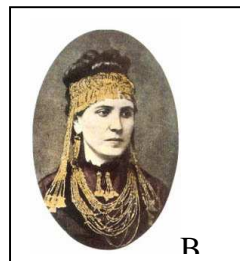


# CLASSICAL MYTHS

## Unit 3. The Trojan War

### Did Troy exist?

1. Read the biography of Heinrich Schliemann and try to answer the following questions in group:
  - a) When and where was Heinrich Schliemann born?
  - b) What was Schliemann's nationality?
  - c) When did Schliemann's interest in finding Troy start?
  - d) How many languages could Schliemann speak?
  - e) How did Schliemann become a rich man?
  - f) How many times did Schliemann marry?
  - g) Was Schliemann a professional archaeologist?
  - h) Did Schliemann discover on his own the site which is likely to be Troy?
  - i) Who was Frank Calvert?
  - j) Where was Troy?
  - k) When did Schliemann's excavations at Troy start?
  - l) What agreement had Schliemann with the Turkish government?
  - m) How did Schliemann explain the find of the 'Treasure of Priam'?
  - n) How did Schliemann probably find the 'Treasure of Priam'?
  - o) Where did Schliemann bring the objects he found in Troy?
  - p) What happened to the 'Treasure of Priam' during the WWII?
  - q) How long did the 'Treasure of Priam' disappear for after the WWII?
  - r) Where is the 'Treasure of Priam' now?
  - s) What sites did Schliemann excavate a part from Troy?
  - t) What do these pictures depict?



- u) How many cities on different layers did Schliemann find at Hisarlik hill?
- v) Which one did he think that was the Homeric Troy destroyed by the war?
- w) Which one is more likely to be the Homeric Troy after more recent research?
- x) When and where did Schliemann die?
- y) What did he die from?

2. Read the following statements taken from the current Code of Practice of the European Association of Archaeologists.

**Preamble**

The archaeological heritage, as defined in Article 1 of the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, is the heritage of all humankind. Archaeology is the study and interpretation of that heritage for the benefit of society as a whole. Archaeologists are the interpreters and stewards of that heritage on behalf of their fellow men and women. The object of this Code is to establish standards of conduct for the members of the European Association of Archaeologists to follow in fulfilling their responsibilities, both to the community and to their professional colleagues.

- It is the duty of every archaeologist to ensure the preservation of the archaeological heritage by every legal means.
- Where preservation is impossible, archaeologists will ensure that investigations are carried out to the highest professional standards.
- Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any form of activity relating to the illicit trade in antiquities and works of art, covered by the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property.
- Archaeologists have a duty to keep themselves informed of developments in knowledge and methodology relating to their field of specialisation and to techniques of fieldwork, conservation, information dissemination, and related areas.
- A research design should be formulated as an essential prelude to all projects. Arrangements should also be made before starting projects for the subsequent storage and curation of finds, samples, and records in accessible public repositories (museums, archive collections, etc).
- The management of all projects must respect national standards relating to conditions of employment and safety.

Extract from the *The EAA Code of Practice* approved by the members of the Association at the Annual Business Meeting, held in Ravenna (Italy) on 27 September 1997.

- a) Which statements would fit Schliemann's behaviour?
- b) Is it fair to judge Schliemann's behaviour through this code? Justify your answer.

3. Your teacher is going to distribute some cards to each group. Each card contains an idea about Heinrich Schliemann's work in the site which is mainly accepted to be the ancient Troy.

- a) Classify your cards into two sections: one with the ideas for and the other one with the ideas against Schliemann's work. At the end all the cards should be visible to everyone in the group.

- b) Discuss the subject:

- One person starts giving an opinion using the idea written on one of the cards.
- Another person tries to refute the previous opinion using another card.
- Discussion continues by following this procedure.
- Every group chooses a spokesperson and the discussion is repeated in plenary

Use the following sentence starters to introduce the ideas:

- We think that Schliemann was / wasn't a good archaeologist because ...
  - Yes, but we should also take into account that ...
  - We agree with a lot of that, but have you considered ...?
  - We can't agree, we must think that ...
  - This is true, but ...
- c) The teacher will write the main ideas on the blackboard. Copy them in the frame and write a short conclusion.

<b>TITLE: Was Schliemann a good archaeologist?</b>
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**Ideas for**

**Ideas against**



<b>Conclusion:</b>
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4. History's ups and downs have brought the 'Treasure of Priam' to Pushkin Museum in Moscow (Russia). Nowadays all these countries dispute ownership of the gold.

Imagine that your group is a delegation of the Ministry of Culture of one of the following countries:

- Turkey
- Germany

- Russia

You have to prepare a document to argue that the archaeological pieces should be kept in a museum in your country.

Write a list with your arguments to be submitted to an international tribunal.

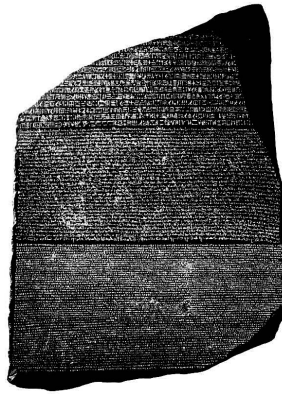
The group with more convincing arguments for their application and against the others will have the higher score in the report of the tribunal.

5. These are other famous archaeological pieces kept in museums abroad from they were found. All of them have in common that governments or cultural personalities are currently demanding their return to their original places. Search for the required data and fill in the charts.



*Bust of Nefertiti*

Discovered in \_\_\_\_\_  
 in 1912 by Ludwig Borchardt.  
 Kept in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in the city of  
 \_\_\_\_\_.



*Rosetta stone*

Discovered in \_\_\_\_\_ in  
 1799 by an engineer of Napoleon's  
 army.  
 It has been exhibited in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ since 1802.



*Elgin marbles*

In 1801, the Earl of Elgin was given  
 permission to remove sculptures from the  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Athens). In \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lord Elgin's collection from this temple was  
 bought by the \_\_\_\_\_ for  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

