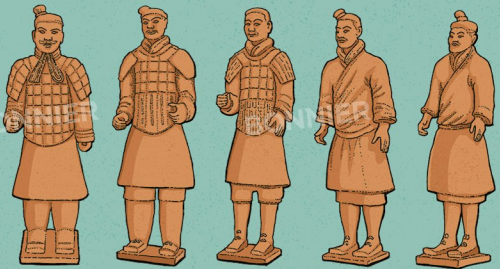
# TERRACOTTA army



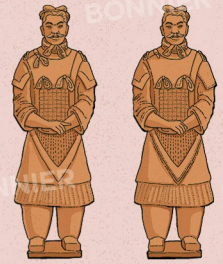
The Terracotta Army is a collection of around 9,000 terracotta sculptures depicting the army of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Qin united the previous warring states into one unified China, and in fact the name China is derived from the word 'Qin' (pronounced 'chin'). The sculptures are believed to be over 2,000 years old. Each figure is lifesized and, although they look similar at first glance, every single one has unique features. Today, they look a dull orange colour, but they would originally have been painted in vibrant shades. The figurines were buried with the emperor to protect him in the afterlife. The army was arranged to face east, the direction in which the Emperor's former enemies had lain.



FIGURES VARY FROM EACH OTHER IN HAIR STYLE, DEPENDING ON THEIR RANK. CAN YOU FIND 4 OFFICERS? HOW MANY GENERALS CAN YOU SEE?



THE SCULPTURES LOOK SIMILAR, BUT IN FACT THERE ARE NO 2 IDENTICAL ONES. FIND 5 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE 2 FIGURES.



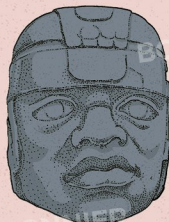
THE TERRACOTTA ARMY USED TO BE EQUIPPED WITH REAL BRONZE WEAPONS, WHICH WERE LATER STOLEN. HOWEVER, 2 SOLDIERS STILL CARRY THEM - ONE HAS A SPEAR AND THE OTHER HAS A BOW. CAN YOU SEE THEM?



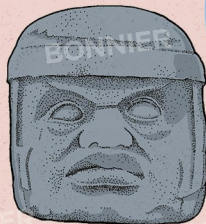
# OLMEC Colossal HEADS



Mesoamerica was a historical and cultural area in modern-day Mexico inhabited by many civilisations including the Olmecs, Maya, Zapotecs and Aztecs. The Olmecs were the first major civilisation in Mesoamerica, appearing around 1600 BCE, and they created some of the most recognised artwork from the area – the colossal stone heads. Sculpted from spherical boulders of basalt (a type of volcanic rock), each enormous head is up to three metres tall, and weighs three times as much as a rhinoceros! Each head represents a male wearing protective headgear, possibly similar to those used in ball games. 'Olmec' means 'rubber people' and refers to the rubber balls used for ritual games.

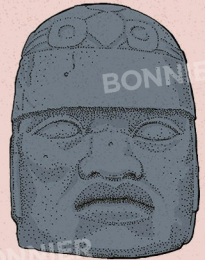
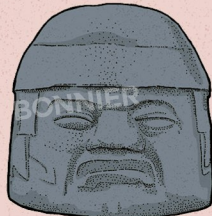
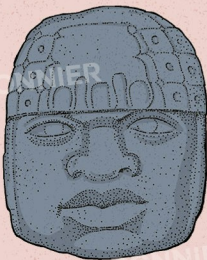


ONLY 17 COLLOSSAL OLMEC HEADS HAVE BEEN FOUND, BUT THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS 18 MONUMENTS. SPOT THE HEAD WHICH APPEARS TWICE.



THE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF THE HEADS VARY FROM STERN TO SMILING. WHICH FACE SMILES SO BROADLY THAT IT REVEALS ITS TEETH?

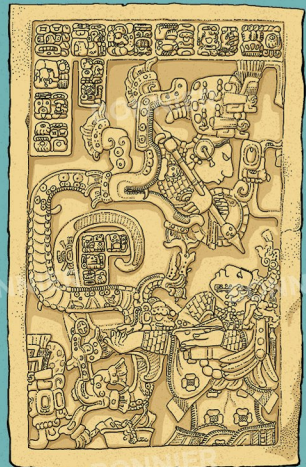
FIND ONE HEAD WITH CLOSED EYES.



WHICH MONUMENT HAS A LARGE, FLATTENED RING IN ITS EAR?

# MAYA reliefs

The Maya civilisation developed in Mesoamerica from about 2000 BCE and consisted of a group of city-states who shared a cultural heritage. The Maya people built great stone cities, huge pyramid-like stepped temples, palaces and monuments, which they decorated with reliefs carved into the stone. They also erected large slabs, known as 'stelae', which were sculpted and presented to Maya kings and their wives during important ceremonies.



