

- Dr. Luis Miguel De Sande González.
- Medical Oncology.



There is an old saying that says
(hay un viejo refrán que dice)

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*“Life is not measured by the breaths you take, but
by the moments that take your breath away”*

Irish saying



I'll come straight to the point...

(Iré directamente al grano)

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The British Museum

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- It's free **to** all visitors and
- open daily



London 2009

***A History of
the World in
100 Objects***

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The British Museum

- Museum of human history and culture
- Was established in 1753
- Sir Hans Sloane, (founder)
- More than seven million objects.
 - Today has grown to over 13 million objects.



Neil MacGregor

- He was the
 - Director of the National Gallery in London from 1987 to 2002,
 - and then became Director of the British Museum
- In 2010, MacGregor presented a series on BBC Radio 4
 - entitled ***A History of the World in 100 Objects***,
 - based on objects from the British Museum's collection.

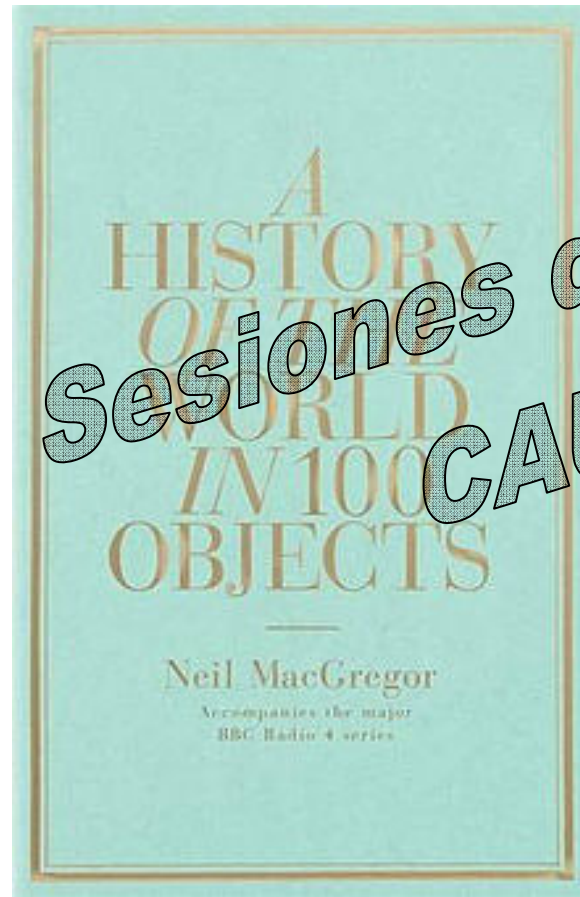


A History of the World in 100 Objects

- It comprising a 100-part radio series written and presented by British Museum director Neil MacGregor
- Podcast. In 15-minute presentations
 - MacGregor used objects of ancient art, industry, technology and arms,
 - all of which are in the British Museum's collections, as an introduction to parts of human history



Together they represent an amazing amount of history



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B.C. is for "Before Christ"

"Ante Christum Natum", which is Latin for "before the birth of Christ".

A.D is for "Anno Domini",

Latin for "In the Year of Our Lord"

I want to show you some of them



- the radio programmes are available on the website

- permanently for listening or downloading.

Making us human (2,000,000 – 9,000 BC)

- Neil MacGregor reveals the earliest objects that define us as humans.
- First broadcast week beginning 18 January 2010.



Hand axe
(hacha de mano)



Mummy of Hornedjitef



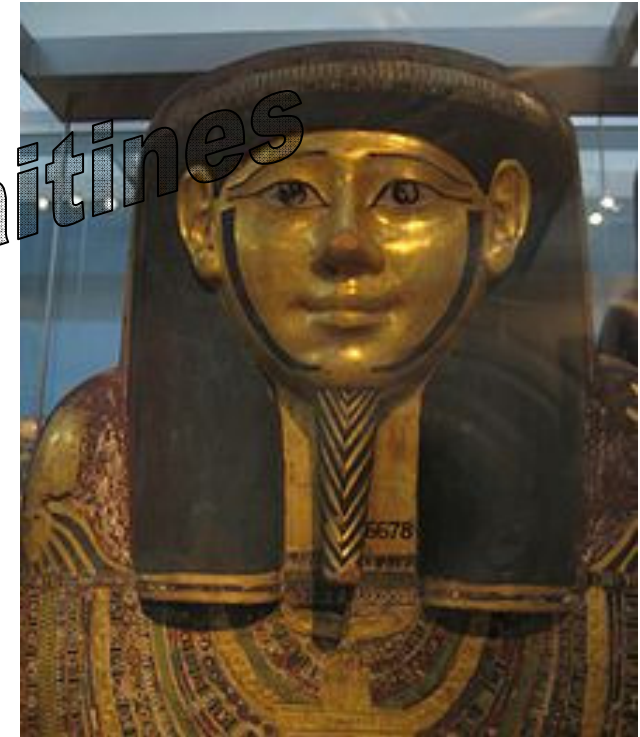
Swimming reindeer (renos nadando)

SWIMMING, not sleeping!!! oldest carving in the museum

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Episode 1. Mummy (*momia*) of Hornedjitef

- Hornedjitef was an Ancient Egyptian priest (*sacerdote*)
 - in the Temple of Amun at Karnak (246-222 BC).
 - When he died he ordered to put a book in his mummy. It was the "book of the dead".
 - It was a guideline for living in other life



Remember: if you were an ancient man, what would be your favorite god?

Episode 2. Hand axe

- A **hand axe** (**hacha de mano**)
 - is a bifacial Stone tool
 - of the Lower and Middle Paleolithic
- Africa, Tanzania
 - 1.2 - 1.4 million years old
 - Olduvai Valley
- For many years It will be the most important objet in ours journey
- Remembar: if you were an ancient man, which tool do you carry?



