



3. SAL Antiksamlingen

Rum 303 Kvindelige idol-figurer

De helt enkle kvindefigurer af marmor er over 4000 år gamle (2700-2300 f.Kr.). Disse er fundet på den græske ø Amorgos, der hører til øgruppen Kykladerne, og kaldes kyklade-idoler. De næsten abstrakte figurer er især fundet i grave, hvor de måske har skullet fungere som en beskyttende kraft.

Rum 303 En dør til de dødes verden

En blind-dør, eller sjæledør, kaldes denne symbolske port fra en ægyptisk embedsmands gravkapel. Ptah-wash, som gravejeren hed, blev begravet i Sakkara syd for Kairo omkring 2420 f.Kr. Gennem den falske åbning i døren kunne den dødes sjæl modtage ofre og bevæge sig mellem de levendes og de dødes verden. Ofrene blev stillet foran åbningen.

Rum 307 Parthenon-hoveder

Kentauren (th), der er halvt mand, halvt hest, er i færd med at slynge en vandkrukke efter den unge lapith (tv), der tilhørte et græsk sagnfolk. Kentaurene var nemlig brudt ind i lapithkongens bryllup for at bortføre de kvindelige gæster. Dramaet blev genfortalt i marmor for ca. 2.500 år siden af den store græske billedhugger Fidias på Akropolis' Parthenon-tempel.

Rum 310 Drikkeskål med herme-skærer

Den berømte vasemaler Epiktet skabte omkring 500 f.Kr. dette billede af en kunstner i færd med at skære en herme: en slags stele af træ eller sten med guden Hermes' hoved og overkrop. Hermer var opstillet ved veje og huse for at afværge ondt. Billeder af håndværkere er sjældne, og denne fremstilling er unik.

Rum 317 Romersk glaskunst

Glas var en efterspurgt vare i hele Romerriget; noget af det blev handlet helt op til Norden. Materialerne til glasfremstilling var nemme at få fat i: sand, soda, kalk og metal-oxider, og der var mange værksteder. Her skabtes drikkeglas, skåle og kander, nogle dekoreret med metal- eller glastråde.



Denne guide går gennem udstillingen Jordens Folk på 1. sal. Fra Amerikas indianere over Afrika, Indien, Java, Japan, Kina og slutter i Grønland. Turen fortsætter på 3. sal ved antikens Middelhavskulturer.

MUSEUMSBUTIKKEN

I Museumsbutikken er der et fint udvalg af kopismykker, bøger og kvalitetssouvenirer, så du kan tage den gode oplevelse med hjem. Besøg også vores online-shop på museumsbutikken.dk

TIME OUT

Slap af over en kop kaffe og en delikat kage eller et klimavenligt måltid i restauranten på 1.sal, eller nyd din egen madpakke i museets spisesal i stueetagen

Med forbehold for ændringer

This is a guide through the exhibition Peoples of the Earth on the 1st floor. From the Native Americans to Japan, China and as far as Greenland. The tour ends by the cultures of Mediterranean antiquity on the 3rd floor.

THE MUSEUM SHOP

The shop has everything from copies of jewellery and books on history to a wealth of high quality souvenirs, so you can take the museum experience home with you. You can also visit our online shop at museumsbutikken.dk

WHERE TO EAT

Relax over a good cup of coffee and a delicious cake or a climate friendly meal in the restaurant, or bring your own lunch to the museum lunch room.

