



Dünya Çocuk
Akademisi
Ağaoğlu Maslak 1453

4//ENJOY IT
TOGETHER



Number 10

BİZ KOÇAMAN BİR AİLEYİZ...



#zorluklarberaberasilir

#oncemoral

#guzelruhhali

#onceinsan

#COCUGUNGUCU

#OGRENMENIN GUCU

#OGRETMENINVARLIGI

#EGITIMOLMADANASLA

Dear Parents,

Due to the warming of the air and its late darkening, we have a very good opportunity to go sightseeing with children.

(Of course, we mean after the deadline set by the government and the official reopening of all places.)

So this week we're going to look at the concept of museums and explain them to our dear kids because visiting museums give us valuable information.

Hoping to see you all the families together with walking hand in hand with your children, as soon as possible.

DCA Foreigner English Department



Let's learn about Museum.

A museum is an institution that cares for a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary.



So let's begin our guided tour.



Museums have been a part of human history for over 2000 years. But they weren't always like the ones we visit today.



The history of museums is far older and much stranger than you might imagine.
We'll start over here in the Greek wing.



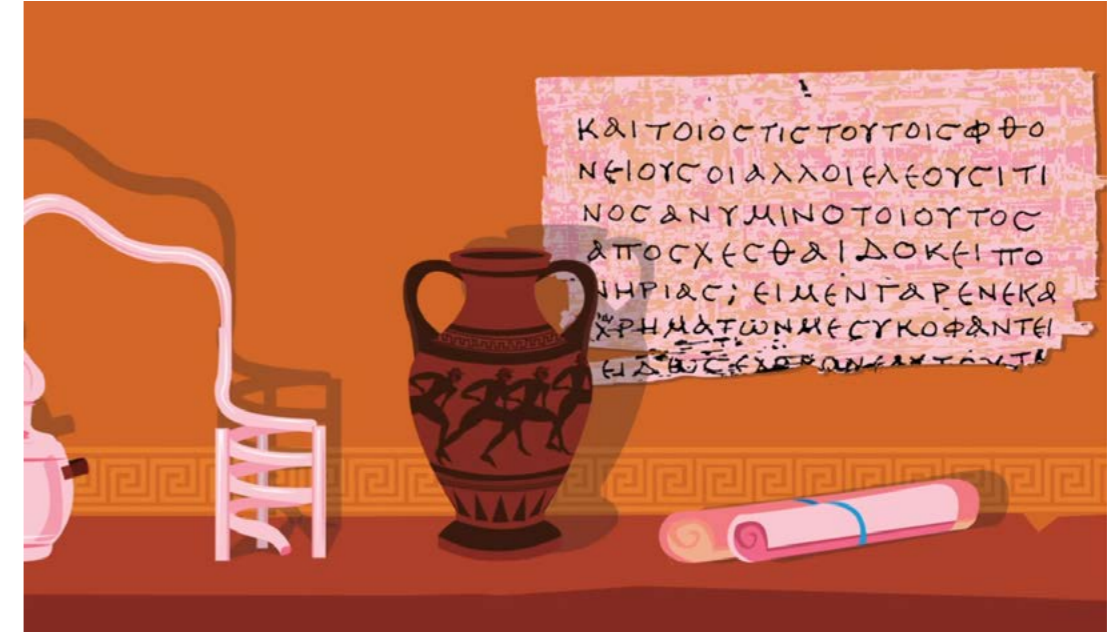
Our word museum comes from the Greek mouseion, temples built for the Muses, the goddesses of the arts and the sciences.



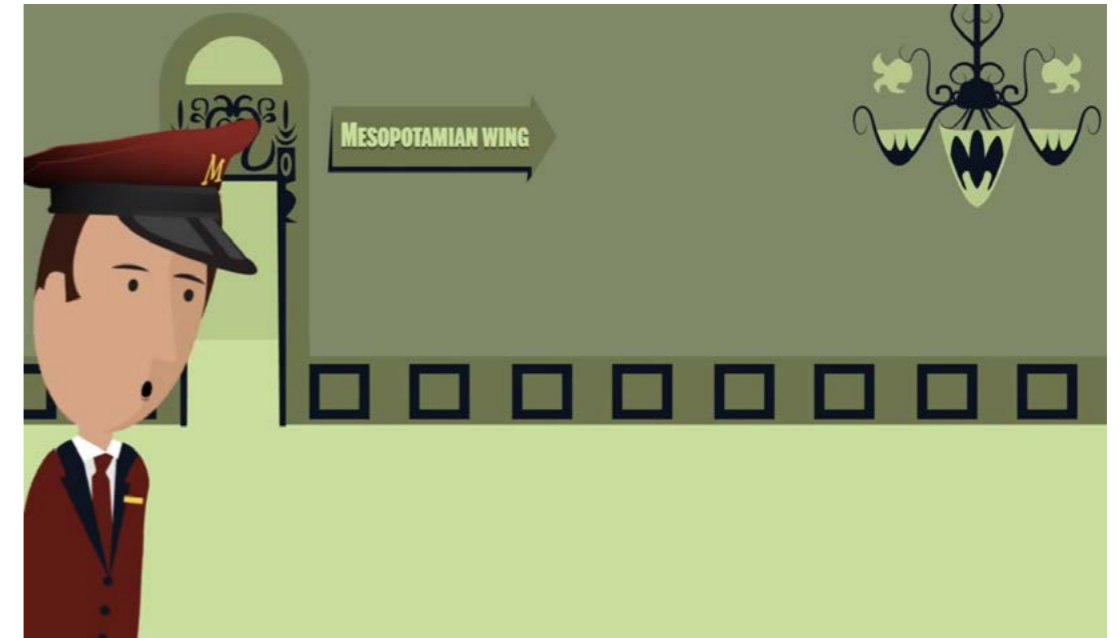
Suplicants asked the Muses to keep watch over academics and grant ingenuity to those they deemed worthy.



The temples were filled with offerings of sculptures, mosaics, complex scientific apparatuses, poetic and literary inscriptions, and any other tribute that would demonstrate a mortal's worthiness for divine inspiration.