Folowing episodes

After the Ice Age: sex and food (9,000 – 3,000 BC)

Ain Sakhri lovers

The sculpture is considered to be 11,000 years old and to be the oldest known representation of two people engaged in sexual intercourse

An artist, Marc Quinn, has noted that the figure looks differently, depending on the viewer's perspective.

It may resemble a couple, a penis, breasts, or a vagina depending on this perspective.



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Folowing episodes

After the Ice Age: sex and food (9,000 – 3,000 BC)

Maya maize god statue

In Mayan mythology, the maize god was decapitated at harvest time but reborn again at the beginning of a new growing season. Myths about the death and rebirth of gods helped explain the cycle of the seasons and the return of maize, on which Mayan civilisation depended

Today maize still forms a large part of the Central American diet in the form of tortillas

Under the Mexica ruler, Moctezuma, corn became a symbol of life

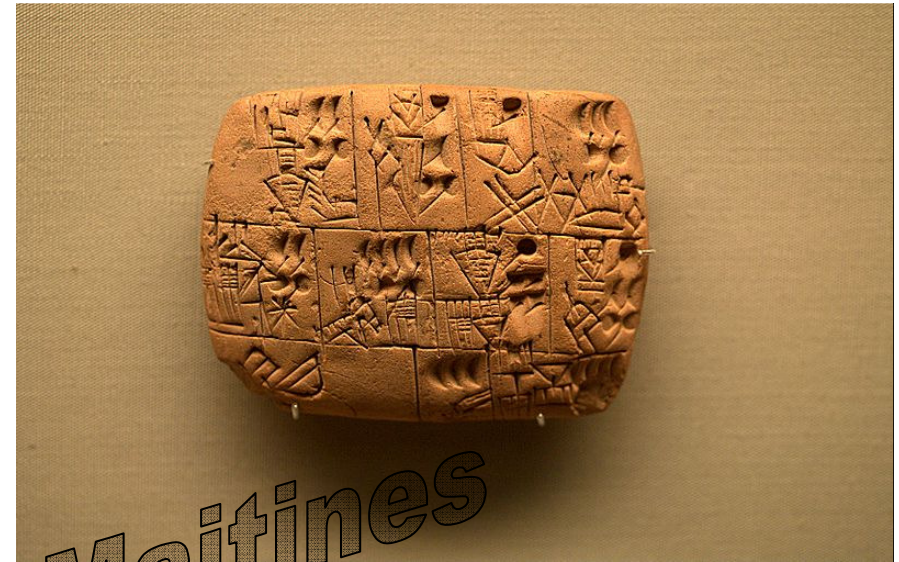


When did writing develop?

The oldest known example of writing comes from Mesopotamia and dates to about 3300 BC.

In time different-looking writing appeared in the river valleys of Egypt, the Indus Valley, China and Central America.

We cannot yet be certain whether writing spread from Mesopotamia, or developed independently in these civilisations



Ancient Mesopotamian maths was based on 60, which is why we have 60 seconds in a minute and 60 minutes in an hour

What was the legacy of Classical Greece?

- This sculpture from the Parthenon shows a Centaur **rearing** (**encabritándose**) triumphantly over a dying human Lapith
- The sculpture also represents Greece's struggle to resist being absorbed into the Persian Empire.
- The Greeks had a strong notion of their own identity and regarded the Persians as barbarians like the Centaurs



The word **barbarian** comes from the Greek word for non-Greeks

Episode 47. “Sutton Hoo **Helmet**” (Casco)

- Sutton Hoo is the site of two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of the 6th century and early 7th century
- Sutton Hoo is of a primary importance to early medieval historians
 - because it **sheds light on** (arroja luz sobre) a period of English history
- which is on the margin between myth, legend and historical documentation



The restored ceremonial **helmet** is one of the most iconic finds from Sutton Hoo



Episode 90. Jade Bi

- This jade disc, known as a **bi**,
 - was made in around 1200 BC but is inscribed with a text written in AD 1790
 - A **bi** is a flat jade disc with a circular hole in the centre
- The earliest **bi** were produced in the Neolithic period
- We don't know what it was for, but we can see clearly enough that it is very beautifully crafted.



- The design of the reverse side of the medals given in the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China are based on **bi** disks
- It's a symbol of dynasty power

Episode 98. Throne of Weapons

This sculpture is made out of **decommissioned weapons** (*armas desmanteladas*)

from the Mozambique civil war (1977 - 92), which **claimed** (*se cobró*) almost 1 million lives and left 5 million people displaced (*desplazados*)

It represents both the tragedy of that war and the human triumph of those who achieved a **lasting peace** (*paz duradera*)



Episode 99 - Credit card

- Which twentieth century invention had most impact on our daily lives today?
- Instant answers might include the mobile phone or the personal computer
- I suspect not many people would think first of the little plastic rectangles that fill our wallets and purses
- **Actually (in fact, en realidad)** Credit cards have become, in every sense, part of the **currency (actual)** of life
- **When was the first plastic credit card created?**
 - The first credit card was the **Diners Club Card**,
 - by businessman Frank McNamara in **1950**, after an occasion when he did not have enough cash to pay for dinner
- This credit card exemplifies the **global nature** of modern finance.

Episode 100. Solar-powered lamp

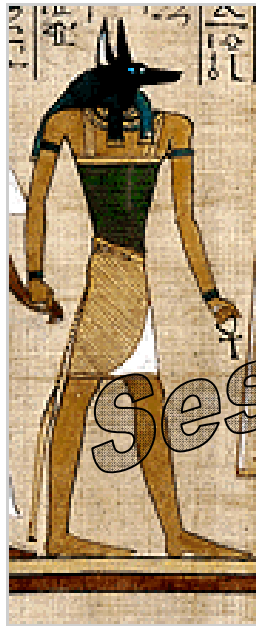
- A solar-powered lamp with a charger that can bring cheap light and power to people around the world with no access to the **electric grid** (red eléctrica)
- Simple, cheap and clean – is this the revolutionary technology of our future?