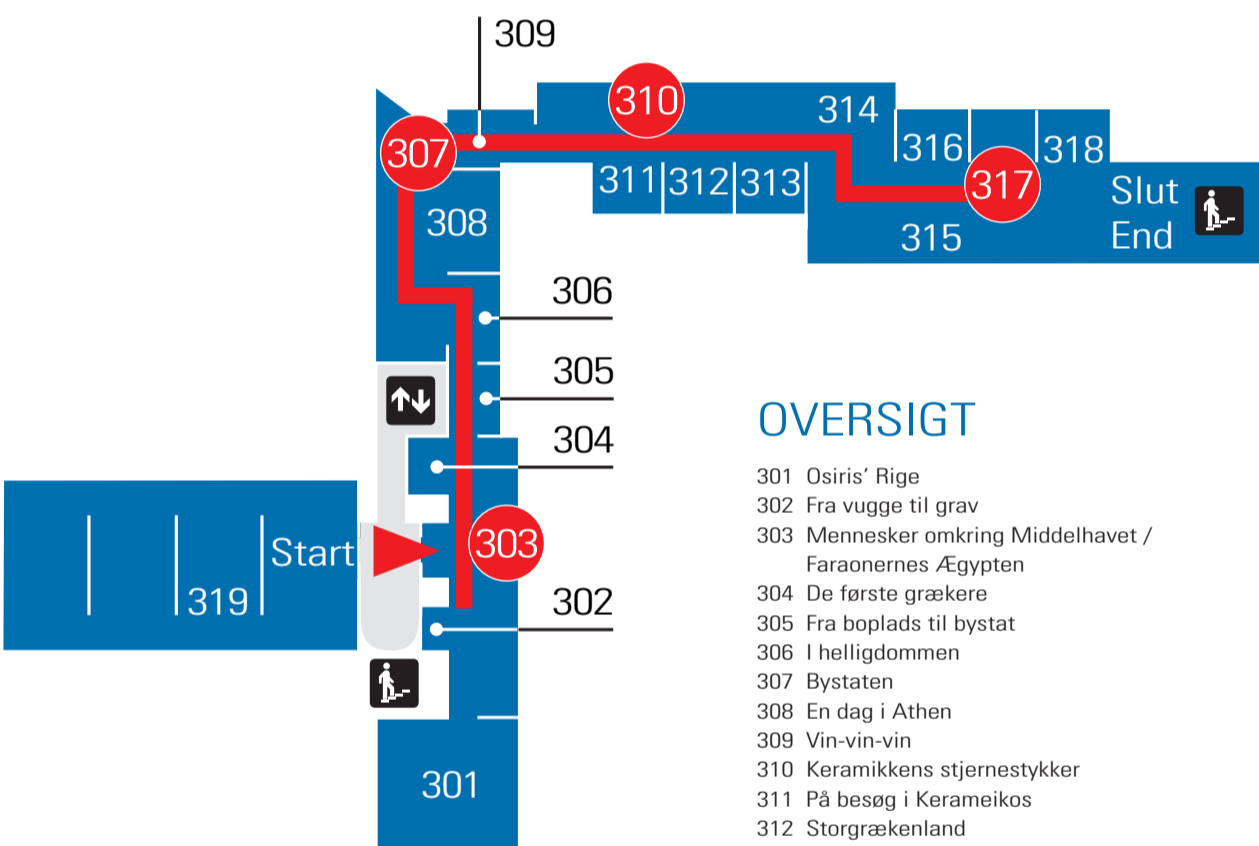
Subject to programme changes

natmus.dk

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Guide  
 Jorden rundt
 Around the World



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3. FLOOR Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities

Room 303 Female idols

These simple, marble figurines are over 4,000 years old (2700-2300 BC). These were found on the Greek island of Amorgos, which is part of the Cyclades, and are known as Cycladic idols. The almost abstract female figurines are particularly common in graves, where they may have functioned as protective spirits.

Room 303 A door to the realm of the dead

'Soul door' is the name given to this symbolic gateway from the tomb of the Egyptian official Ptah-wash. He was buried in Saqqara south of Cairo around 2420 BC. Through the false opening in the door the soul of the deceased could receive offerings and pass between the world of the living and the world of the dead. The offerings were placed in front of the opening.