We have arrived at the Mesopotamian wing.



The first museum was created in 530 B.C. in what is now Iraq.



And the first curator was actually a princess.
Ennigaldi-Nanna started to collect and house
Mesopotamian antiquities in E-Gig-Par, her house.



When archeologists excavated the area,
They discovered dozens of artifacts neatly
arranged in rows, with clay labels written in three
languages.



She must have had interesting parties.
The tradition of collecting and displaying intriguing
items began to be mimicked,
As you can see here in the Roman Empire wing.



Treasure houses of politicians and generals.



Were filled with the spoils of war, and royal menageries displayed exotic animals to the public on special occasions, like gladiator tournaments.



As you can see, we have a lion here and a gladiator, and, well, the janitor ought to be in this wing clearly.



The next step in the evolution of museums occurred in the Renaissance, When the study of the natural world was once again encouraged after almost a millennium of Western ignorance.



Curiosity cabinets also referred to as Wunderkammers, were collections of objects that acted as a kind of physical encyclopedia, showcasing artifacts.



Just step into the wardrobe here. There you go. Mind the coats. And we'll tour Ole Worm's cabinet.





One of the most notable Wunderkammers
Belonged to a wealthy 17th-century naturalist,
antiquarian, and physician Ole Worm.

Ole Worm collected natural specimens, human
skeletons, ancient runic texts, and artifacts from
the New World. In other curiosity cabinets, you
could find genetic anomalies, precious stones,
works of art, and religious and historic relics.

Oh my. You might not want to touch that.



These cabinets were private, again, often in
residencies, curated by their owners, rulers and
aristocrats, as well as merchants and early
scientists.



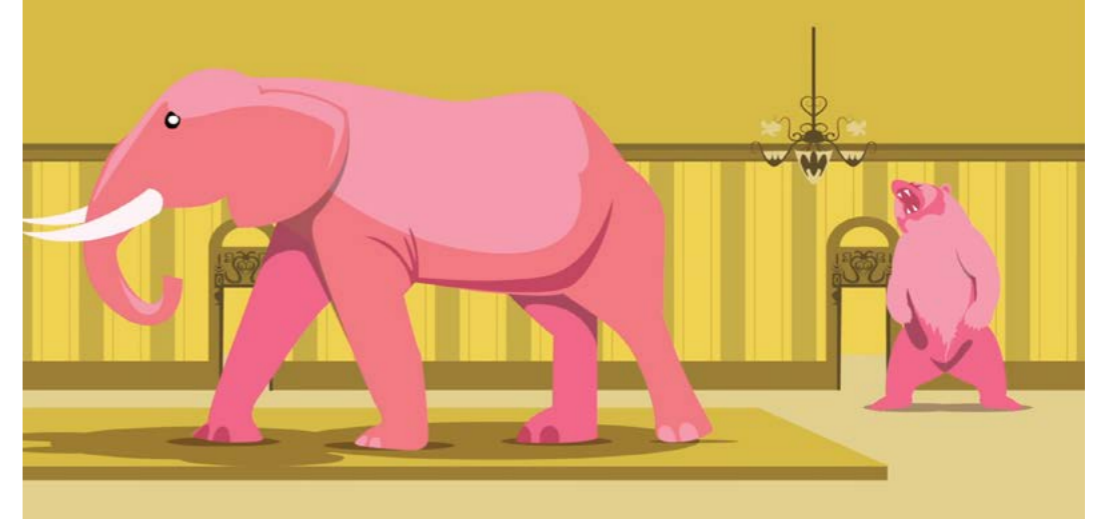
Now,



In the 1840s, an enterprising young showman named Phineas T. Barnum purchased some of the more famous cabinets of curiosity from Europe.



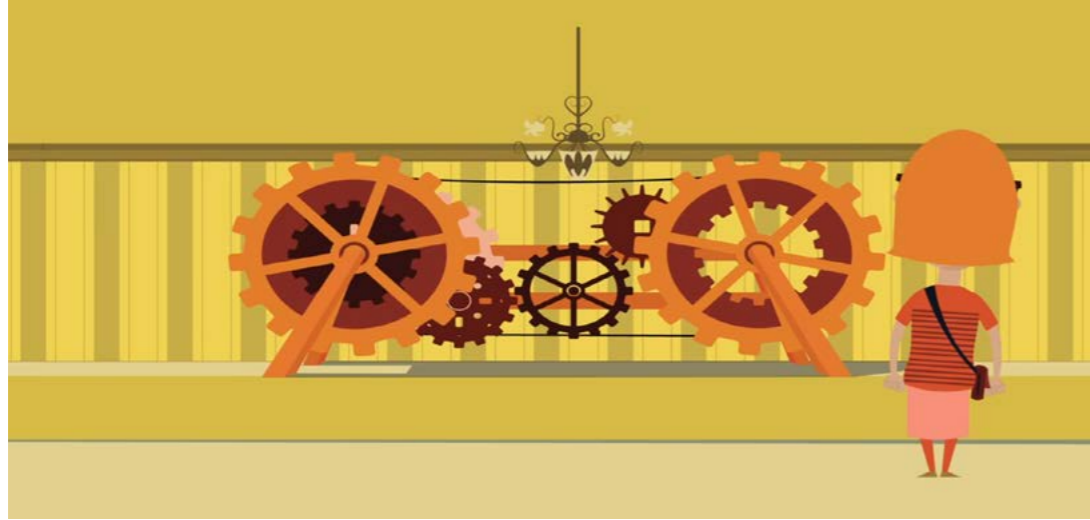
And started Barnum's American Museum in New York City.



A spectacular hodgepodge of zoo, lecture hall, wax museum, theater, and freak show that was known for its eclectic residents, such as bears, elephants, acrobats, giants, Siamese twins, a Fiji mermaid, and a bearded lady.



Along with a host of modern machinery and scientific instruments.



Museums open to the public are a relatively new phenomenon. Before Barnum, the first public museums were only accessible by the upper and middle classes, and only on certain days.



