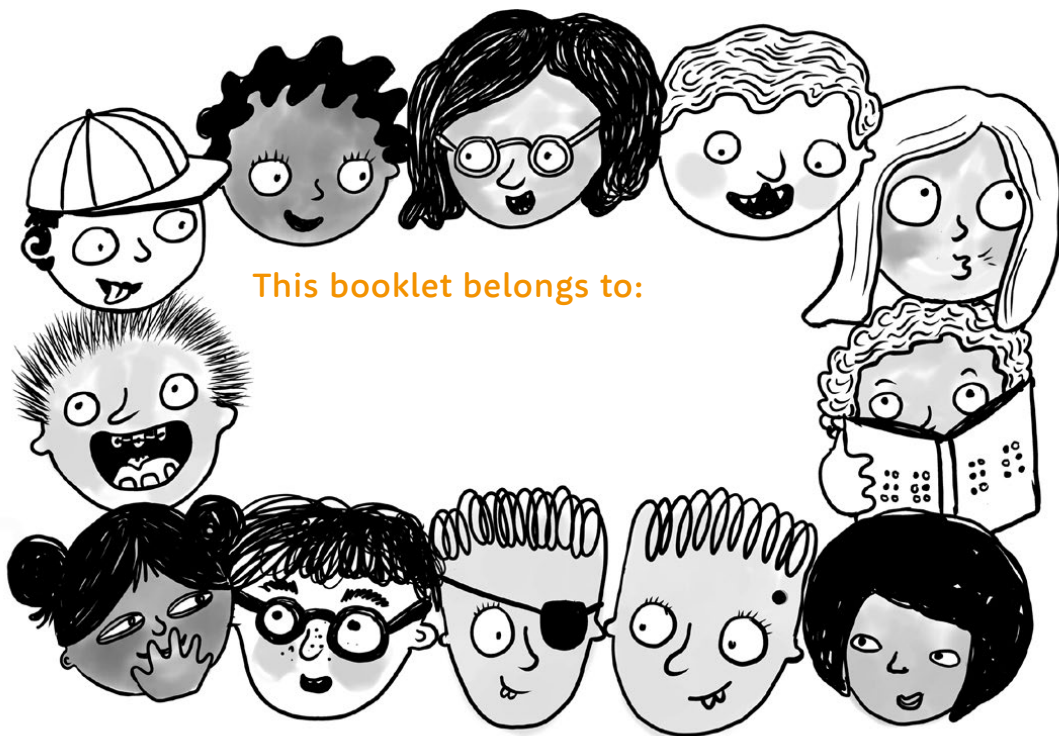


Staatliche
Kunstsammlungen
Dresden



HELLO Museum!

An activity booklet
for children





Nice to see you!

We are very happy that you have picked up a copy of our activity booklet.

You will find out a lot about art here. About the stories that art can tell, but also what it triggers in us. Art triggers feelings in us and can make us think.

We wrote this booklet with the help of children. They come from the 102nd and 147th Dresden Primary Schools, the 100th Leipzig Primary School and the Dietrich Heise Primary School in Görlitz. Together we thought about things,

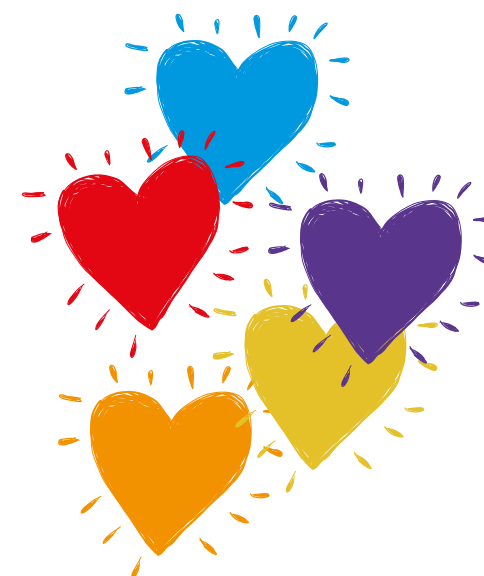
discussed, painted and laughed. For example, we asked ourselves: why do people in pictures always look so serious? And why are so many sculptures broken?

We have collected the questions, our answers and our ideas in this booklet.

This booklet belongs to you. You can take it into the museum, paint pictures in it and write your name in it. It will then become your own work of art.

We hope you enjoy reading, painting, making things and thinking. You are always welcome in the museums of the State Art Collections of Dresden.