Room 307 Parthenon heads

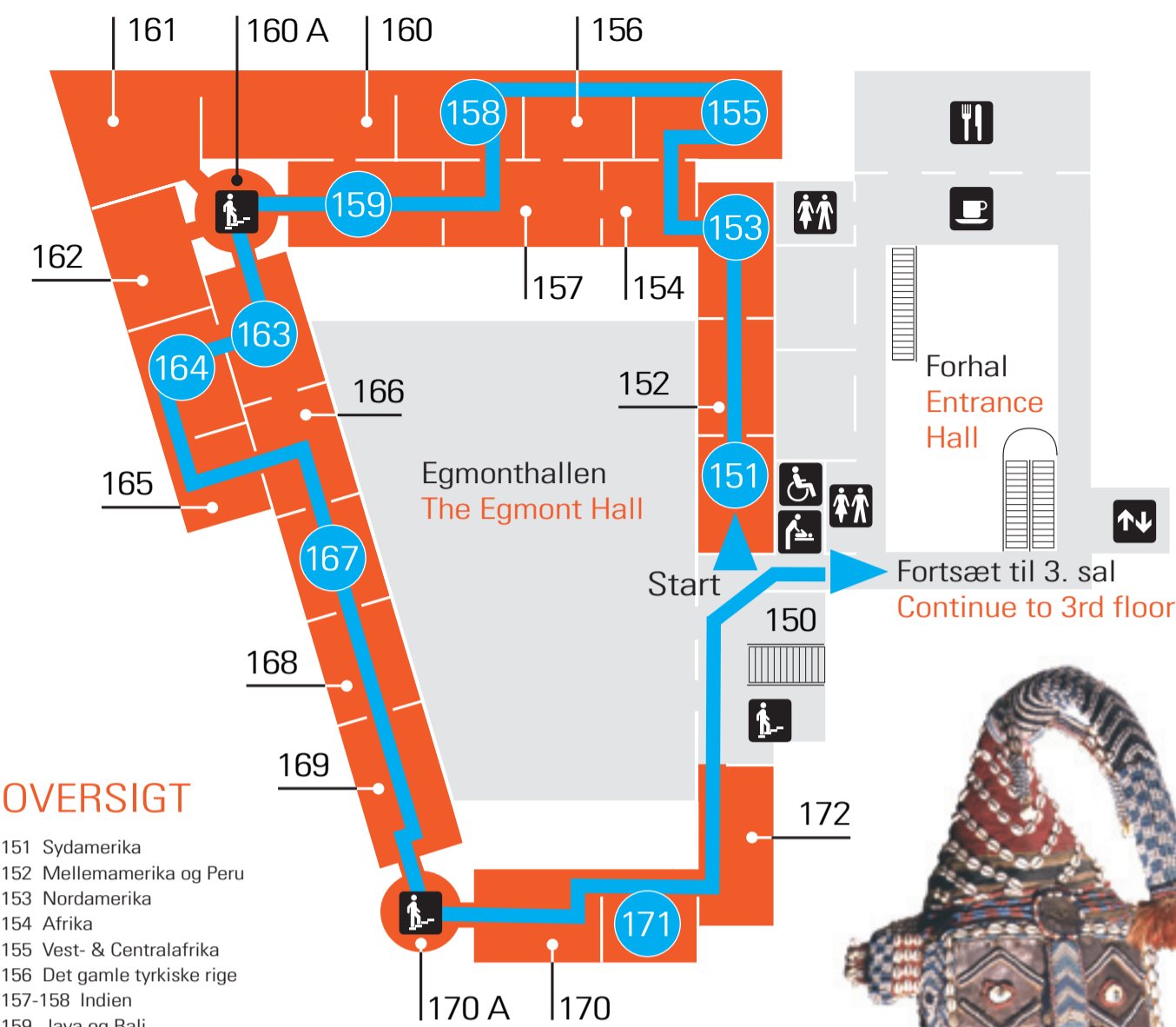
The centaur (right), half man half horse, is throwing a pitcher at a young man of the mythical Lapiths (left). The centaurs had invaded the wedding feast of the Lapith king to kidnap the female guests. The drama was carved in marble on the Parthenon Temple on the Acropolis around 2,500 years ago by the renowned Greek sculptor Fidias.

Room 310 Drinking bowl with herm carver

Around 500 BC the famous vase painter Epiktetos made this image of an artist carving a herm – a wooden or stone pillar supporting a bust of the god Hermes. Herms were erected on streets and outside houses to ward off evil. Images of craftsmen are rare, and this depiction is unique.

Room 317 Roman glassware

Glass was in high demand throughout the Roman Empire, and some of it was traded as far away as Scandinavia. The materials for making glass – sand, soda, lime and metallic oxides – were easily accessible, and there were many workshops. Here drinking glasses, bowls and jugs were made, some of them decorated with metal thread or spun glass.



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1. SAL

Jordens Folk

Rum 151 Orange fjerdragt

Fjer fra den røde ibis dækker en flettet bund på kappen fra tupinamba-indianerne, der levede langs Brasiliens kyst. Øverst er kappen pyntet med papegøje-fjer. Kappen har været brugt i rituelle danse, måske af åndelige ledere. I 1670'erne fandtes den i Det kongelige Kunstkammers etnografika-samling.

Rum 153 Bisonskind

Prærieindianerne havde kapper af bisonskind. Om sommeren brugte man de tynde sommerskind, som var uden pels. På dette bisonskind har ejeren tegnet sine krigstogter og kampe, så kappen blev hans helt personlige beklædning. Om vinteren fik bisonoksen en tykkere pels, der også kunne varme mennesker i præriens sne og kulde.