Visitors would have to apply to visit the museum in writing prior to admission, and only small groups could visit the museum each day.



The Louvre famously allowed all members of the public into the museum but three days a week.



In the 19th century, the museum as we know it began to take shape. Institutions like the Smithsonian were started so that objects could be seen and studied, not just locked away.



American museums, in particular, commissioned experiments and hired explorers to seek out and retrieve natural samples.

Museums became centers for scholarship and artistic and scientific discovery.

This is often called the Museum Age.



Nowadays, museums are open to everybody, are centers of learning and research, and are turning

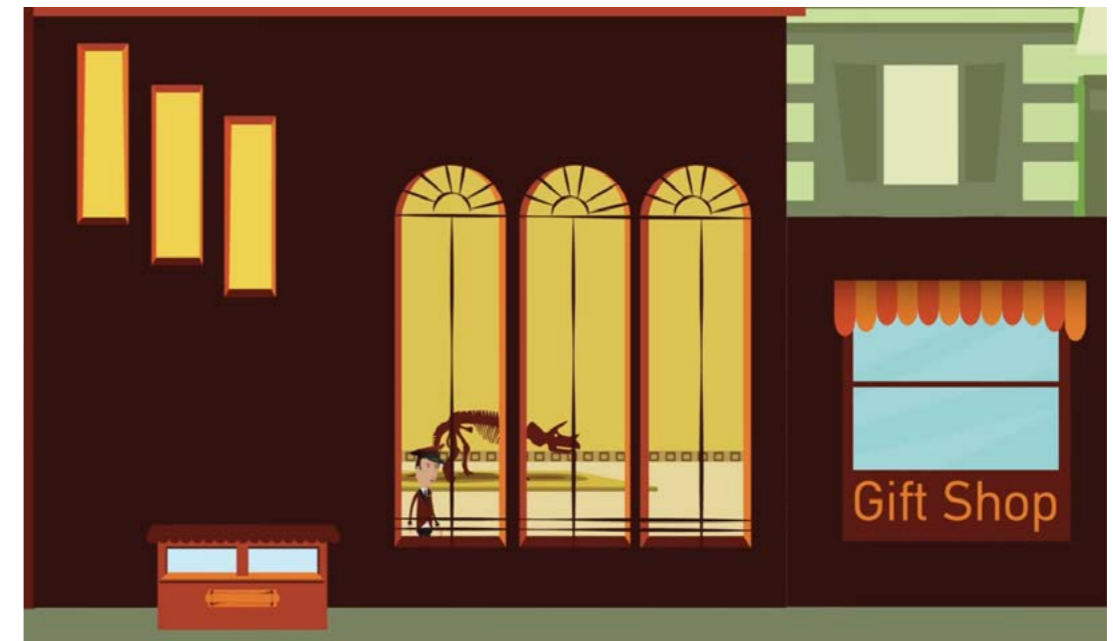
into more hands-on institutions.



But the question of who gets to go is still relevant as ticket prices can sometimes bar admission to those future scholars, artists and targets of divine inspiration who can't afford to satisfy their curiosity.



Thank you all for joins me, and please, feel free to stop by the gift shop of gift shops on your way out.

