

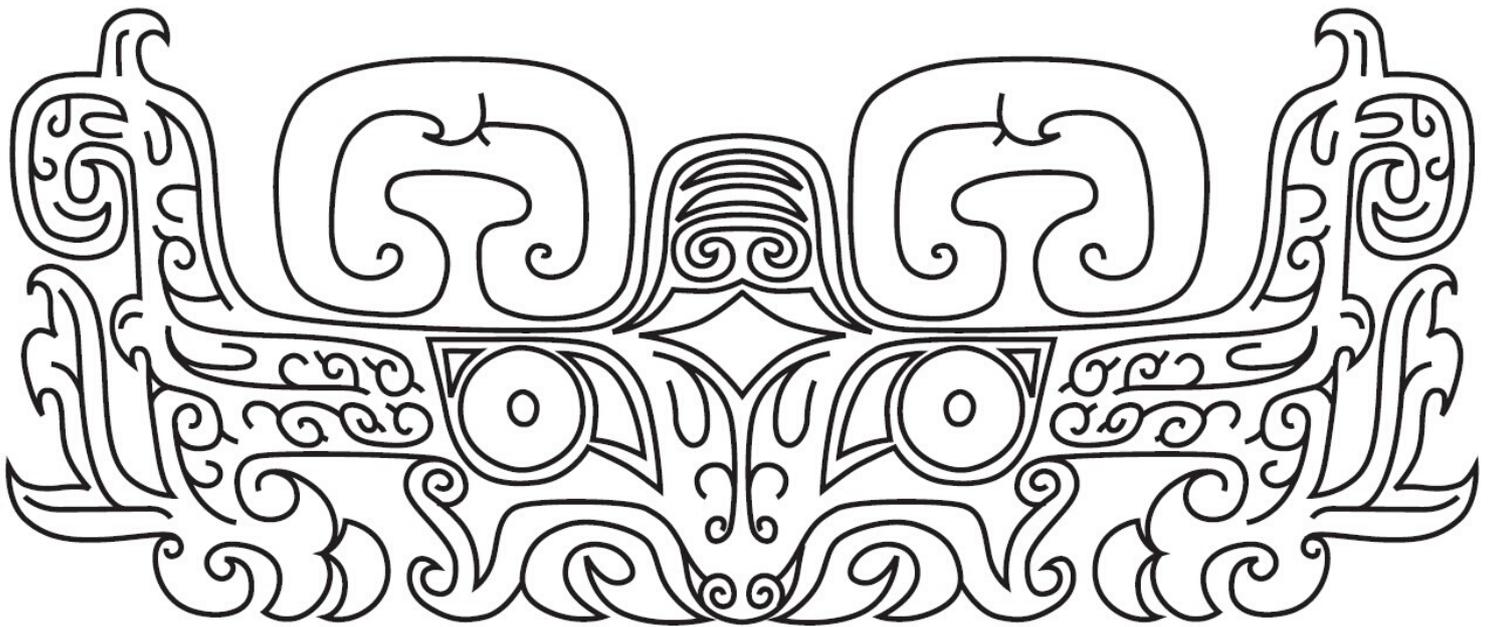
MUSÉE CERNUSCHI
MUSÉE DES ARTS DE L'ASIE DE LA VILLE DE PARIS

ACTIVITY BOOK FOR KIDS

TO DO WITH FAMILY

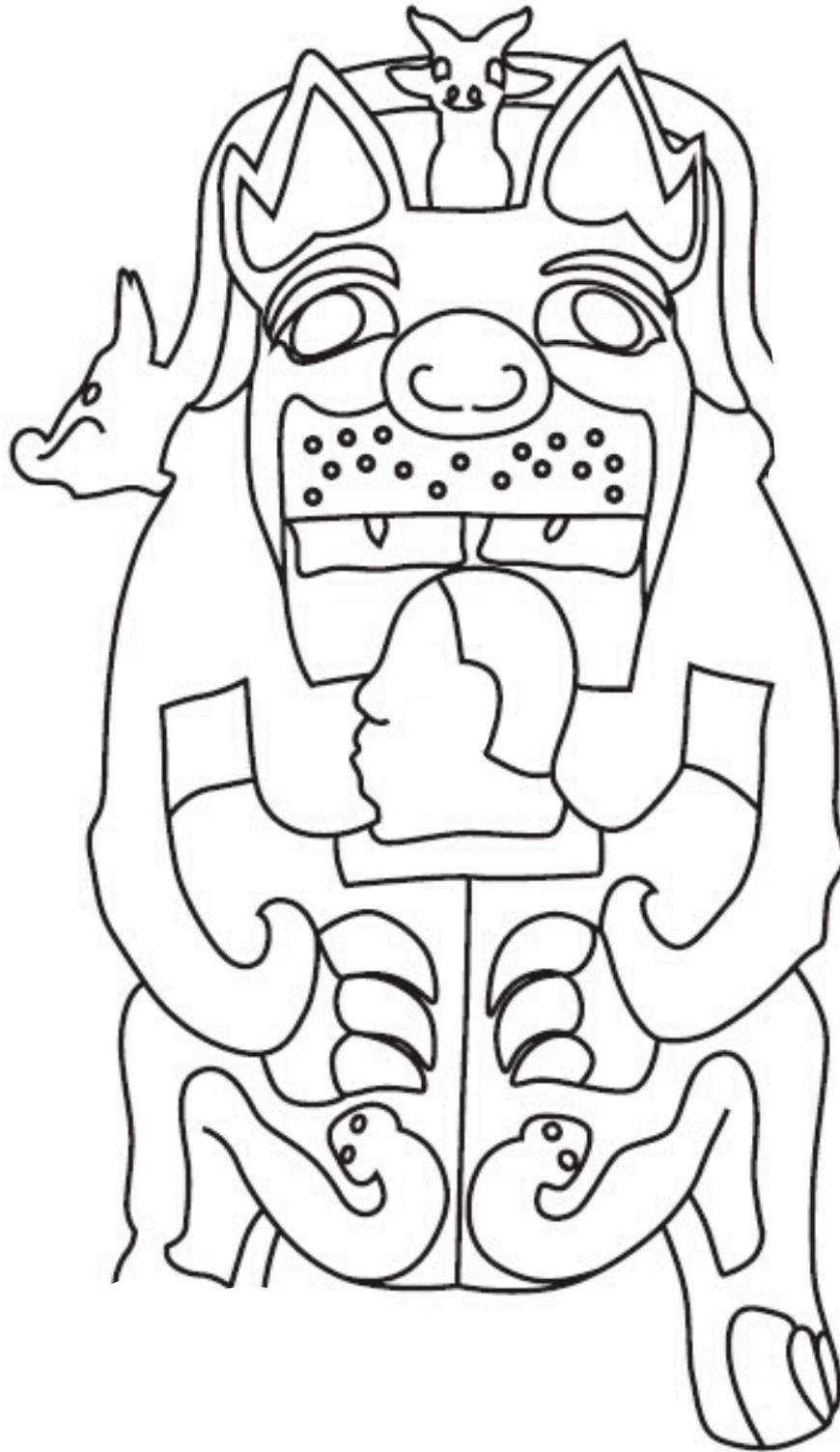


ANIMALS OF THE MUSEUM



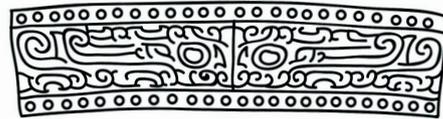
