Rosenberg Library’s Museum Book Club provides a forum for discovery and discussion, linking literary selections with art from our permanent collection.

PROGRAM AGENDA
Winter 2015
January 14 - February 26

Welcome & Introductions
Art & Artifact Presentation
Book Discussion

Additional Resources:
This program, slideshow, and links below can be found at Rosenberg Library
www.rosenberg-library.org

For additional web resources, please visit:


http://www.thegreatcourses.com/professors/bob-brier/


http://www.drhawass.com/

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/research/directory/material_culture_wengrow/Patrizia_Piacentini.pdf

BOB BRIER’S BIO

Bob Brier is a Senior Research Fellow at Long Island University and the author of eight books related to Egyptology. He has investigated numerous burial tombs and has studied famous mummies including those of Tutankhamen and Ramses the Great. An expert in the mummification process, Brier has published hundreds of articles in both scholarly journals and popular magazines including *Smithsonian*. He has appeared in television productions related to his work on the Learning Channel on and National Geographic TV.
“Few Egyptologists are able to use adventures and secrets from the realm of the pharaohs to capture people’s hearts. Bob Brier is one of them.”
-Zahi Hawass, introduction

Did Brier offer new perspectives on tales of ancient Egyptians you’ve heard about in the past? Did you learn something you weren’t aware of before?

Which parts of the book did you find most interesting or surprising? Did you find parts of the book uninteresting?

“On some level, we identify with ancient Egyptians in ways we don’t with other ancient civilizations... Why do ten-year-olds want to visit museums’ Egyptian galleries but not the Mesoamerican galleries?”
-p. 200

Brier states that like the Egyptians, the ancient Mayans built pyramids, wrote in hieroglyphs, and painted murals.

Why does the Mayan civilization not intrigue people the way the Egyptian civilization does? What is it about the Egyptians that that modern people can still identify with?

“Today what is found in Egypt stays in Egypt. Excavators dig for knowledge, not to obtain objects. No more obelisks or Rosetta Stones will be leaving Egypt.”
-p. 196

Brier notes that in the past, museums and universities which excavated in Egypt were permitted to return home with a portion of the artifacts recovered. This practice has ended, but do you think that it is best for all of these items to remain in Egypt?