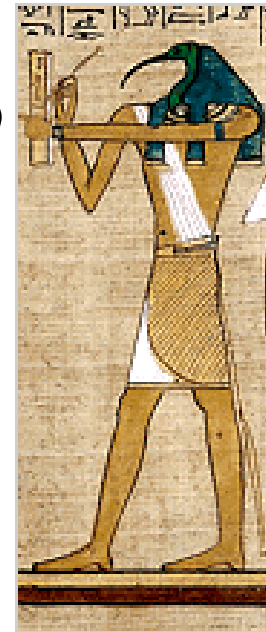
Remember: if you were an ancient man, what will be you favorite god?

Thank you.





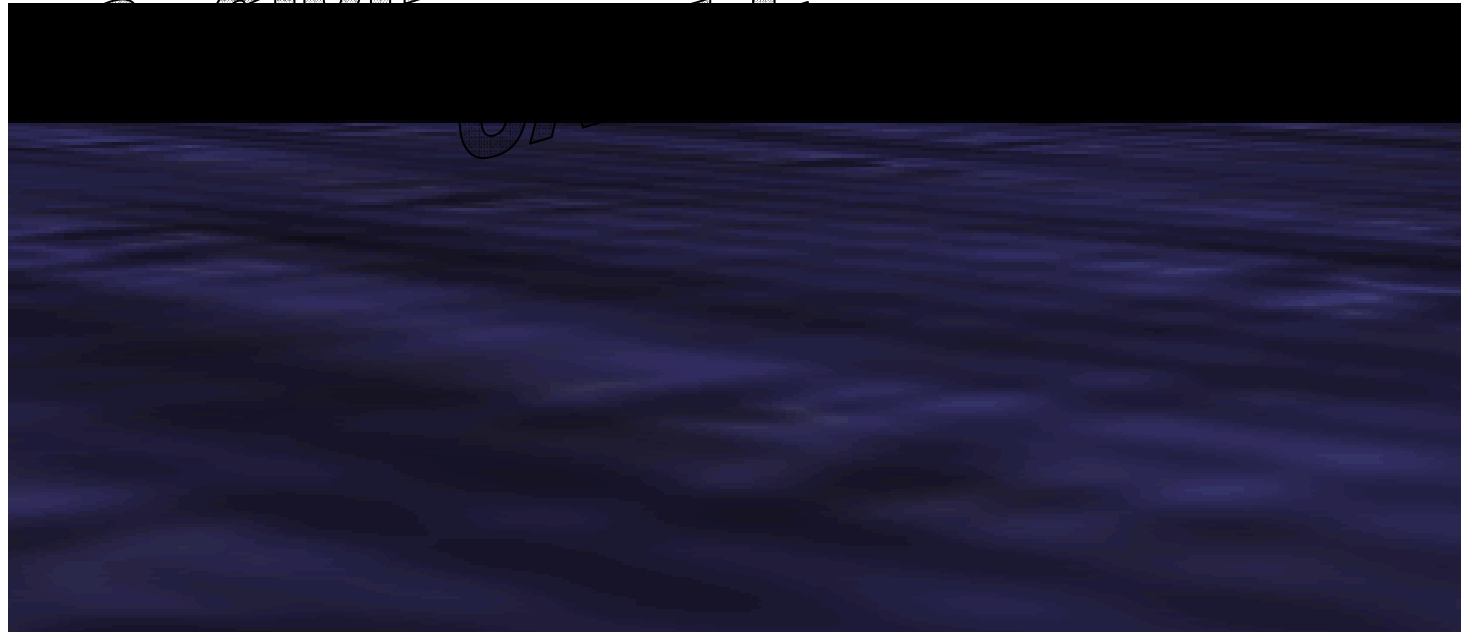
**The gods
and goddesses
of ancient Egypt**