Kristin, Sandra and Tony

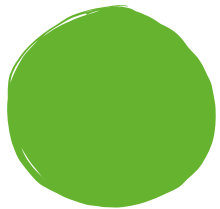


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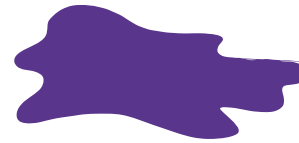
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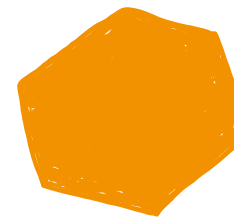
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Tip: take a plan with you as you go around the museum. That will help you find the works of art in this booklet more quickly. The names of the buildings are shown under the pictures.

Body



Schaudepot
Albertinum | Skulpturensammlung

Ohhh, that's a lot of sculptures!

Look, that one at the front is missing an arm. Next to it there's one with no legs.

That's right. They broke off and couldn't be stuck back on again.

Is that why they are so squashed together?
Because they are broken and have to be repaired?

A repair workshop! The sculptures are waiting for new arms and legs.

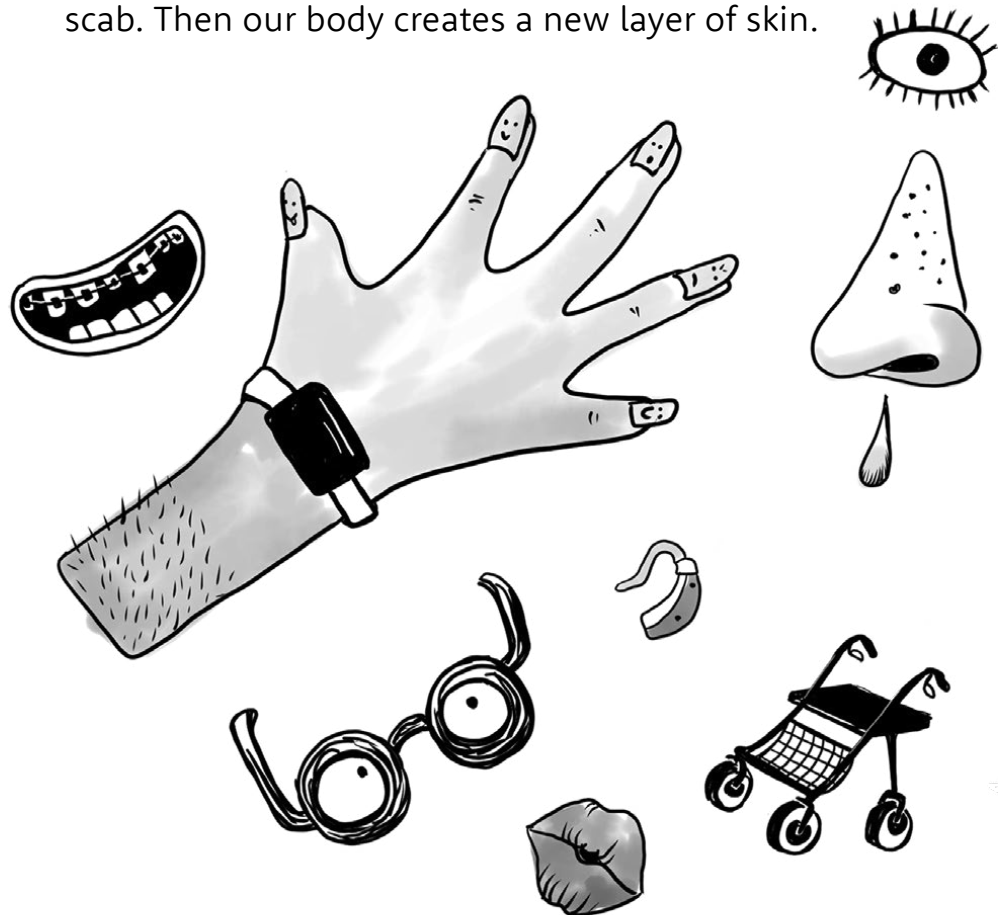
Then I'm sure they will be given robot arms.
Like people who lose parts of their body.

Cool! Then they will be half person,
half robot.

