

Form 2

vessel

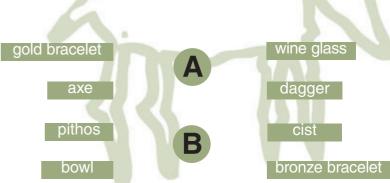
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5. An Offering for the Beyond

Here in the column you have two Argaric burial sites found in the village. Each contains different artefacts and belongings, which tells us something about the social status of the person buried.

After observing burial sites A and B, let's see if you know which words from the following two columns go with each site.

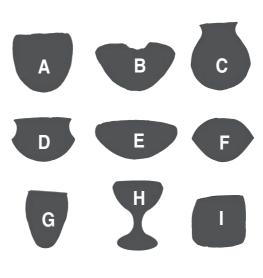


4. Seven Different Forms

Did you know that the Argaric society developed seven basic ceramic forms that were good for nearly everything during the entire 700 years of that society?

They were made of baked mud, had no decorations whatsoever and were used for preparing and serving food, as storage containers and we also find them as burial offerings!

Observe closely the seven ceramic forms that appear in the column and see if you can match each with its silhouette.

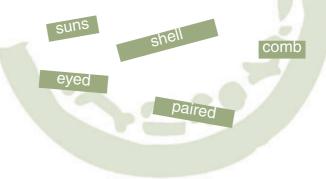


The Millar society buried all members of the same family group in circular chambers outside the village. They also left the burial offerings of each: weapons, tools, personal adornments, idols - even food items!

3. Really Round Tombs

Here I've organised a list of objects discovered in quite a swanky grave, but I seem to have gotten a bit confused when classifying them...

Can you look for them in the display cases and help me fill in the missing word on each of the five name cards?



2. The Circle of Life In the forts built by the Millar people, boys and girls

learned different skills, such as how to cut, grind and store grains, while time at home was spent making cloth and preparing food. Look at the six pieces found in this section of the column and compare them to what you see around you...

to make them and what each was for?

Can you guess which of these materials were used

bone	1	preparing food					
baked mud	2	grinding					
flint	3	working the fields					
copper	4	storing grain					
stone	5	making cloth					
wood	6	hunting and defence					
1 Only	for	Detectives					
1 Only for Detectives							

Did you know that this stratigraphic column is a genuine calendar of history? Here you can see the accumulation

of natural sediments... as well the remains left behind by the different societies that inhabited these lands! Once uncovered, we can study them to find out how our ancestors lived. But before that... Of all these elements, can you point out the eight that are essential for a good history detective?







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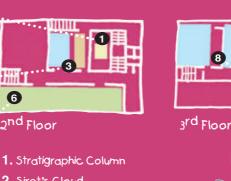
Welcome Friend!

Museum of Almería.





2. Siret's Cloud 3. Research













6. Argaric Society 7. Roman Society 8. Islamic Society: Al Mariyya



museum of almería

www.museosdeandalucia.es





The society of Los Millares existed about 5000 years ago. They were the ones who discovered copper, the first metal used by man. Close to the capital city of Almería, there was once a town that grew to become one of the most highly developed places in the world. It was walled and surrounded by forts, which were buildings used to defend the town. The houses were round cabins. In the town, they milled grain and stored cereals essential for survival. The young people learned to carve arrowheads from flint and copper. Burials were a group affair and always took place in the outskirts of the village.







Around 2250 B.C. during the Bronze Era, we know of the existence of another culture that came after the Millares called the Argaric Society. Its inhabitants lived in towns located in valleys,

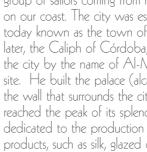
where the most powerful citizens lived in higher areas dominating the rest. They ate mainly grains, barley in particular, harvested by slaves and ground for hours and hours. Their tombs were individual and located inside people's dwellings, with different shapes and burial offerings according to the power and wealth of the deceased.



In the year 209 B.C., the Romans conquered our peninsula. For centuries Hispania would be a province of Rome, making Almería an important point of commercial exchange for Roman society, due to the exploitation of marble quarries, iron, copper and silver mines, and also for fishing and salt fish production. We do not know if there was a great city, but in the rural and coastal areas there were villas, such as Chirivel and Villaricos, decorated with paintings, sculptures and beautiful mosaics.







Islamic Almería began in the 9th century when a group of sailors coming from northern Africa landed on our coast. The city was established in what is today known as the town of Pechina and a century later, the Caliph of Córdoba, Aberrámán III, founded the city by the name of Al-Mariyya on its current site. He built the palace (alcazaba), the mosque and the wall that surrounds the city. Islamic society reached the peak of its splendour in this period dedicated to the production and trade of luxury products, such as silk, glazed ceramics and glass..

in the Museum of Almería?



What's there to discover...

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8. And in a thousand years... What?

So we've arrived at the top of our stratigraphic column! Now we're on top of everything, but in a thousand years... the archaelogists of the future will find the remains of our society in there! For now.

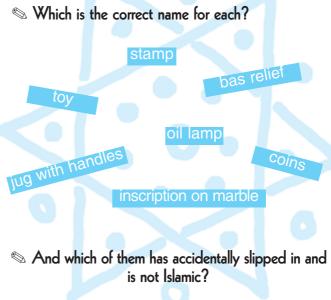
Can you find the names of the four societies we've investigated in this word search?



And which of these new pieces belongs to each one?

7. Treasures of Islam Numerous Islamic objects like these have been found in what

remains of the ancient city of Al-Mariyya. Look closely at the display cases around you and see if you recognise the names of these items and tell me:



Samic

6. What a Feast Day!

What a disaster on the day of the banquet honouring the god, Bacchus! His statue is in pieces and the amphorae for salt fish, oil and wine arrived all mixed up and without their name cards.

of Bacchus. Can you tell which ones they are?

Of these eight pieces, only six belong to the statue

with the contents of each of the amphorae?

Can you match up these three labels correctly

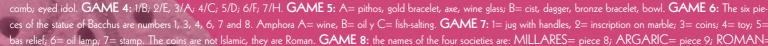
oil

fish-salting

wine



What do you think this INSCRIPTIONS say?	I light with OIL	I am a decorated VESSEL	We have great AIM!	l am a total GOD	They use me for COOKING	If you're THIRSTY
		I will leave you nicely COMBED	Archaeo logy in	We are IDOLS with eyes	SIX points for the star	
I'm made with small PIECES	l carry two big HANDLES	I form part of a LOOM	I'm good for STORAGE	We are Roman LAMPS	A very seaworthy NECKLACE	



s relief; 6= oil lamp; 7= stamp. The coins are not Islamic, they are Roman. GAME 8: the names of the four societies are: MILLARES= piece 8; ARGARIC= piece 9; ROMAN= piece 6; ISLAMIC= piece 1 The hidden message: jvuelve a tu museo!

Solutions to games: GAME 1: items 2; 3; 4; 5; 7; 10; 11 and 12 are the eight essential ones. GAME 2: 1= (baked mud/ storing grain); 2= (wood and stone/ working the fields); 3= (baked mud/ making cloth); 4= (baked mud/ preparing foods); 5= (flint/ hunting and defence); 6= (stone/ grinding). GAME 3: shell necklace; paired vessel; eyes/suns bowl; wooden



