

Annotations and answers to the Museum-Rallye (6th grade upwards)

Before the start

- the children can do the museum-rallye alone or in groups
- Please take into account that for reasons of conservation pencils are the only writing utensils allowed in the exhibition rooms. We'll gladly lend you some writing utensils.
- From 11.30 a.m. To 12.30 p.m. And from 14.30 p.m. To 15.15 p.m. the room „Römische Grabmonumente“ („Roman Funerary Monuments“) is not accesible. Parts of the rallye cannot be attended during this time.

Directions

- Down the stairs from the lobby and through the rooms with exhibits of the Stone-, Bronze- and Iron Age you get to the roman section of the exhibtion, beginning with the room *Römische Grabmonumente (Roman Funerary Monuments)*.
- The room *Religio Romana (Roman Religion)* is situated directly next to *Römische Grabmonumente (Roman Funerary Monuments)*, across from the windows to the courtyard.
- *The room Römische Mosaike (Roman Mosaics)* lies directly adjacent to *Römische Grabmonumente (Roman Funerary Monuments)*.In the next room *Das Land – Wirtschaft und Verkehr (The land – Economy and Commerce)* at first go the right and then up the stairs to the exhibition *Augusta Treverorum – Gründung und Aufstieg der Stadt (Augusta Treverorum – Foundation and Rise of the City)*.
- *Around the corner to the right another flight of stairs leads to the rooms Treveris – Metropole der Spätantike (Treveris – Metropolis of Late Antiquity)*.
- From this room the stairs behind the city model lead down to the Numismatic Cabinet, which is situated on the left just before the next flight of stairs.

Answers to the Museum-Rallye

Roman Funerary Monuments

Family

- The parents hold each others hand as a sign of their togetherness. They stand close together and take their son in their midst.
- The handmaids hold a mirror and two flasks for perfume or oil in their hands.
- The man who accompanies the father is probably a servant or a slave.
- The family probably wanted to present their wealth with the depictions on the funerary monument and thus impress the beholder. The family belongs to the upper-class of Trier on the grounds that the monument shows scenes of their private life (hunt, many servants) which a poor family could not have afforded.

School

- The teacher sits in the middle between the two older pupils. He can be identified by his beard. Furthermore he stands out from the other persons due to the footstool on which he rests his feet.
- Wax tablets were cheaper. Papyrus could only be written on once. The writing on wax tablets on the other hand could easily be erased so that the tablets could be used again. The production costs of papyrus were also higher than those of wax tablets.

Profession

- The family could have been wine merchants or wine-dressers.
- The wine in the barrels most likely came from the area of the Moselle or Trier.
- The wine in the amphorae most likely came from the Mediterranean area, e.g. from Spain or Italy.

Roman Religion

- Minerva – Jupiter – Juno are depicted.
- The three deities represent crafts – law – family
- The attributes of the three gods: Minerva – Owl, Jupiter – Eagle, Juno – Peacock
- Animals: Deer, dog, rabbit

Mosaics

- The following geometric patterns can be found: Octagon, Trapezium, Square and Lozenge/Diamond.
- Abbreviations of the months: IUN = June; IUL = July; SEPTEMB = September; OCTOB = October. May, August and November can be identified due to the sequence of the fields.
- In his right hand Polydus holds a small whip and a laurel wreath. The whip is an attribute of the charioteer and his most important tool, the laurel wreath is a symbol for his victory in a chariot race and identifies Polydus as a successful charioteer.
- The lead horse's name is „Compressor(e)“ („crusher“), it's the horse on the right side of the observer. Roman chariot races ran counterclockwise.
- A strong horse on the inner side of the team (on the left side of the charioteer) was able to push other teams out of the way or into the spina (the median strip of the race track which usually featured columns, statues and/or obelisks).

The foundation of Trier

- Emperor Augustus founded the city.
- Trier was called Augusta Treverorum – The Augustus- City of the Treveri.
- 17 B.C.

The Roman Trier

- **Porta Nigra:** In roman times one of five city gates.
- **Cathedral (Dom):** Christian church (late antiquity)
- **Basilica:** Imperial audience hall. It was used as reception hall of the emperor.
- **Circus:** Racecourse
- **Amphitheater:** Arena for gladiatorial combat.
- **Kaiserthermen:** Planned as public bath but later used as a palace.
- **Forum:** Administrative centre and marketplace
- **Barbarathermen:** One of the largest public baths in the Roman Empire.

Coins

- The emperor wears a laurel wreath on his head.
- The abbreviations are: IMP = Imperator; AUG = Augustus
- The age of a coin can be determined on the basis of the reign of the depicted emperor. The coin must have been minted during the reign of the depicted emperor. The time of the regency is known from other sources. The title of the emperor often helps to date the coin exactly.

We hope you have enjoyed your visit!