Story of Gods & Goddesses

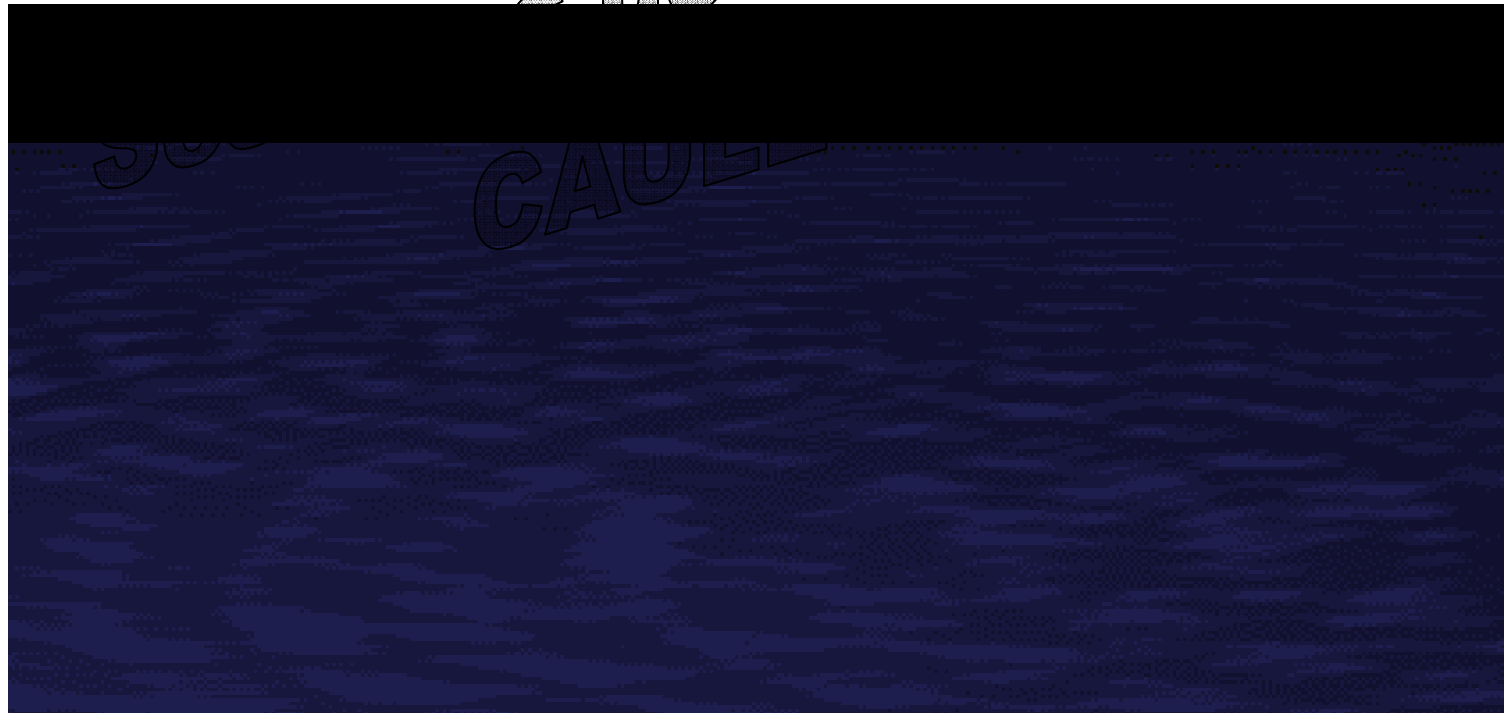
Ancient Egypt

- At first, there was only Nun.
- Nun was the dark waters of chaos.



Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

- One day, a hill **rose up out** of the waters.
- This hill was called Ben-Ben.



Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

- On this hill stood **Atum**, the first god.



Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Atum **coughed** and **spat out** Shu, the god of the air, and Tefnut, the goddess of moisture

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Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Shu and Tefnut had two children.
First, there was Geb, the god of the earth.
Then, there was Nut, the goddess of the sky.

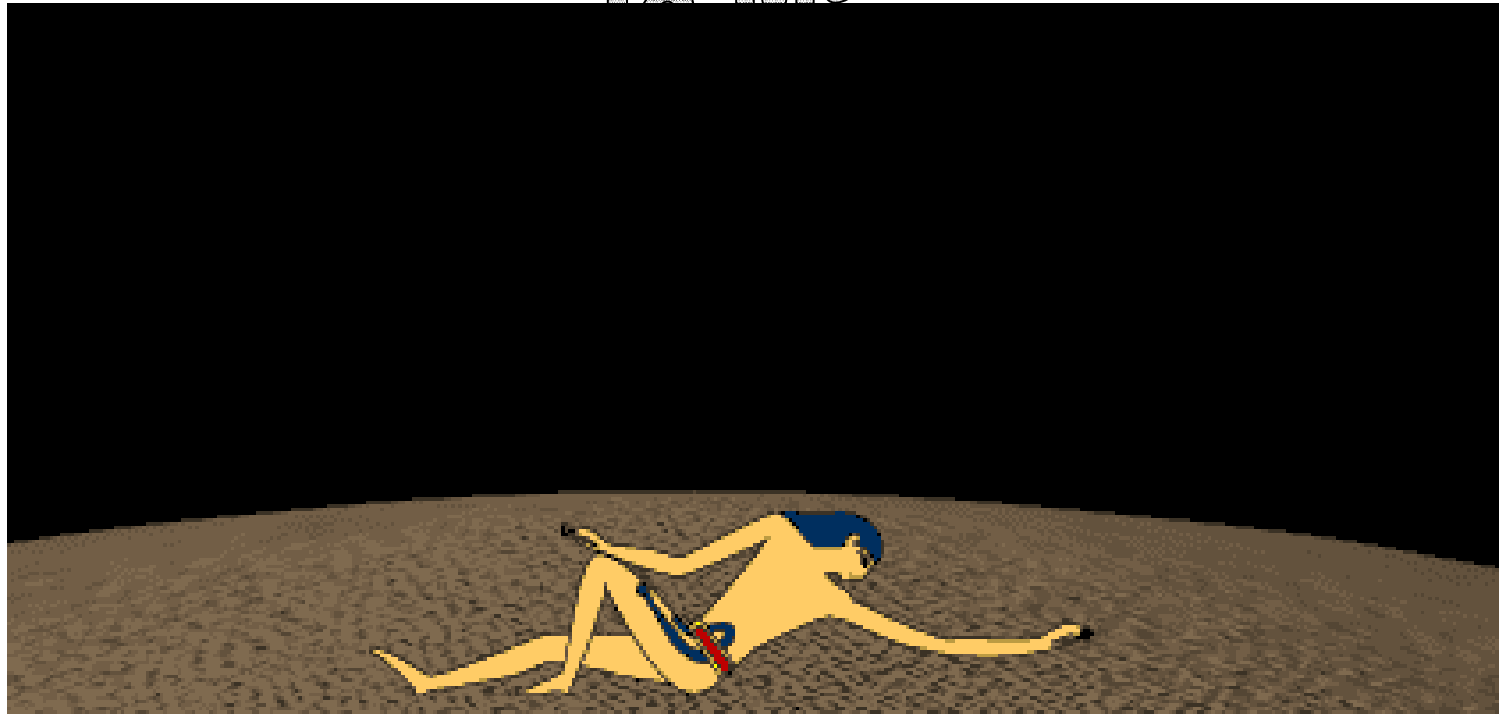
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Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Shu lifted Nut up so that she became a canopy over Geb.