MOST OF THESE RELIEFS WERE WALL DECORATIONS FOUND IN A ROYAL BUILDING IN THE ANCIENT MAYA CITY OF YAXCHILÁN – EXCEPT ONE, WHICH COMES FROM THE CITY OF WAKA AND DEPICTS A MAYA QUEEN. SHE IS WEARING A HUGE HEADDRESS AND HAS 3 MASKS ON HER CHEST. CAN YOU FIND HER?



MAYA PEOPLE USED A HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED WRITING SYSTEM CONSISTING OF HUNDREDS OF SYMBOLS CALLED 'GLYPHS'. CAN YOU FIND THE FOLLOWING GLYPH?



THERE ARE 2 RELIEFS THAT SHOW A PERSON SITTING OR KNEELING ON THE RIGHT AND A MYSTERIOUS SERPENT WITH A HUMAN HEAD ON THE LEFT. CAN YOU FIND THEM?



# JADE masks

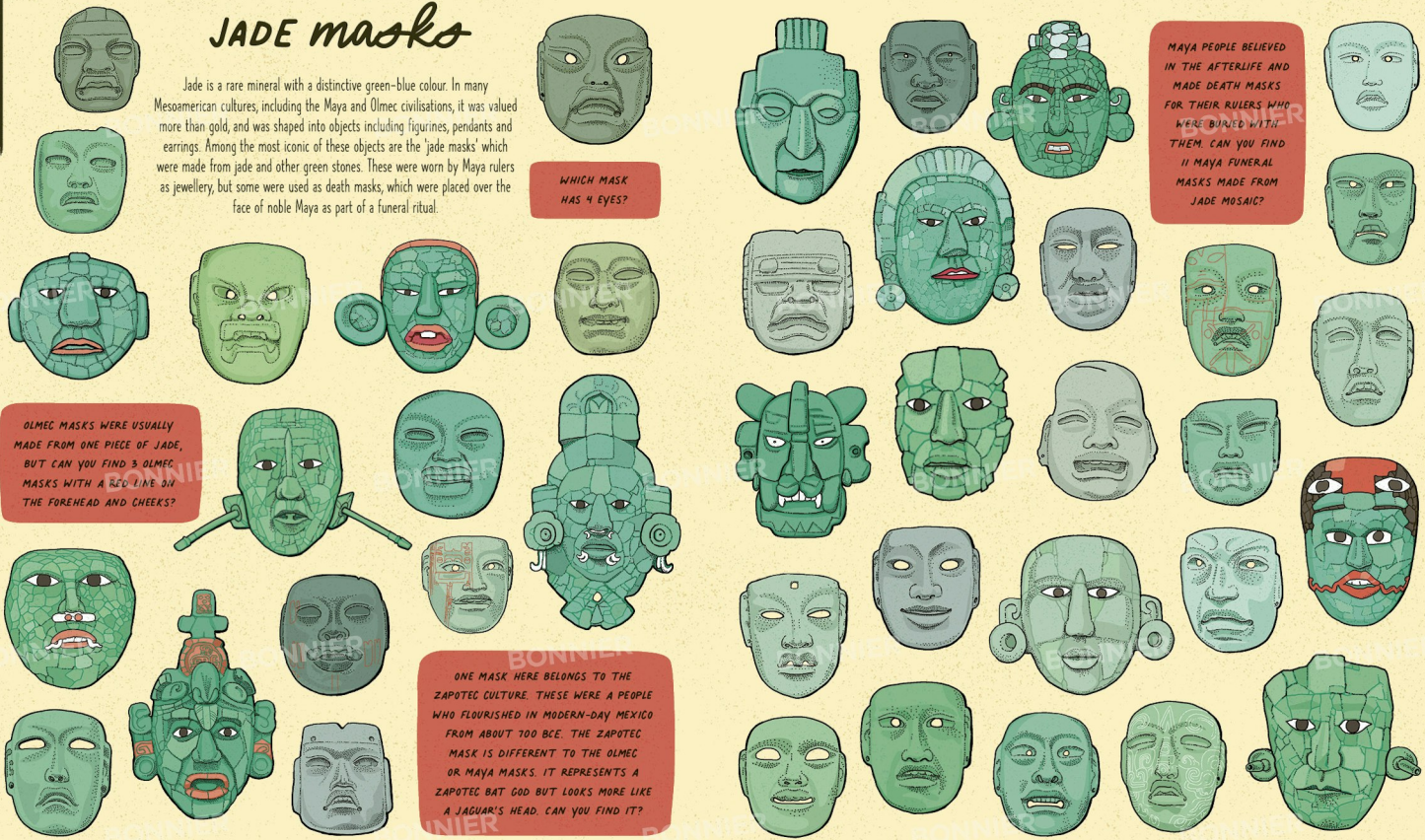
Jade is a rare mineral with a distinctive green-blue colour. In many Mesoamerican cultures, including the Maya and Olmec civilisations, it was valued more than gold, and was shaped into objects including figurines, pendants and earrings. Among the most iconic of these objects are the 'jade masks' which were made from jade and other green stones. These were worn by Maya rulers as jewellery, but some were used as death masks, which were placed over the face of noble Maya as part of a funeral ritual.