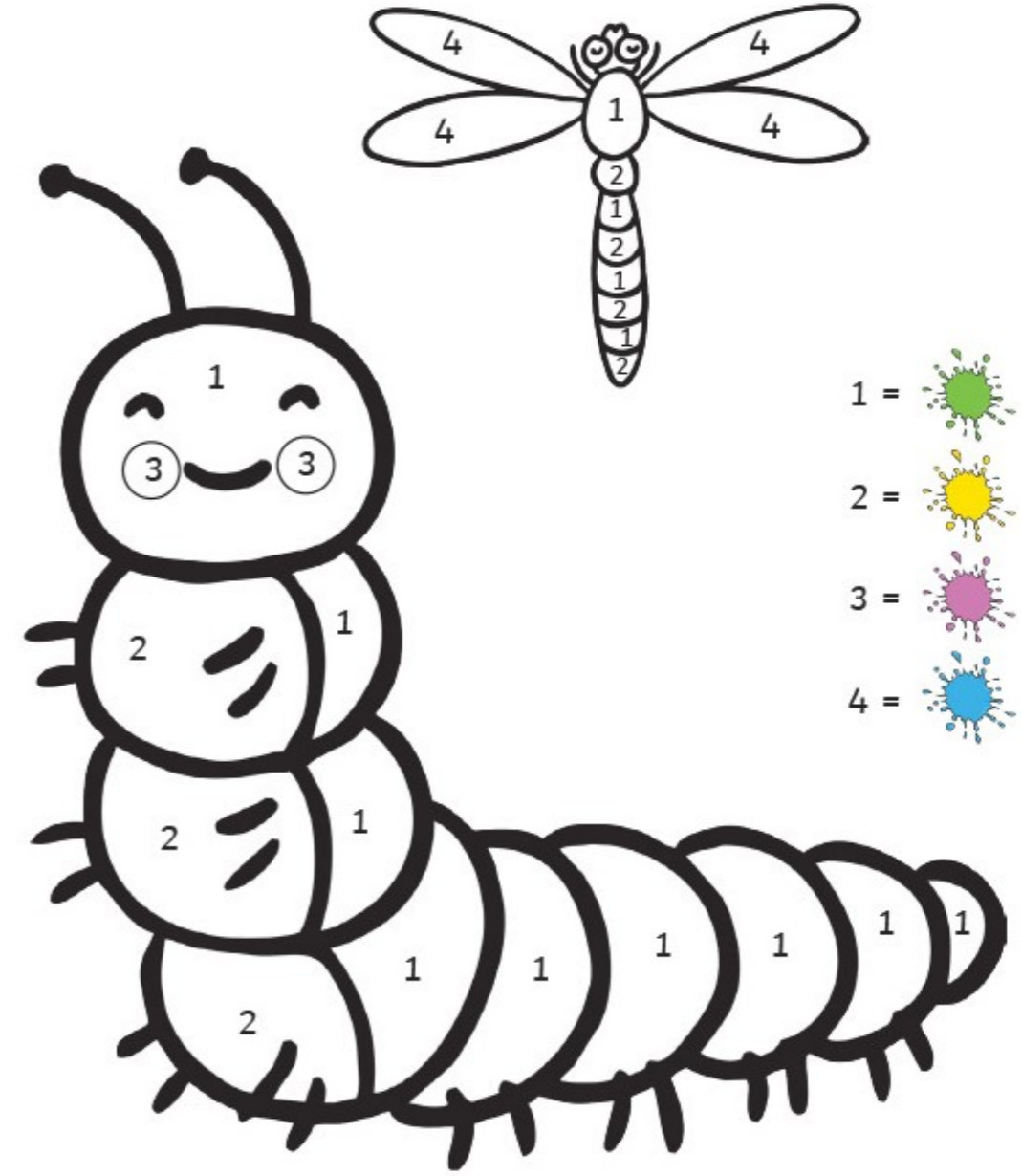


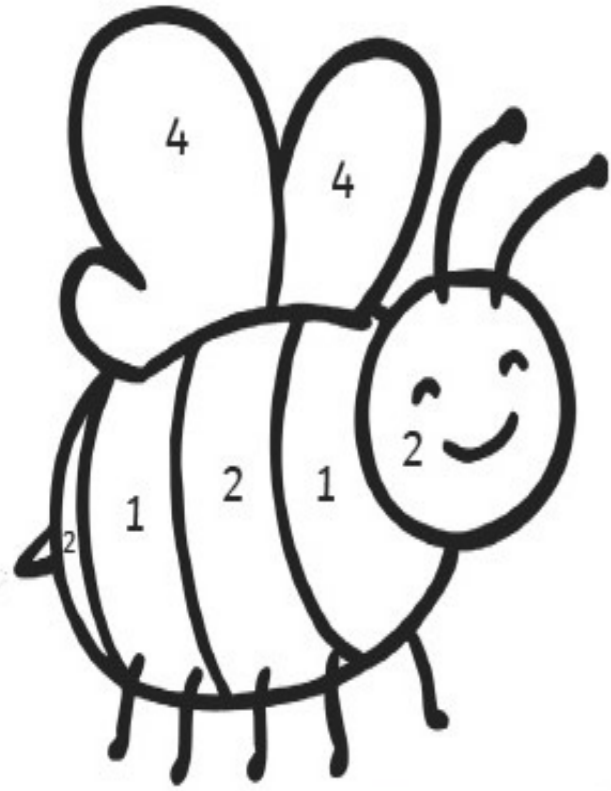
That was amazing, yeah?!