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Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

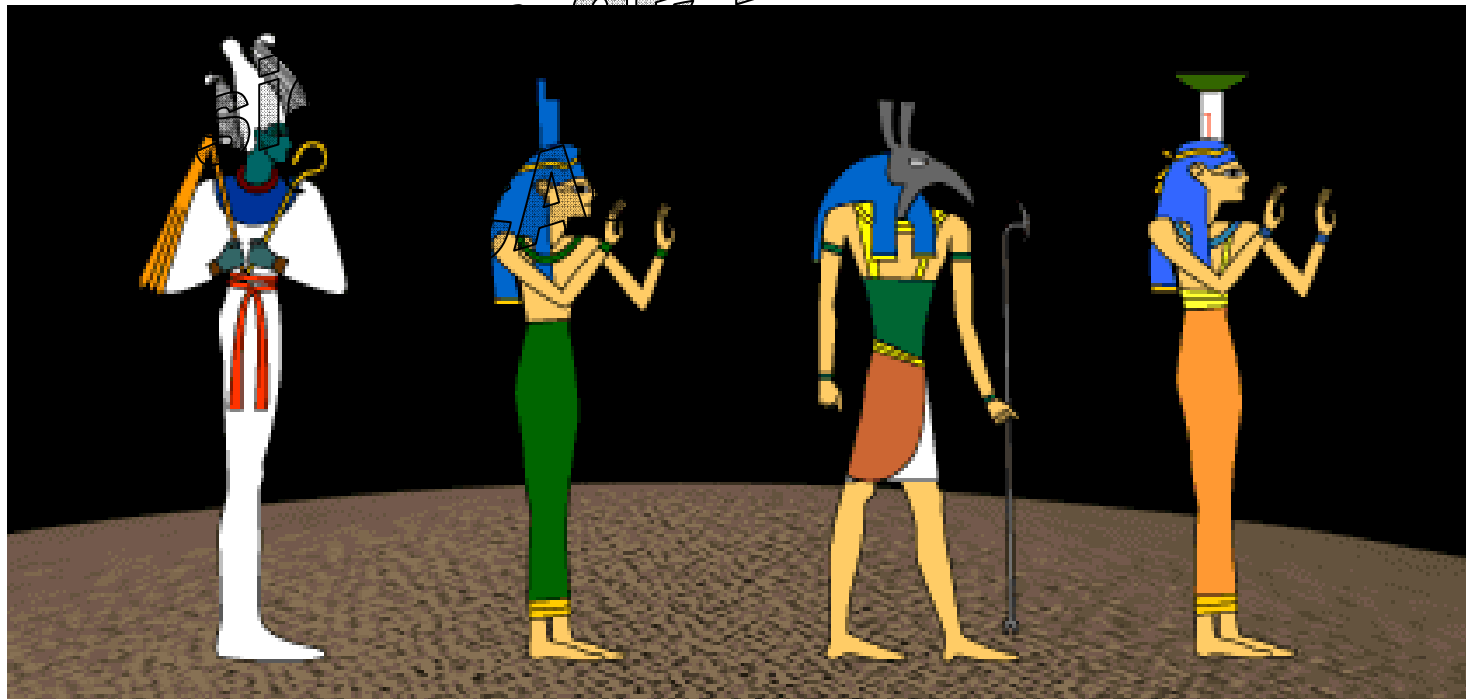
Nut and Geb had four children named
Osiris, Isis, Seth and Nephthys



Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Osiris was the king of the earth and Isis was the queen.
Osiris was a good king, and he ruled over the earth for many years.

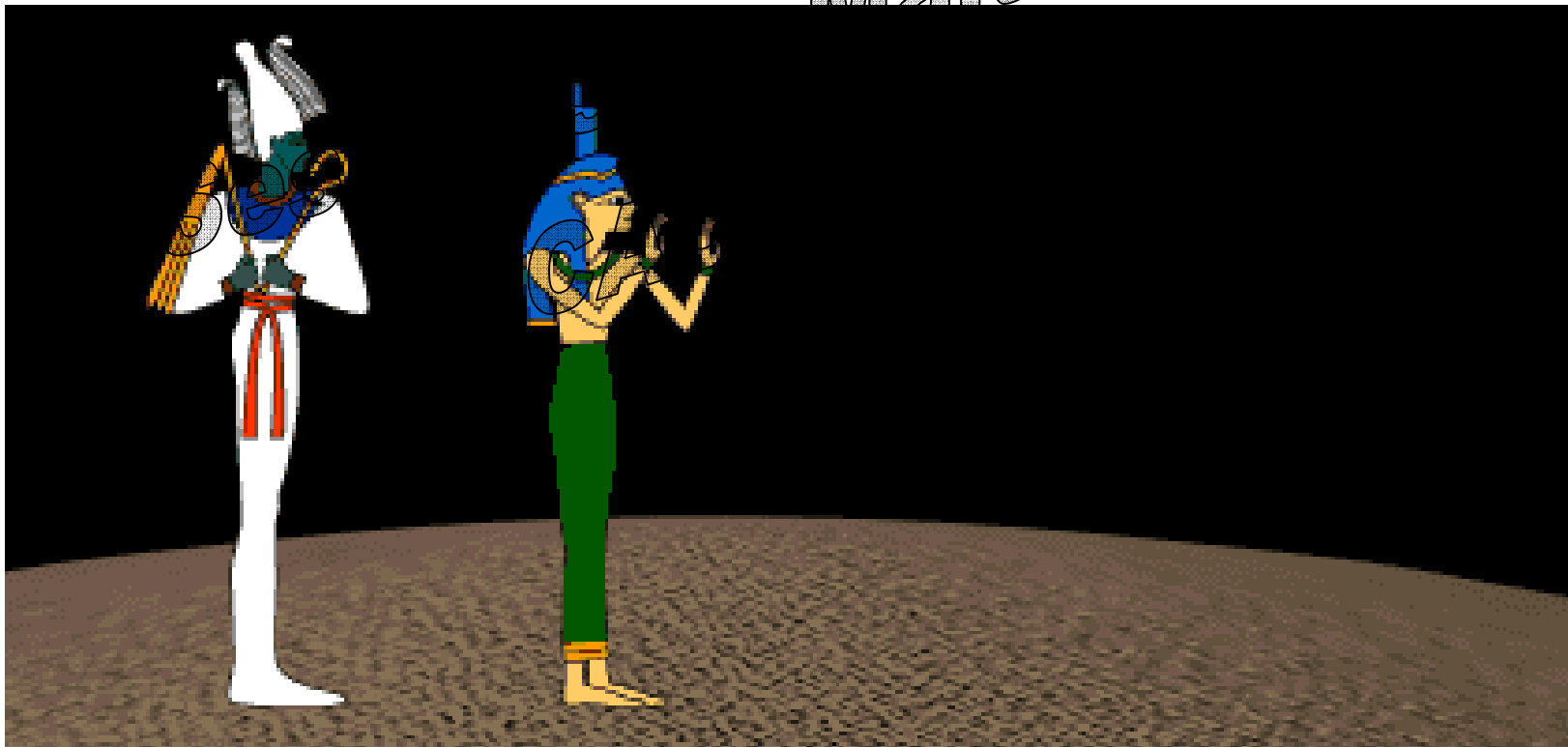
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Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

