

This component is based around life in ancient Greece just over three thousand years ago. The Culture half of the topic covers the ancient civilisation known as the Mycenaean Age. You will study some of the main Mycenaean sites and the items that made these places so remarkable. From tiny objects like rings, to huge, city walls, you will study a variety of source material to find out what life was like at the time.

Jewellery			Examples of Jewellery											
1	Evidence	Much of the evidence of jewellery that we have has been found at the grave sites in Mycenae and Tiryns.	15	Below are a number of the most impressive examples of jewellery across the Mycenaean period. They are not exhaustive though; there are many more examples available.										
2	Gender	It has become clear through the evidence that both men and women wore jewellery.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Signet Ring with Religious Images</td> <td>The ring below is an example of a signet ring depicting a religious scene. Who is in the scene is unclear.</td> </tr> </table>	Signet Ring with Religious Images	The ring below is an example of a signet ring depicting a religious scene. Who is in the scene is unclear.								
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3	Gold Rings	Rings were commonly made of gold and often had engravings on them, often these scenes were religious.												
4	Tiryns Gold Ring	An example can be found on the right (number 16) which shows a scene with a goddess on the left seated on a folded chair holding a cup. She is approached by lion-headed spirits carrying offerings. There are ears of wheat and corn, and the sun and moon are also visible, possibly signifying a ritual connected to crops and harvest.	16											
5	Repousse Technique	The ring would have been engraved using a technique called <b>repousse</b> . Using a hammer and nail, a pattern or image could be created. Usually the hammering would have been done from the inside of the ring so that the scenes would be pushed out.												
6	Beads	Beads were moulded from gold or carved from gemstones, amber, ivory, or a form of glass. The beads were often worked into imaginative shapes such as flowers or eagles.												
7	Necklaces	Necklaces have been found in grave sites in both Mycenae and Tiryns, and are usually made up of gemstones or rock crystals.												
8	Metalwork	The Mycenaean very much explored the use of metalwork as a means of decoration. A good example is the gold pyxis.												
9	Gold Pyxis: Use	An example of a gold pyxis can be seen on the right (number 17). A pyxis is a small storage box for jewellery. This example is hexagonal in shape, and the inner part of it is wooden with metal placed over the top												
10	Gold Pyxis: Plates	The metal placed over the top of the wooden box total 12 small plates of gold. They are engraved using the <b>repousse</b> technique.	17	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gold Pyxis</td> <td>The gold box below is an example of a pyxis which was used to store jewellery, and demonstrates a number of key techniques in making jewellery.</td> </tr> </table> 	Gold Pyxis	The gold box below is an example of a pyxis which was used to store jewellery, and demonstrates a number of key techniques in making jewellery.								
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11	Gold Pyxis: Design	The plates have three types of design on them: (1) lions chasing deer and antelope; (2) spiral patterns; and (3) heads of cattle whose bulging eyes stand out.												
12	Inlay Technique	The <b>Inlay</b> technique is another type of technique used to engrave. This is where one metal was heated and laid over another in an object. The best example of this is the lion hunt dagger.												
13	Cloisonne Technique	Another technique used was <b>cloisonne</b> where a fine wire was soldered onto metal and inlaid with gemstones or glass.												
14	Granulation	This technique is where tiny beads of gold were dropped onto an object to give a spotted effect.												
<h2>Tier 3 Vocabulary</h2> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Repousse</b></td> <td>A technique where a design is hammered onto an object from the inside of it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pyxis</b></td> <td>A box, often with a lid, to hold cosmetics or jewellery in.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Inlay</b></td> <td>A technique where one metal is put on top of another metal on an object.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Cloisonne</b></td> <td>The soldering of a wire onto metal and then putting glass or gemstones in the soldered pattern.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Granulation</b></td> <td>Dropping molten metal onto an object to give a spotted effect.</td> </tr> </table>					<b>Repousse</b>	A technique where a design is hammered onto an object from the inside of it.	<b>Pyxis</b>	A box, often with a lid, to hold cosmetics or jewellery in.	<b>Inlay</b>	A technique where one metal is put on top of another metal on an object.	<b>Cloisonne</b>	The soldering of a wire onto metal and then putting glass or gemstones in the soldered pattern.	<b>Granulation</b>	Dropping molten metal onto an object to give a spotted effect.
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