



SHARED HERITAGE

Can you research an object?

WHAT'S THIS ABOUT?

This is about research. Research gives a museum knowledge, which it then makes publicly accessible. By means of an exact description in an archive (inventory) and proof of its origin (provenance), the object can be classified into known contexts.







THREE PERSONS OR MORE

MUSEUM,
INTERCULTURAL,
PARTICIPATION

PLACEMAT, VIEWING OF SOURCES, GROUP PRESENTATION



What questions do you have for the object?

HOW IS IT DONE?

Images of the Mshatta Facade are positioned visibly for everyone (or displayed on the wall with a projector). The group divides into small groups. Each small group should have no more than five people. All small groups sit around their own table. A large sheet of paper is placed on each table. Now the sheet is divided according to instructions on action sheet A and research questions are collected

GOAL

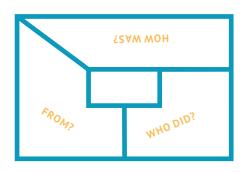
Start on the topic through discussions

Collect ideas for the continued collaboration

Filter out important questions



EVALUATION





All questions are clearly displayed on the wall and compared together. If there are concordances, a key question might be defined for the entire group.



APPROX. 20 MINUTES



THREE PERSONS OR MORE

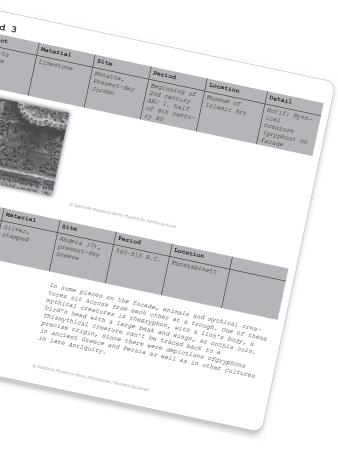


INFO SHEET MSHATTA FACADE, LARGE SHEETS OF PAPER: ROLL OF WRAPPING PAPER OR PAPER TABLECLOTH, COLOURED PENCILS, TABLES AND CHAIRS





Where does information about the object come from?





WHAT COMES NEXT?

You have now approached the object with your own questions. Now look for answers to two questions together that are often asked by museum visitors. Your research results may also give you answers to some of your questions.

HOW IS IT DONE?

Depending on interest, two equally strong research groups can be formed, each of which pursue one question. The archival cards provide information.

OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIONS

Achtion sheet B: How did the facade get into the Museum? The participants research the origin and journey of the object to the museum.

Action sheet C: What can you see on the facade? The participants research the displays on the facades along with their origins.



APPROX. 30 MINUTES



THREE PERSONS OR MORE



ACTION SHEET B: FIVE ARCHIVAL CARDS, MSHATTA FACADE INFO SHEET, PENS, PAPER

ACTION SHEET C: FOUR ARCHIVAL CARDS, MSHATTA FACADE INFO SHEET, PENS. PAPER



What did you find out?

WHAT COMES NEXT?

After the groups have worked on their question, they present their results to the other group.

HOW IS IT DONE?

Each group presents its results. Each presentation is immediately followed by feedback from all participants and questions are asked. The group leader monitors the time, moderates the questions and concludes each round of presentations with an appreciative summary of the discussion.

TIPS FOR FURTHER IDEAS

If you have any questions that you couldn't answer with the archival cards, use the Internet. Here as well, check the sources you're using and present them critically!







APPROX. 30 MINUTES



THREE PERSONS OR MORE



MSHATTA FACADE INFO SHEET, ARCHIVAL CARDS, OWN NOTES



GOAL

Presentation of results
Feedback from all



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Can you research an object?

THIS IS HOW IT COMES TOGETHER

You have formed your own questions and pursued two additional questions. It's possible that the results also answered your own questions. But research never stops: What was answered? Which questions remain open? Where and how can you continue?



Inventory no.	Object	Material	Site	Period	Location	
I. 6163	Mshatta Facade	Limestone	Mshatta, Present-day Jordan	Beginning of 2nd century AH/ 1. half of 8th centu- ry AD	Museum of Islamic Art	
Detail						
Inventory no.	Object	Material	Site	Period	Location	
	Photos of the diago- nal view on site from the east		Museum of Islamic Art	around 1321 AH / 1903 AD		
			There were lengthy discussions about which culture and period the Mshatta Facade were from. It was proposed that the work was created in Late Antiquity, a pre-Islamic period or later. The different motifs on the facade caused this ambiguity. After decades, there was general consensus that this is an early Islamic work of art. Because early Islamic art builds on pre-Islamic artworks.			

HOW IS IT DONE?

APPROX. 10 MINUTES

THREE PERSONS OR MORE



In conclusion, the group leader asks all participants to take another look at the placemat paper sheets with the questions. Afterwards, everyone in succession can say a sentence about the knowledge they gained personally: What is your research result for the day?