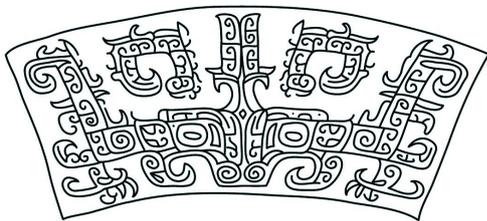
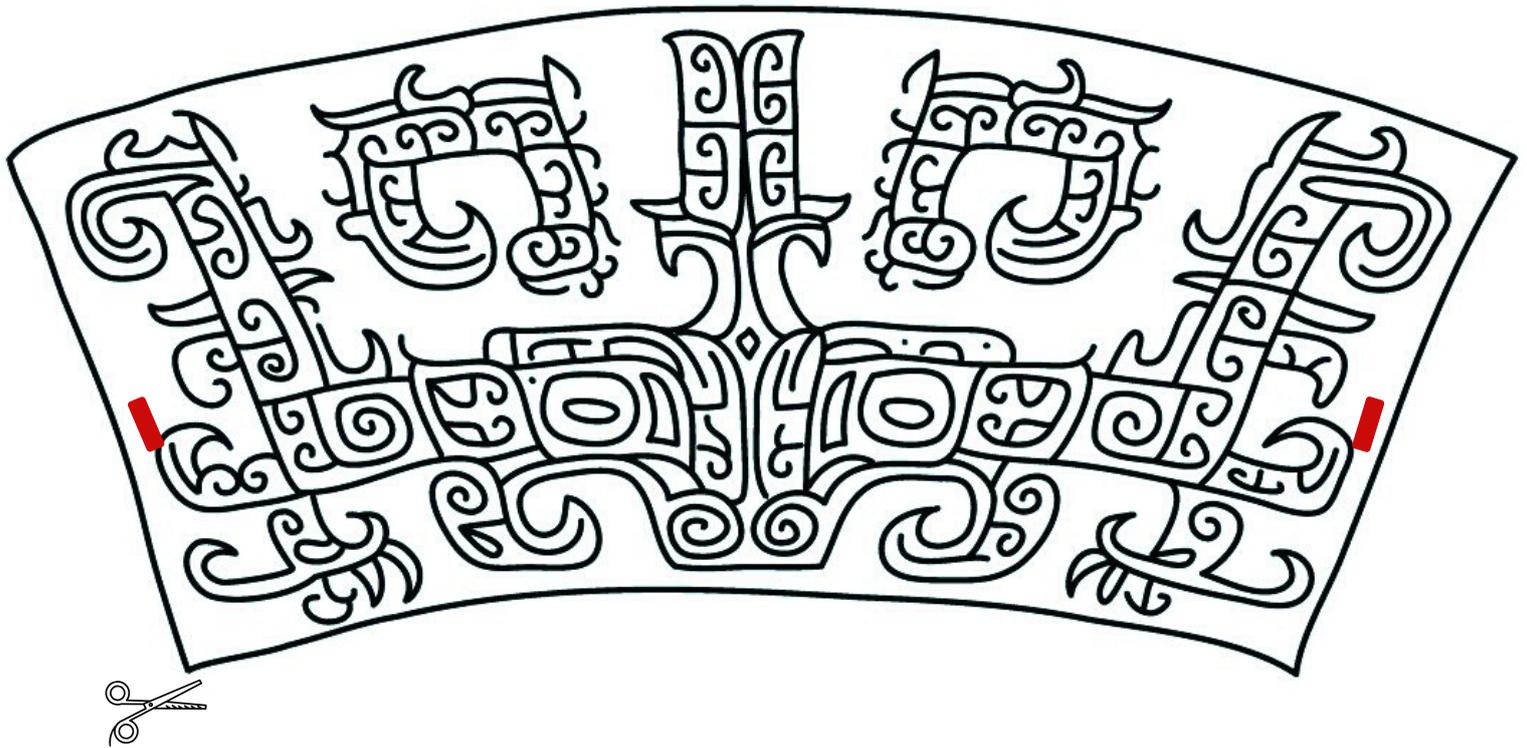
the tigress, You vase

Find the missing elements of this drawing by looking at the photos at the end of the activity book, and color the tigress.