WHICH MASK HAS 4 EYES?

MAYA PEOPLE BELIEVED IN THE AFTERLIFE AND MADE DEATH MASKS FOR THEIR RULERS WHO WERE BURIED WITH THEM. CAN YOU FIND 11 MAYA FUNERAL MASKS MADE FROM JADE MOSAIC?

OLMEC MASKS WERE USUALLY MADE FROM ONE PIECE OF JADE, BUT CAN YOU FIND 3 OLMEC MASKS WITH A RED LINE ON THE FOREHEAD AND CHEEKS?

ONE MASK HERE BELONGS TO THE ZAPOTEC CULTURE. THESE WERE A PEOPLE WHO FLOURISHED IN MODERN-DAY MEXICO FROM ABOUT 700 BCE. THE ZAPOTEC MASK IS DIFFERENT TO THE OLMEC OR MAYA MASKS. IT REPRESENTS A ZAPOTEC BAT GOD BUT LOOKS MORE LIKE A JAGUAR'S HEAD. CAN YOU FIND IT?



# ANSWERS



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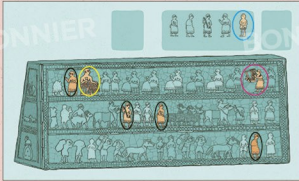
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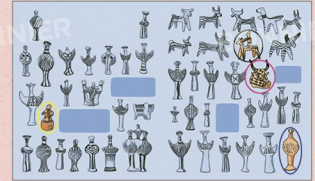
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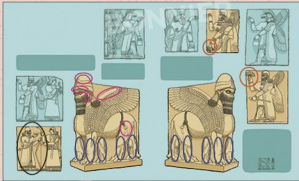
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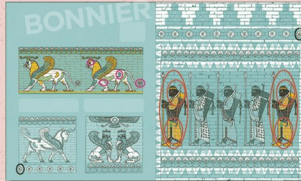
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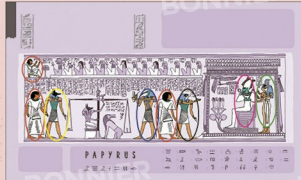
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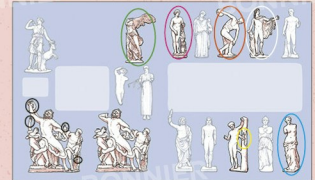
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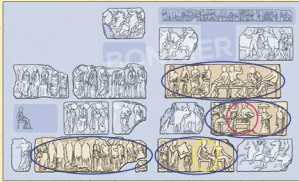
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# ANSWERS



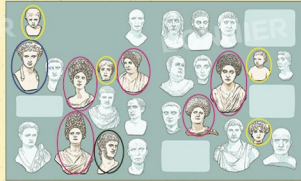
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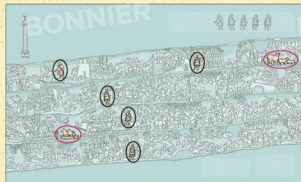
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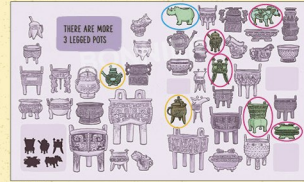
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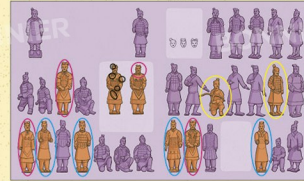
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# ABOUT the ARTIST



## ALEKSANDRA ARTYMOWSKA

is a Polish illustrator and author of children's books. She loves to draw puzzles, labyrinths and intricately detailed scenes, and her first book was a book of mazes. Aleksandra is passionate about both ancient and contemporary art, and has studied them widely.

Aleksandra travels widely, and has lived in many places around the world, including China and Israel. Mum to two little maze-lovers (and top book-checkers) and wife to a crazy scientist, she currently lives in Warsaw, Poland.

### Also by Aleksandra Artymowska:

- \* *AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 PUZZLES*
- \* *20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA - A PUZZLE ADVENTURE*
- \* *ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND - A PUZZLE ADVENTURE*
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