However, everything was not well. Seth was jealous of Osiris because he wanted to be the ruler of the earth. He grew angrier and angrier until one day he killed Osiris

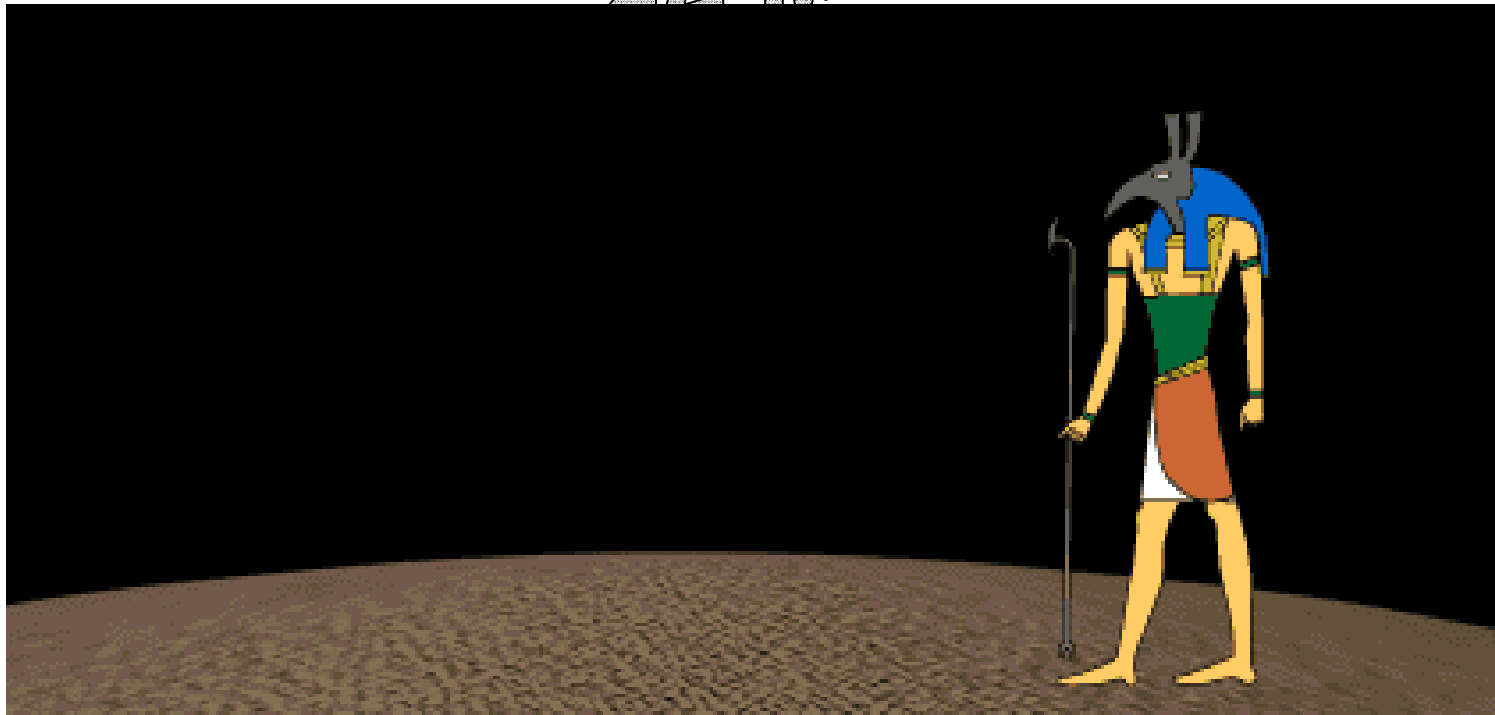
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Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Osiris went down into the underworld and Seth remained on earth and became king.

