

## 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!).



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.



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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.



Object 1: Greek amphora (KM 1979.1.1)

Material: Ceramic

Date: ca. 525 BCE

Description: Amphorae are large, two-handled jars that were used to store wine, olive oil, and various kinds of food in ancient times. This one is highly decorated in the Attic black-figure style and likely used to hold for wine for a dinner party (like setting out the good china). It depicts one of the twelve labors of Herakles (or Hercules in Latin). Herakles — a major hero of Greek mythology — is often identified by his lion-skin cloak and club. After murdering his own children in a fit of madness, he atoned for his crimes by performing twelve labors. Here, Herakles battles two Amazons in order to steal the magic belt of their queen, Hippolyta.

Object 2: Replica of a Roman oil lamp (KM 29212)

Material: Ceramic

Date: Modern (reproduction)

Description: Oil lamps were the primary source of artificial light in the ancient Mediterranean. The circular body and flat top of this object are typical of Roman-period lamps. There was also usually a handle at one end and a nozzle at the other, as here. The top, called a discus, was sometimes decorated and always had a small hole, by which the lamp was filled with olive or flax oil. A linen wick placed in the opening of the nozzle was lit to produce light.

The scene on the discus shows the hero Aeneas escaping the flaming city of Troy carrying his father, Anchises, on his back. His son Ascanius leads them. This episode marks the beginning of Aeneas's travels, which are recorded in Virgil's epic poem, *The Aeneid*.