Now we know that what museum means...

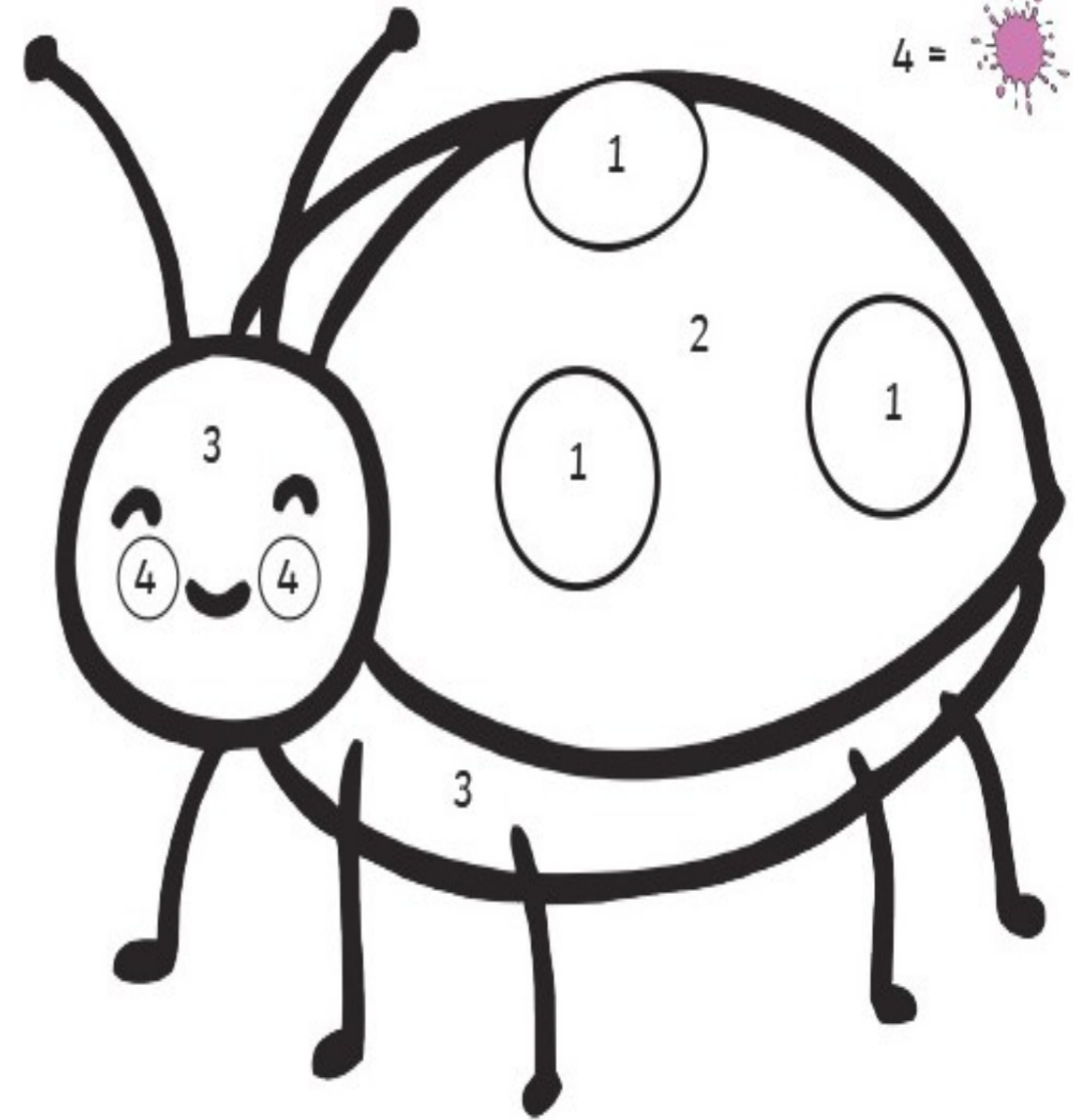
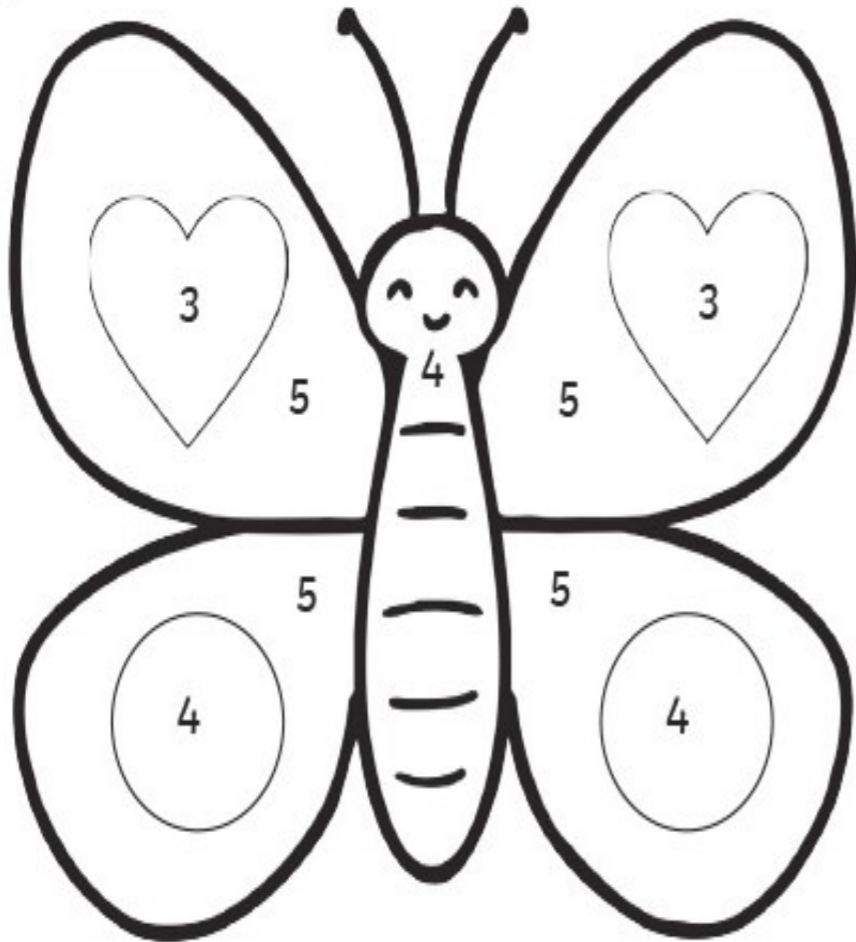