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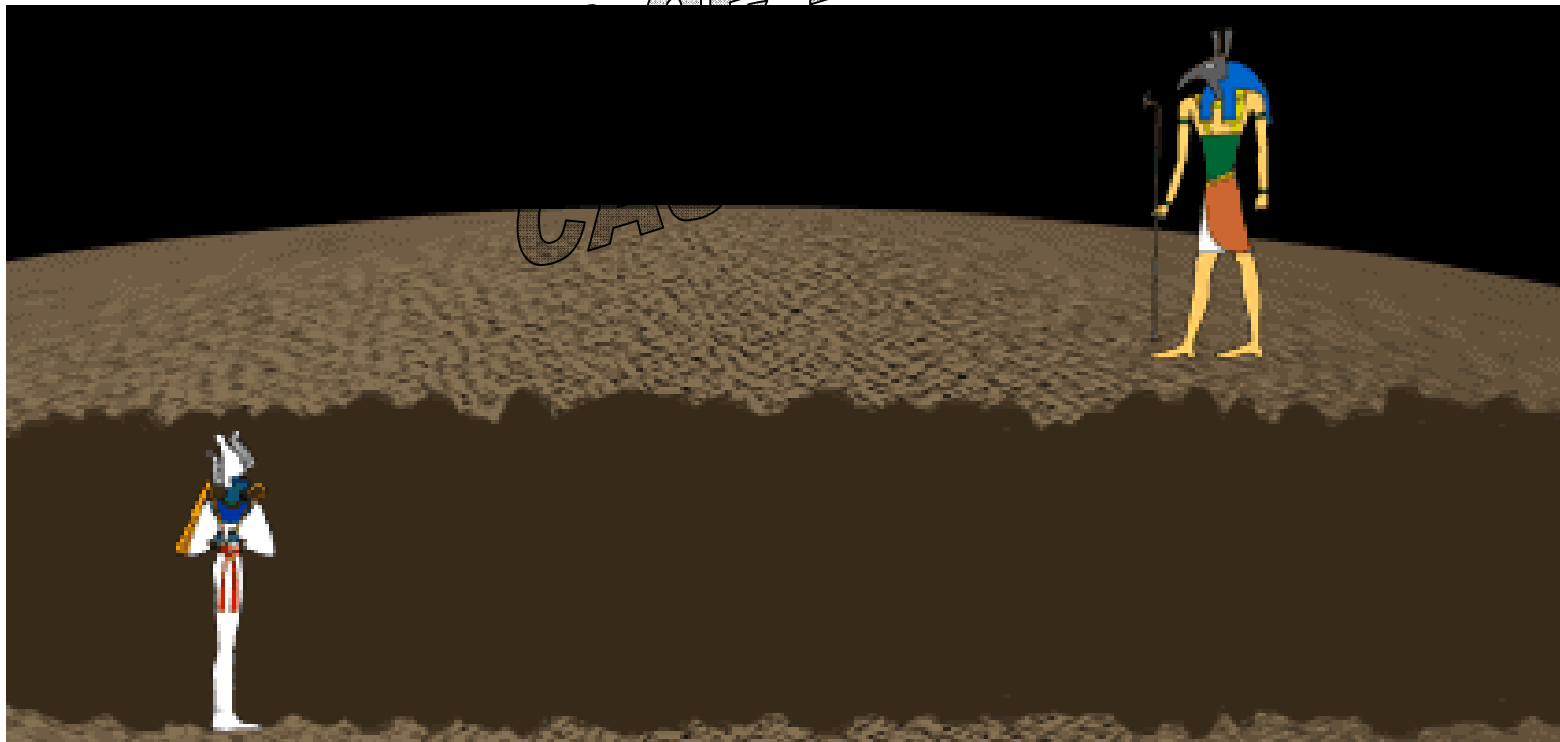


Story of Gods & Goddesses Ancient Egypt

Osiris and Isis had one son called Horus.

Horus battled against Seth and regained the throne.

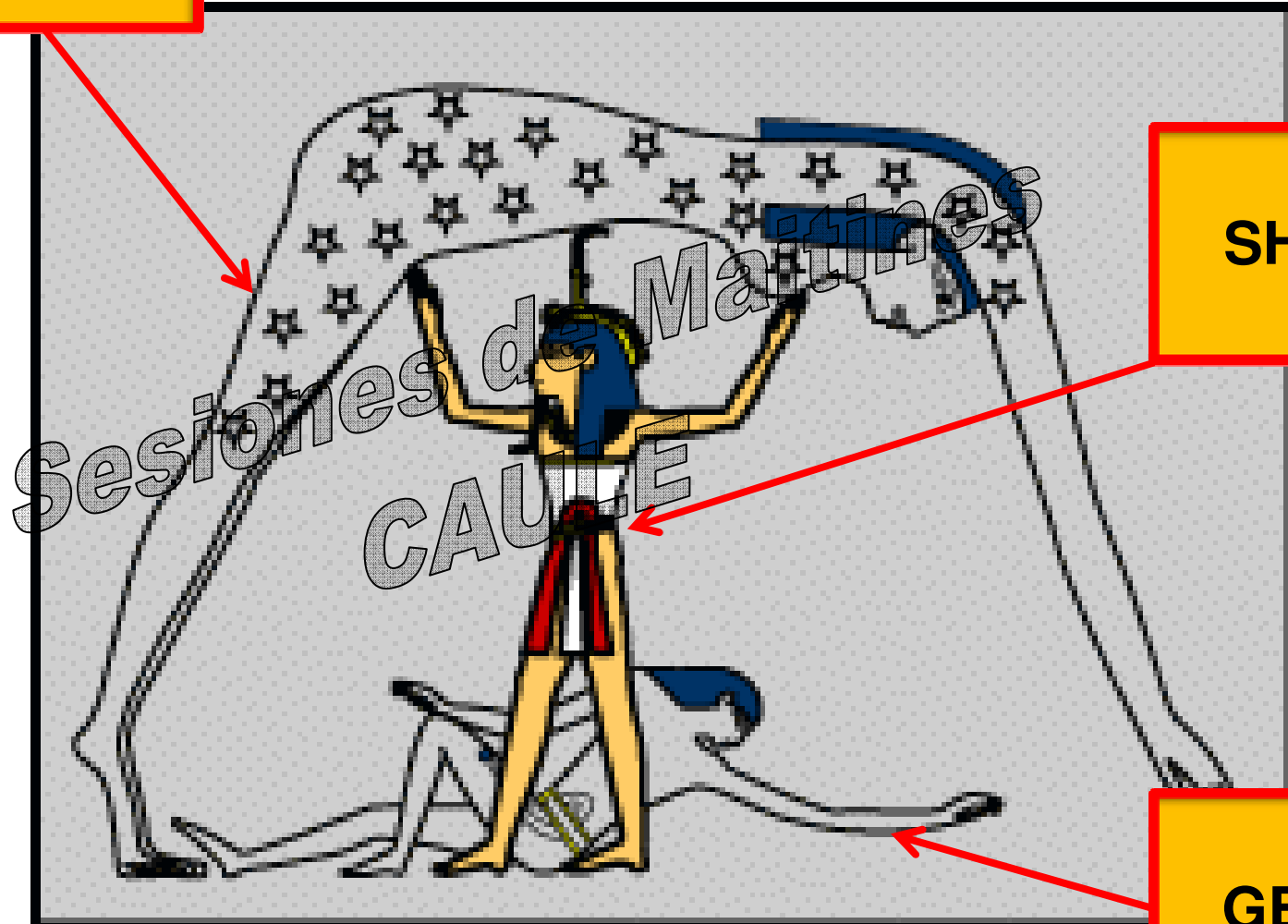
After that, Horus was the king of the earth and Osiris was the king of the underworld. The End

