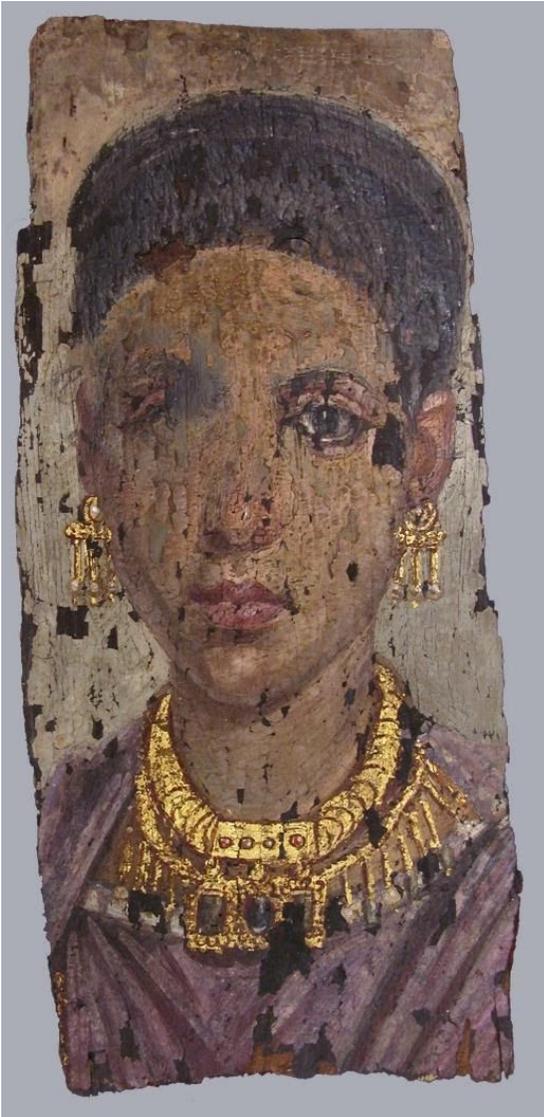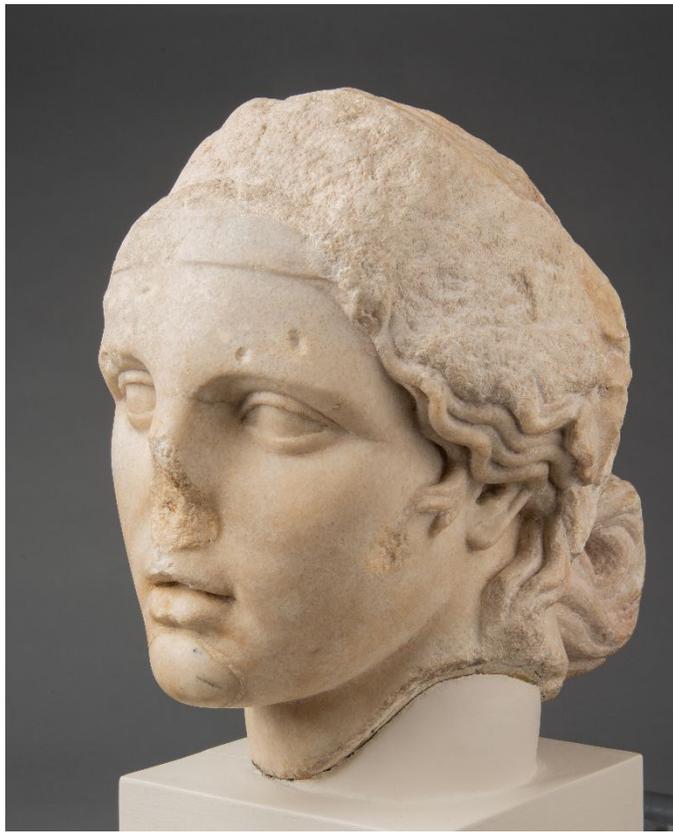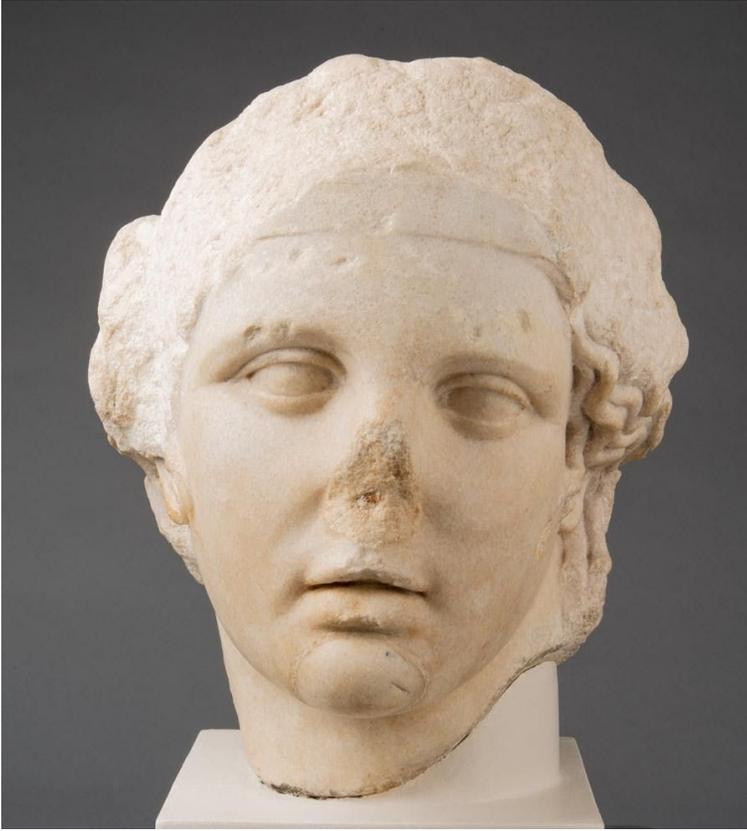# Take Two