Mask of taotie

Paste or reproduce the *taotie* mask on cardboard, color it and put a ribbon on each side pointed in red and cut out the space for the eyes.



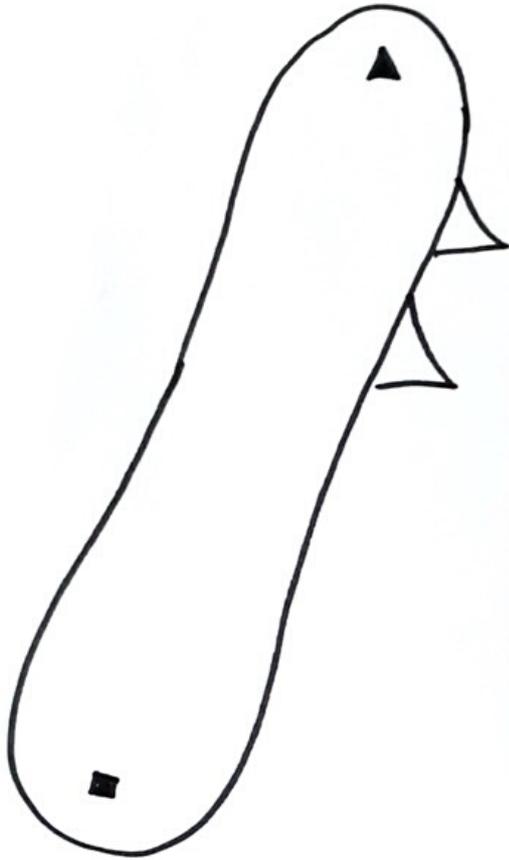
Stages 2 et 3 of evolution of taotie mask