Rum 155 Afrikanske masker

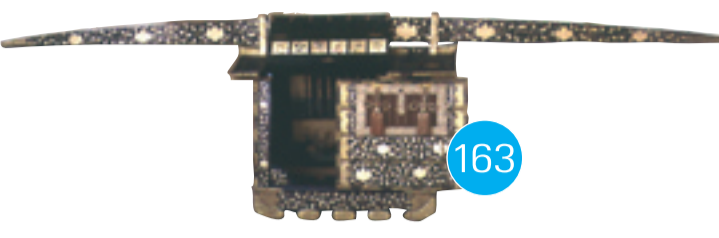
Afrikanere bruger masker ved flere lejligheder: frugtbarheds-ritter, indvielsesritter for unge mennesker og sammenkomster i hemmelige selskaber. Til hver maske hører en dragt, som totalt skjuler bæreren, der optræder som den figur, masken forestiller: en gud, en ånd, en mytisk eller måske komisk skikkelse.

Rum 158 Shiva, Parvati og Ganesha

Shiva er en af de mest betydningsfulde hinduistiske guder og tilbedes overalt i Indien. Her ses han som dansens konge, Nataraja, der i en ring af ild træder på en fæl dæmon. Shiva omgives af gudinden Parvati og elefantguden Ganesha. De tre enestående bronzefigurer blev i 1799 fundet nedgravet i jorden i den daværende danske koloni, Trankebar.

Rum 159 Skyggespil fra Java

Når der er fest på Java, inviterer man til skyggespil ledsaget af musik fra et gamelanorkester. En dukkefører styrer alle dukkerne og lægger stemme til rollerne. De gode figurer, som er spinkle med smalle øjne og næser, står til højre for dukkeføreren. De onde, der ofte har runde øjne og klumpnæser, står til venstre.



Rum 167 Kejserlig dragedragt

Når den kinesiske kejser – i 1700-årene – havde denne dragt på, var han universets centrum. Mellem himlens skyer leger drager med fem kløer – et kejserligt kendetegn. Drager forbindes med naturkræfter som regn og jordens frugtbarhed, og har været kinesernes yndlingsmotiv gennem 5000 år.

Rum 171 Barneanorak med amuletter

Tertaq var ca. seks år gammel, da polarforskeren Knud Rasmussen i 1923 besøgte hans stamme, Netsilik-eskimoerne i Canada, og købte hans anorak. Tertaq's mor har syet 80 forskellige amuletter på dragten. Håret fra en gammel mands tinding i hættten giver drengen et langt liv; med et ravnenskind under hagen kommer han uset på skudhold af renerne; foden af en havmåge og tænderne af en ræv giver jagtlykke.