Look carefully at the object pictured below and answer questions 1–6 about the object. Then move to page 3 and look carefully at the object depicted there, answering the questions that follow. When you've finished, have a look at the last page, where both objects are described (no peeking!).



KM 26801

Draw a sketch of Object 1. Don't worry — you don't need to show it to anyone. Sketching helps you see details you might otherwise miss.

## Questions for Object 1:

1) What do you first notice when you look at this object?

2) What is something you only noticed after sketching this object?

3) Based on your impressions, why do you think someone made this?

4) Whose story or stories do you think this object tells?

5) Does this object remind you of anything you use or experience today?

KM 1974.4.1

Draw a sketch of Object 2. Don't worry — you don't need to show it to anyone. Sketching helps you see details you might otherwise miss.

**Questions for Object 2:**

1) What do you first notice when you look at this object?

2) What is something you only noticed after sketching this object?

3) Based on your impressions, why do you think someone made this?

4) Whose story or stories do you think this object tells?

5) Does this object remind you of anything you use or experience today?

6) How does it compare with Object 1?

Object 1: Painted mummy portrait (KM 26801)
Material: Wood, encaustic (wax), pigment, gold leaf
Date: 98–117 CE
Description: Many Egyptian funerary rituals and practices survived well into the Roman period. Egyptians continued mummifying their dead and burying them in tombs, but the increasingly Hellenistic and Roman style of these burials reflects the multicultural nature of Egypt during Greek and Roman rule. The portrait shown here is an example of the melding of Egyptian and Roman cultures in funerary art. Making portraits of real people was a Roman tradition, while the practice of placing an image (idealized or realistic) of the deceased on their mummy was an Egyptian tradition. The woman in this portrait is shown with stunning gold jewelry and purple clothing — symbols of wealth and high social status.

Object 2: Head of Bacchus/Dionysus (KM 1974.4.1)
Material: Marble
Date: 117–138 CE
Description: Bacchus (Dionysos, to the Greeks) was the Roman god of fertility, vegetation, wine, and ecstasy. His cult, which promised a happier life in the hereafter, was one of the most widely followed in the Roman world. This marble head once belonged to an over-life-size statue of the god with his right forearm resting on top of his head. Depicted in an inebriated state, he probably leaned on a satyr for support.

For more information about both of these objects, visit the Kelsey's online exhibition *Ancient Color.*