From Max Loehr "The bronze styles of the Anyang period" in *Archives of the Chinese Art Society of America*, 1953, vol. 7

The decoration of bronze objects from the Shang dynasty (2nd millennium BC) : these ornamental representation over the time developed into a protective mask called *taotie* in Chinese. It represents a symmetrical animal figure having large oval eyes under the teeth and above the horns. It represents mystical animals like dragon, and real animals like buffaloes or birds.

Articulated Dragon (part 1)

Cut the 4 parts of the dragon leaving 0.5 cm around each drawing.
Using 3 Parisian ties, put together the square, triangle and round symbols.



Articulated Dragon (part II)

Draw the scales, the rooster comb of the dragon.



Find the mysterious animal : I am an extraordinary bird, also called "red fire bird". A long time ago, I was the symbol of the Empress of China. In this country, each of the 4 seasons of the year is represented by an animal. I'm the one for the summer.

ANIMALS OF THE CERNUSCHI MUSEUM



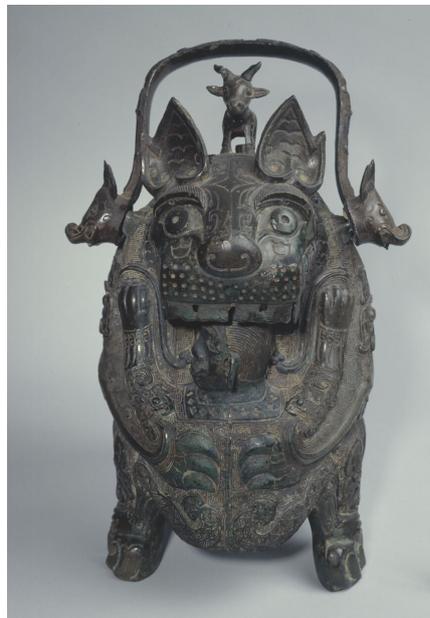
In Chinese antiquity, the deceased buried in their tombs had ritual vases near them. This tripod *ding* contained meat dishes in particular. The *ding* are the most common types of ancient Chinese vases until the time of the Han dynasty (-206 to 220). On top of the three legs of this artefact is a large zoomorphic mask called "*taotie*". *Taotie* closely mixes in its graphic windings different animal aspects. In spite of its frightening appearance it seems very protective. © Paris-Musées / Musée Cernuschi. Photo Stéphane Piera

Liding shaped vase 鬲鼎

China
Western Zhou period
(1050 BC - 771 BC)
Brass, section mould casting
H : 22.6 cm, D : 17.5 cm
M.C. 8419

You shaped vase, called "the Tigress" 卣

China
Shang period
(1100 BC - 1050 BC)
Brass, section mould casting
H : 35.2, l : 23.6, L : 23.6 cm
M. C. 6155



This ancient funerary vase is one of the most famous works in the Cernuschi museum. It was intended to contain fermented beverages. It takes the form of a feline, with its mouth open, and a small human being clutched in its claws. The artefact is laying on the two hind legs of the animal and on the curled end of its tail. This vase is covered with spirals and on top various animal motifs including different forms of dragons. The richness of these decorations is characteristic of the end of the Shang Dynasty (-1550 to -1050). © Paris-Musées / Musée Cernuschi. Photo Liliane Degrâces

This artefact from the museum was the subject of a children's book : The Tiger Prince, written and illustrated by Chen Jiang Hong in the L'École des loisirs editions, in 2005.

Solution/ the mystery animal : phoenix

MUSÉE CERNUSCHI

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Download this book at Young Public's Activities



Design by :
the public department of the Cernuschi museum