Now play this video and watch carefully.
Now I want you to match the colors to the numbers
and make a beautiful artwork to put in the
Kindergarten Museum.







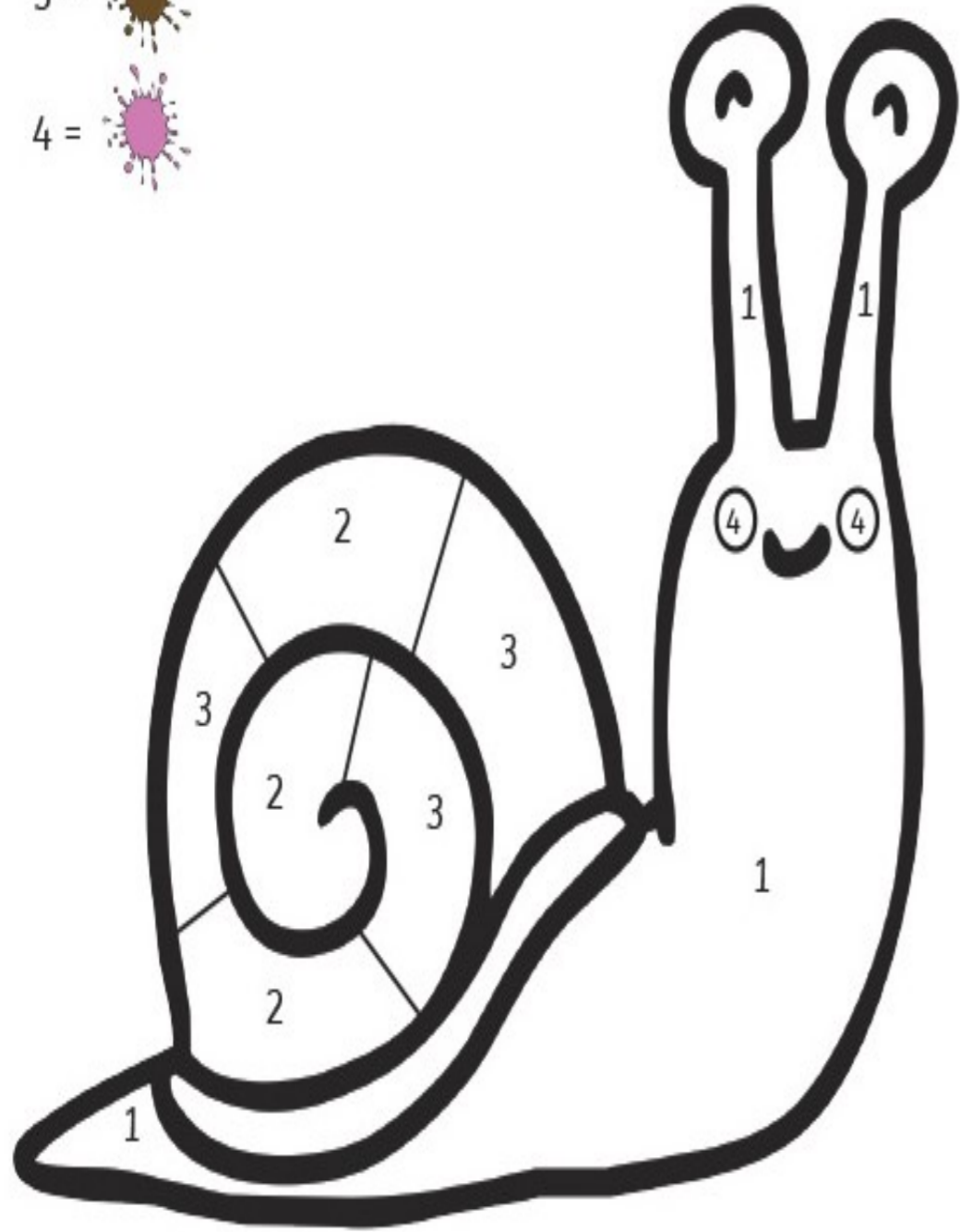


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