Find an object representing a migrant!

Hint: an object could be considered as a migrant because it physically travelled through different regions or countries.
Ice Glass Goblet with Case © Skokloster Castle, Sweden, photo: Jens Mohr.

Ice glass goblet with case
Manufacturer: Georg Schwanhardt, the Elder (approx. 1601-1667)
Place of origin: Nuremberg, Germany
Date: 1647
Material: glass (blown), gilded silver, silver painted with varnish

The object reached Sweden in its function as a diplomatic gift from Nuremberg.

Find an object representing cultural transfer by means of trans-regional networks!

Hint: Look for an object that was shaped by cultural exchange and adaption, maybe decorated with foreign patterns or made by using foreign crafting techniques.
Chinoiserie: Koppchen (drinking bowl) and saucer
Place of origin: Meissen (porcelain), Augsburg (painting); Germany
Date: around 1730
Painting: probably by Elisabeth Aufenwerth, after designs by Martin Engelbrecht
Material: porcelain, color painted and gilded

The object was shaped by trans-regional networks in two ways: firstly, porcelain is a Chinese invention that was copied in Europe; secondly, the decor can be traced back to Chinese origins, it was, however, combined with European elements, which is why the object represents a mixture of both cultures.

Hint: An object could represent culture spanning contexts by being part of a pan-European style of art.
Find an object that is an example for ‘object-narration’ as it is a ‘witness’ of trans-regional European events!

Desk
Designer: Henry van de Velde (1863-1957)
Place of origin: Brussels
Date: 1898/99
Material: oak, gold bronze, copper, leather

Art nouveau is a style of art that spread over whole Europe and developed several regional styles.

Hint: Look for an object that could be seen as a witness for certain events and could tell a story.
Find an object showing the aspects of the perception of the self and the other!

Hint: An object can show aspects of the perception of the self and the other by portraying images of foreign civilizations.

The object was a ‘witness’ of a significant cultural encounter, therefore the historical event can be illustrated by a narration which refers to the object.

Mokick Zündapp Sport Combinette – Present for the millionth ‘Gastarbeiter’ (guest worker) in Germany
Manufacturer: Zündapp, Munich
Date: 1964
Material: metal, synthetic material, rubber

The object was a ‘witness’ of a significant cultural encounter, therefore the historical event can be illustrated by a narration which refers to the object.

Mokick Zündapp Sport Combinette © Haus der Geschichte, Bonn; photo: Axel Thünker.
Find an example for cultural encounters as the theme of the object!

Hint: An object fitting this category depicts encounters between two or more cultures in a direct way.

On the basis of the depiction of the continents, Europe's self-image can be understood as well as the view on the other continents.

Allegories of the continents (continent groups Europe and America, Africa and Asia)

Design: probably by Friedrich Elias Meyer (approx. 1723-1785)
Place of origin: Meißen, Saxony (today Germany)
Date: the middle of the 18th century
Material: porcelain, painted
Find an object that is an icon!

Hint: Look for an object that can be seen as a symbol for an important pan-European or global development.

The Namban screen
Place of origin: Japan
Date: Edo period (between 1615 and 1857)
Material: wood (frame), paper, pigments and gold leaf

A cross-cultural encounter on the basis of trade relations between the Portuguese and the Japanese is shown.
The Gutenberg Bible
Producer: Johannes Gutenberg and assistants
Place of origin: Mainz, Germany
Date: completion by 1454

The Gutenberg Bible can stand as a symbol for the European-wide dissemination of movable-type printing.

Find an object with trans-regional background circumstances of the making!

Hint: The object’s production history may provide information about trans-regional references, for instance the producer travelled a lot and learned about new techniques during his or her journey.
**The Wrestlers**

**Artist:** Adriaen de Vries (born in 1545 or 1556 in The Hague, died in 1626 in Prague)

**Place of origin:** Prague

**Date:** 1625

**Material:** bronze

De Vries’ impressive biography as an artist allows conclusions regarding the fact that his works were influenced by his different places of creative production, particularly his stays in Italy.