

EXHIBITS TO GO

Discover Series

GRADES K-5



ANTIQUITIES FROM UKRAINE

Golden Treasures and Lost Civilizations

EDUCATION

ENGAGEMENT

ENLIGHTENMENT



THE MUSEUM OF
RUSSIAN ART
www.tmora.org



Ukraine

Ukraine is the 2nd largest country on the continent of Europe.



- Find the country of Ukraine on the map.
- On the map, Russia is the large yellow country. It is the largest country in Europe. Can you find it on the map?
- Name the big Sea that is just south of Ukraine.

Ukraine is on land that also has rivers, forests, and grassy steppes. It has been called the "Bread Basket" of Europe because it has good soil for growing food. One of the crops it grows is wheat.



- Can you think of two things that are made from wheat?
- Name 5 things you would grow if you could grow food.

Imagine you lived 7000 years ago.

- What might you have eaten?
- Draw what your house might have looked like.



Archaeologists are scientists who study how people lived many years ago. By digging beneath layers of soil, archeologists have found beautiful clay pots and other objects that show how people lived in Ukraine 7000 years ago. The objects they found tell us a lot about how these people lived, what they used for food, how they built houses, what animals they raised, and what they thought was beautiful.

Archaeological Dig






The Trypillian Culture

The Trypillians lived near forests and rivers in Ukraine and are a pre-historic group of people in that area that archaeologists have studied. They lived in towns in groups of houses built in circles around an open center. Their houses were made of wood and clay with thatched roofs.





Model of Trypillian House

The Trypillians were farmers, fishermen, and hunters. They raised cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.

 **Name some animals you think they may have hunted.**


Animals were important to them and were often painted on their clay pots. Some objects were made to look like animals.

 **What animals did you see made from clay or notice painted on the Trypillian pots on display in the exhibit?**

 **What animals would you paint on a pot or make out of clay? Draw them.**




Learn more! You might enjoy *Dig*—the archeological magazine for kids and its website <http://www.nps.gov/ archeology/public/kids/index.htm>

 **How might these objects have been used by the Trypillian culture?**



Some people think these objects were made for children to play with.




 **Which one is the moose? dog? bear? bull?**




Nomadic Tribes from the Steppes of Eurasia

Nomadic tribes from Asia began migrating to this area 4000 years ago. Nomads are people who don't have permanent homes but live in tents or wagons and move often from place to place.



 Look at the map and find the Eurasian Steppe. A steppe is a grassy area that is usually flat with no trees.

The Cimmerians arrived with big, heavy swords. We know they rode horses and also used bows and arrows because of objects archaeologists have found from that time.

 Draw a picture of a Cimmerian warrior on his horse with his sword.


The Scythians and Sarmatians were the next nomadic tribes to migrate to this area from Asia. They also were fearsome warriors and horsemen. Trading was an important part of their way of life. Wheat, cheese, cattle, and slaves were often traded to the Greeks in exchange for their gold, olive oil, and wine.

 Why do you think they traded with each other?

 Have you ever traded something with a friend? What was it?

Nomadic tribes liked to use animals in their beautiful decorative objects and jewelry made from gold.



 Why do you think they used so many animals in their art?