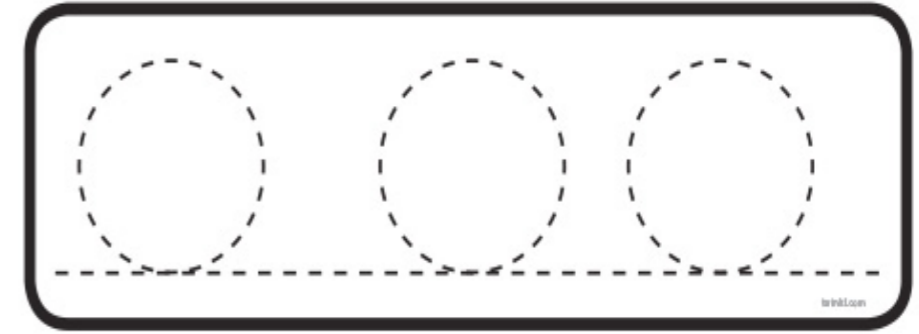


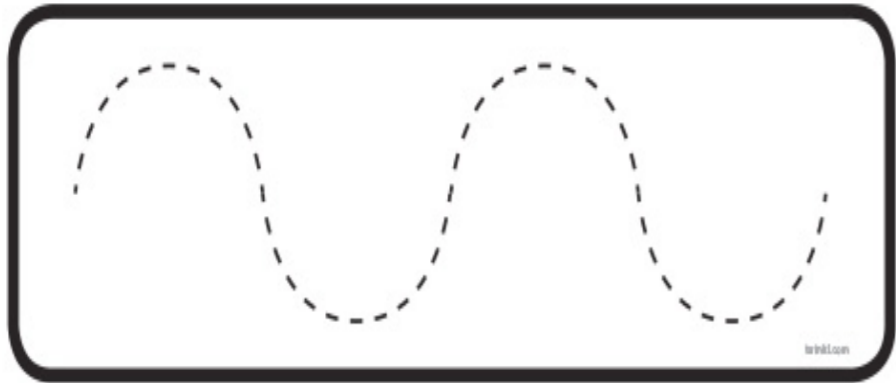
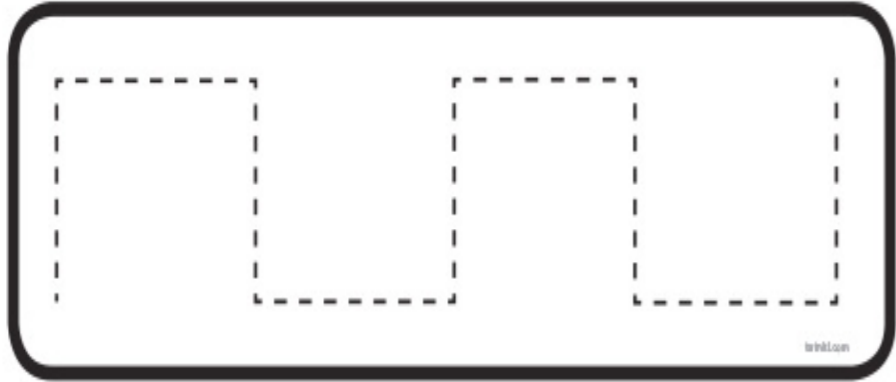
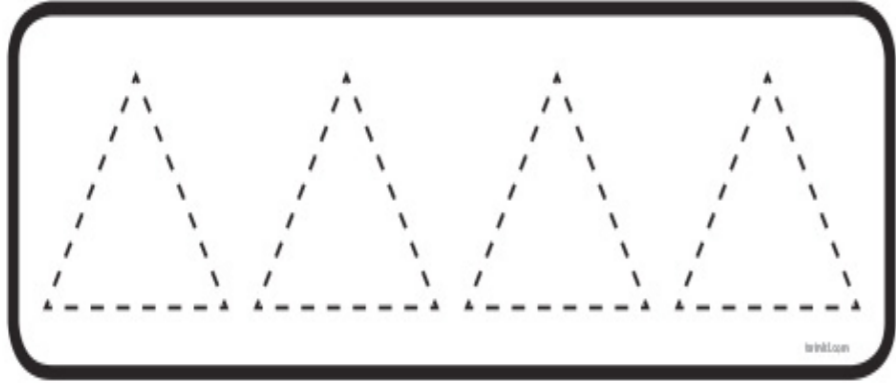
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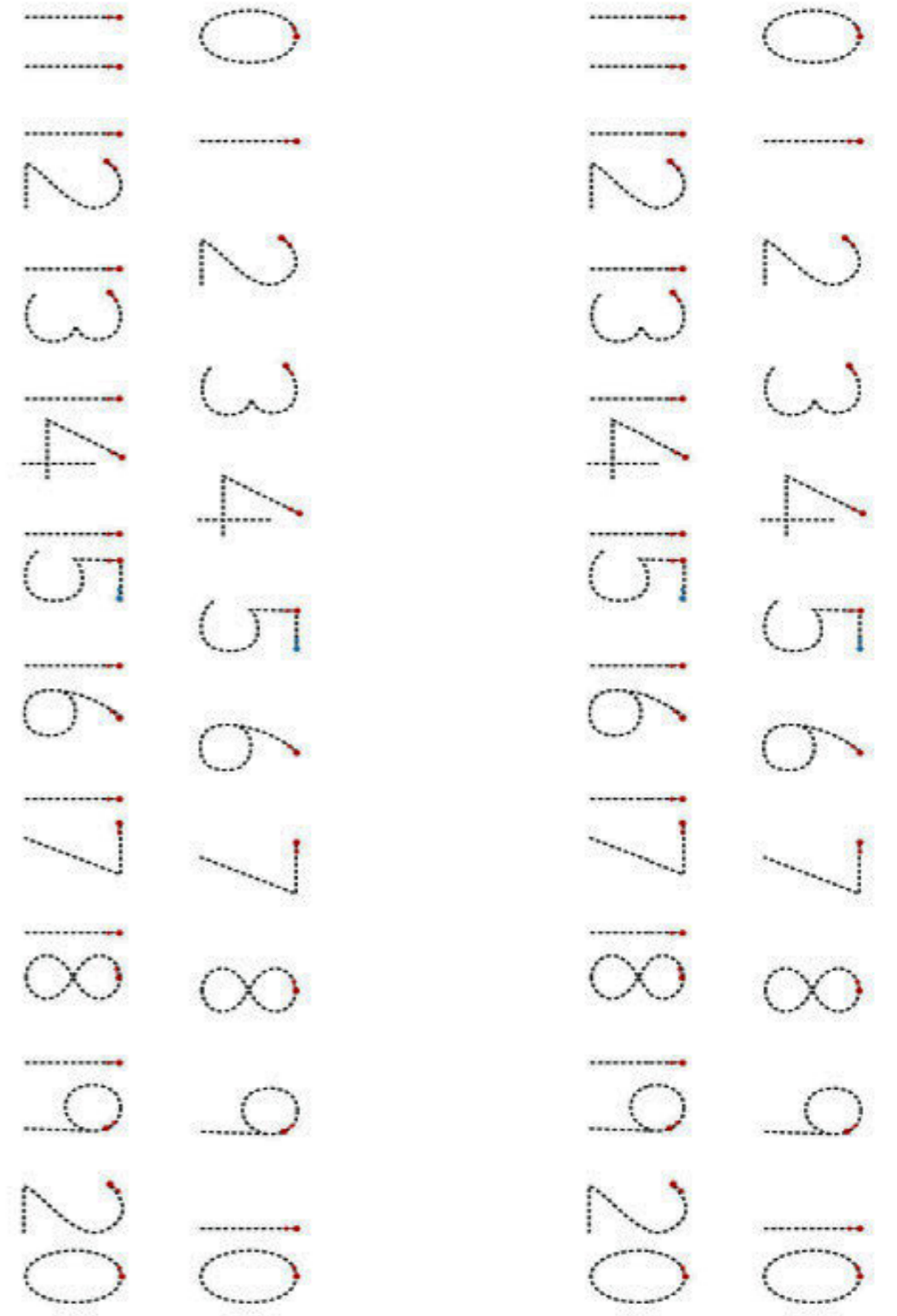