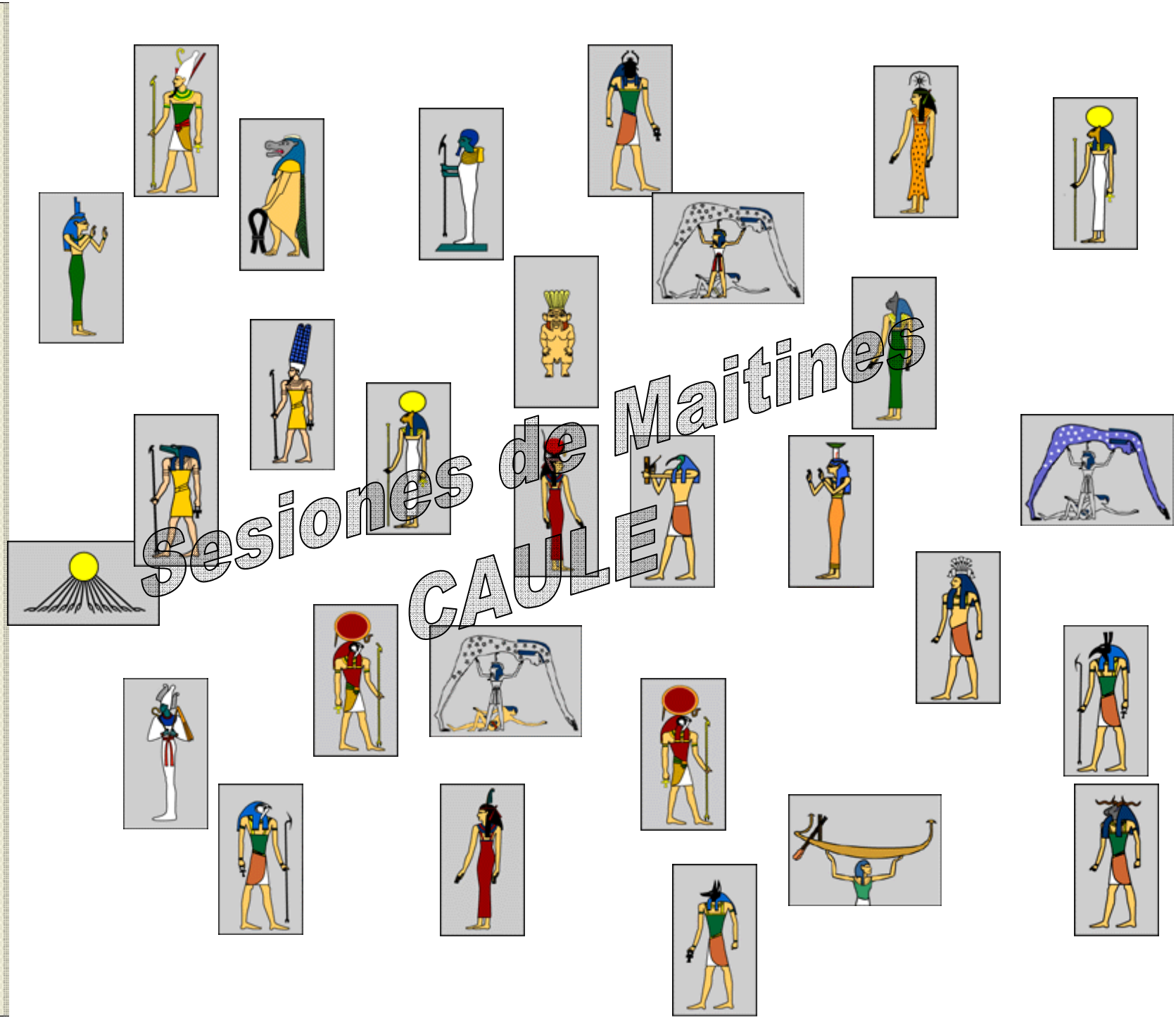


NUT

SHU

GEB



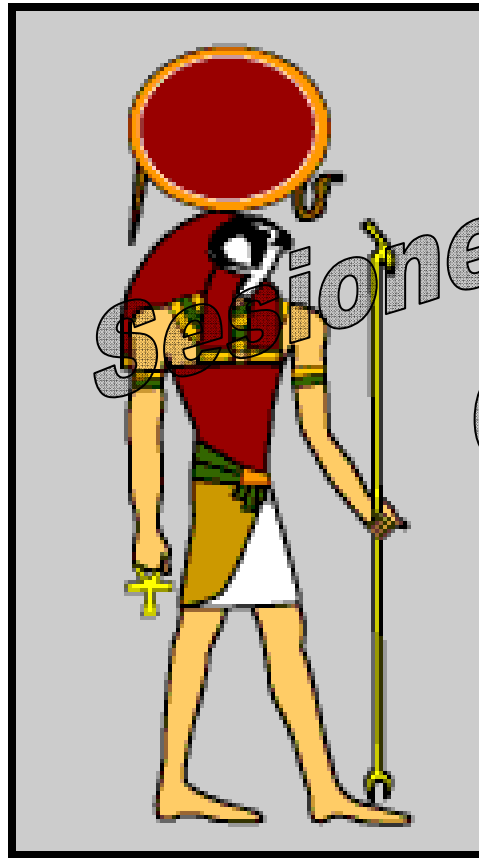


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Ra. “Sun”

Ra was the sun god. He was the most important god of the ancient Egyptians.



Appearance: Man with **hawk** (halcón) head and headdress with a sun disk

The ancient Egyptians believed that Ra was swallowed every night by the sky goddess Nut, and was reborn every morning.