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1. FLOOR

Peoples of the Earth

Room 151 Cloak of red feathers

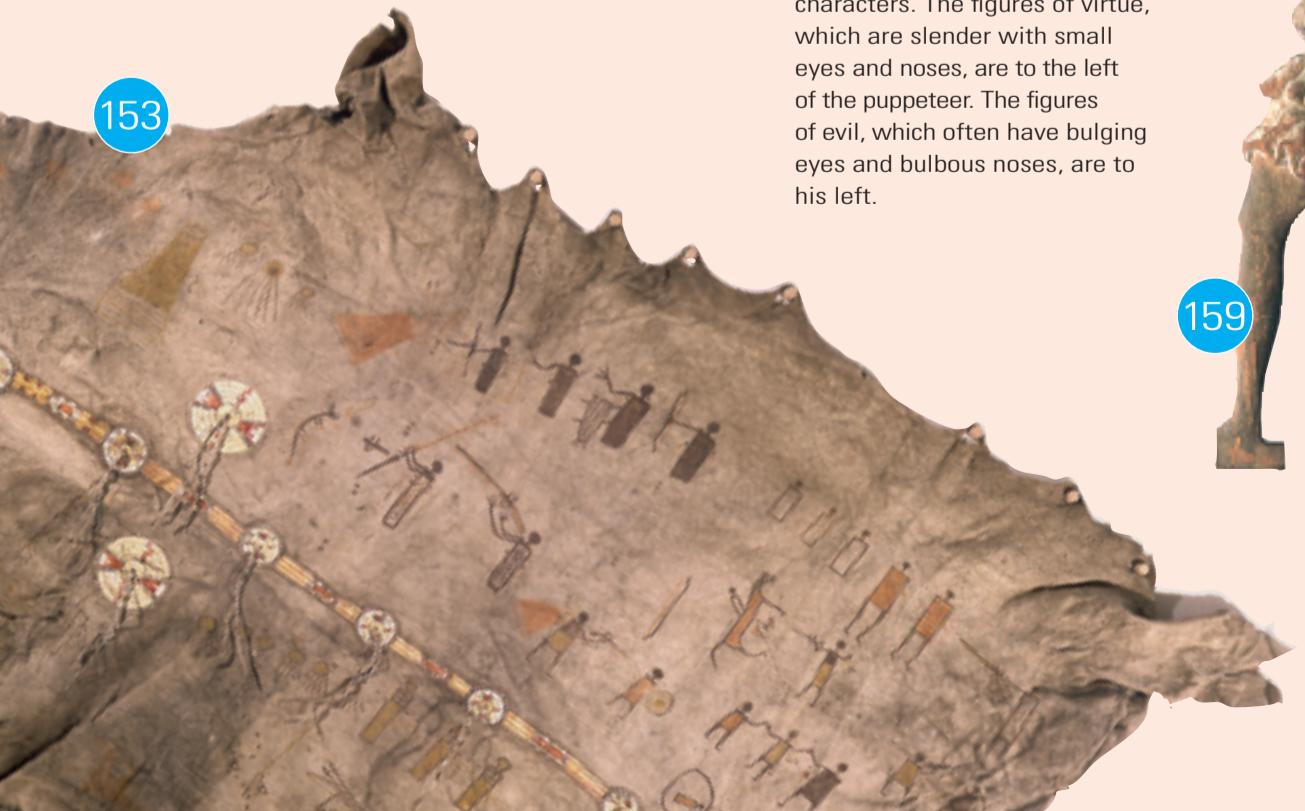
Hundreds of feathers from the red ibis are woven into this cape worn by the Tupinamba Indians, who lived on the coast of Brazil. The top of the cape is decorated with parrot feathers. The cape was worn during ritual dances, possibly by the spiritual leaders of the village. In the 1670s it was in the ethnographical collection of The Royal Kunstkammer.

Room 153 Buffalo cape

The prairie Indians wore capes of buffalo hide. During the summer they wore the thin summer hides, which had no fur. The owner of this hide has personalised it with drawings of his wars and battles. During the winter the buffalo grew thicker coats, which could also protect people from the cold snow and storms of the prairies.

Room 155 African masks

Africans use masks on a wide variety of occasions like fertility rituals, initiation rites and gatherings in secret societies. Each mask has an accompanying costume, completely hiding the person in the role of the god, spirit or mythical or comical figure the mask depicts.



Room 158 Shiva, Parvati and Ganesha

Shiva is one of the most important Hindu gods, and is worshipped throughout India. Here he is depicted as the king of dance, Nataraja, stepping on a wicked demon inside a ring of fire. Shiva is surrounded by the goddess Parvati and the elephant god Ganesha. These three unique figures were unearthed in 1799 in Trankebar, a Danish colony at the time.

Room 159 Javanese shadow play

Celebrations in Java consist of shadow plays accompanied by the music of a gamelan orchestra. A puppeteer controls all the puppets and performs the voices of all the characters. The figures of virtue, which are slender with small eyes and noses, are to the left of the puppeteer. The figures of evil, which often have bulging eyes and bulbous noses, are to his left.



Room 163 Japanese sedan

This stately Japanese sedan is called a norimo. It is decorated with lacquer work and chased metal fittings with the leaves and blossoms of the paulownia tree, identifying the family the sedan belonged to. Six men were needed to carry a norimo, which was reserved for courtiers, feudal overlords, physicians and high-ranking priests.

Room 164 The Chinese Bodhisattva

Guanyin is the Chinese name for the bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, who represents compassion. A bodhisattva is a future Buddha who agrees to be reborn to help earthly beings reach Nirvana. This Guanyin from 13th century China depicts a man in lotus position.

Room 167 Imperial dragon robe

When the Chinese emperor – during the 1700s – wore this robe he symbolised the centre of the universe. Five-clawed dragons, an imperial symbol, play between the clouds. Dragons are associated with natural forces like rain and the fertility of the earth, and have been a favourite motif of the Chinese for over 5,000 years.

Room 171 Children's fur anorak with amulets

Tertaq was about 6 years old when the arctic explorer Knud Rasmussen visited his people, the Netsilik Inuit of Canada, and purchased his anorak. Tertaq's mother had sewn 80 different amulets onto the anorak. Hair from the temple of an old man on the hood was to grant her son a long life, the crow's skin under the chin would enable him to approach reindeer unseen, and the foot of a herring gull and teeth of a fox were to bring him luck in hunting.