Let me know that you can follow the line

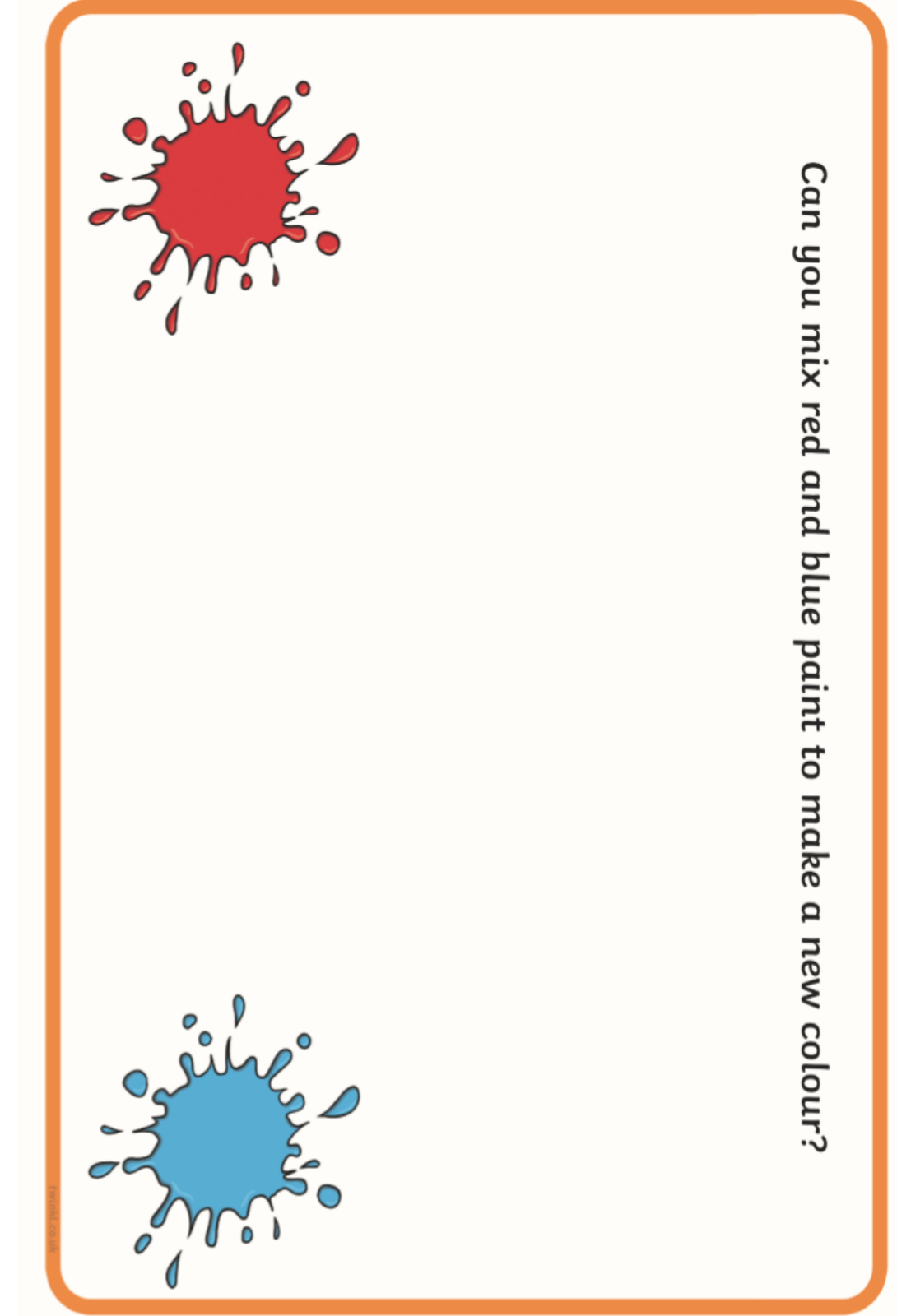
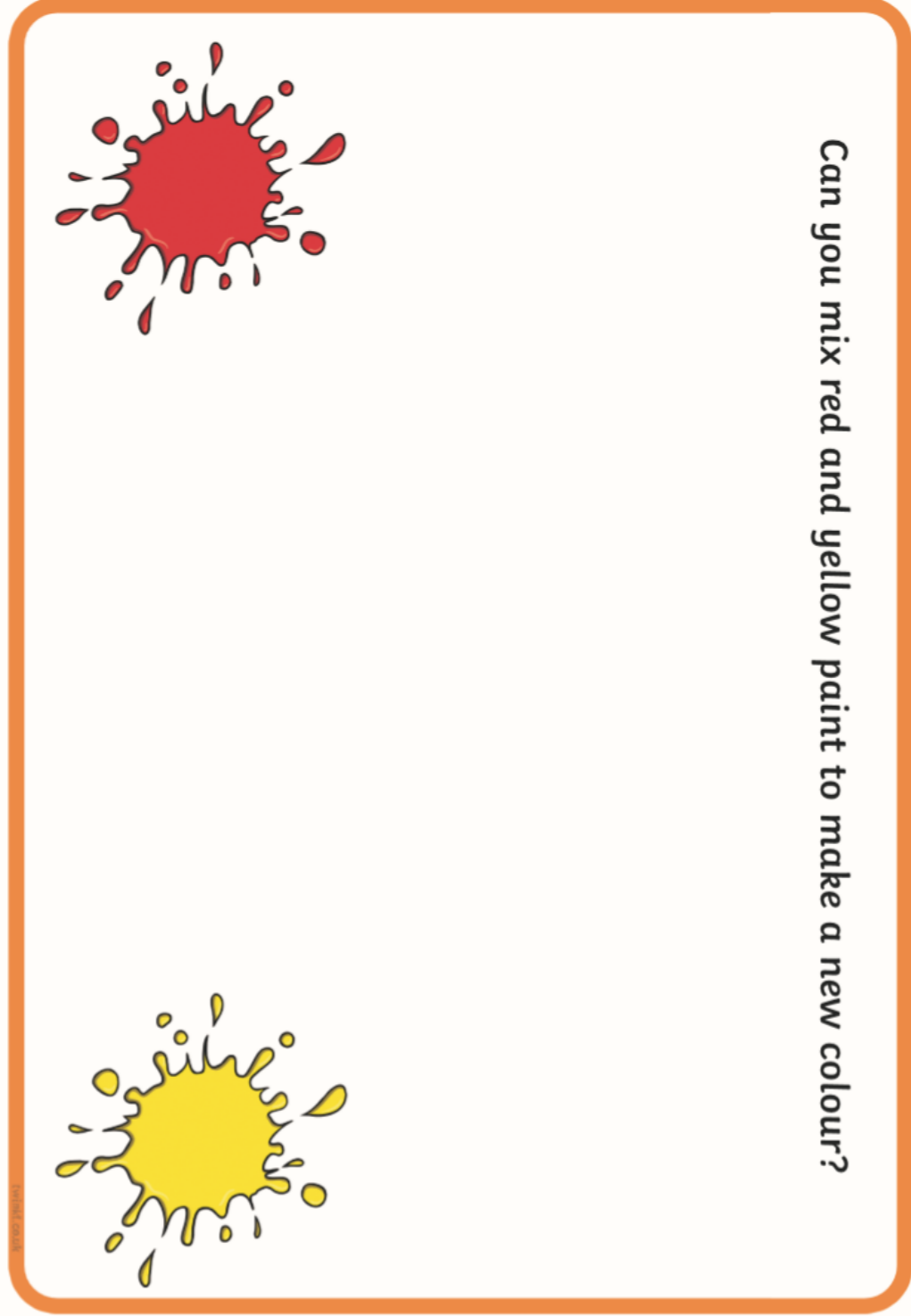




Continue...



Now as the last activity use your little fingers and:

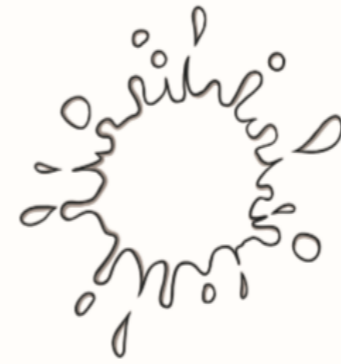






Can you mix yellow and blue paint to make a new colour?



Can you mix red and white paint to make a new colour?





Can you mix green and purple paint to make a new colour?

Please, draw your dreams here and it is appreciated if you share them with us.





Please don't forget to take a photo of your **Booklet** activities and send it to us. We will be surprised and happy to see your talents. You can also share your beautiful photos and handicrafts with **#DCAwearetogether** on your social media pages.



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