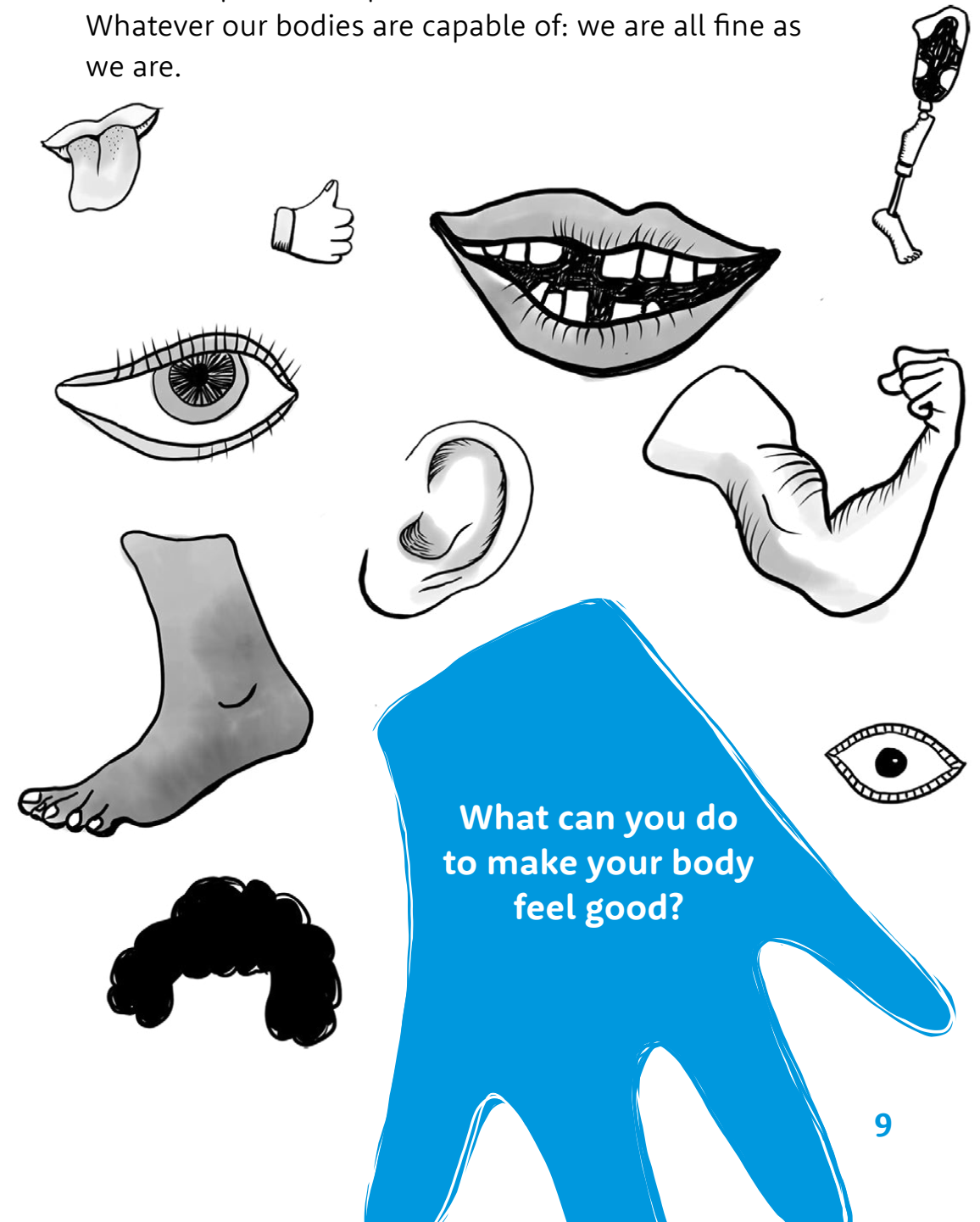


The sculptures are all very different. Some are very big. Others even have specific hairstyles. Some are missing the head or a hand. No two figures are the same. There's something different about each one. The same is true of people. The way we look varies a lot and our bodies are all different.

But one thing is true of all bodies: they help us get through life. We grow, our body changes and adapts. When we are cold, we get goose bumps and shiver. That's our body keeping us warm. We injure ourselves and our skin forms a scab. Then our body creates a new layer of skin.

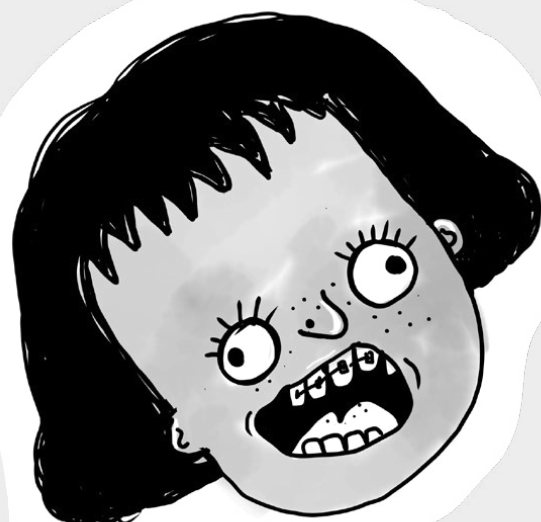


Some bodies need help, to walk for example. There are wheelchairs and artificial legs for that – they are also called prostheses. Other aids for the body include glasses, hearing aids and speech computers. And there's much more. Whatever our bodies are capable of: we are all fine as we are.



Light stretching for strong children

Now it's your turn!

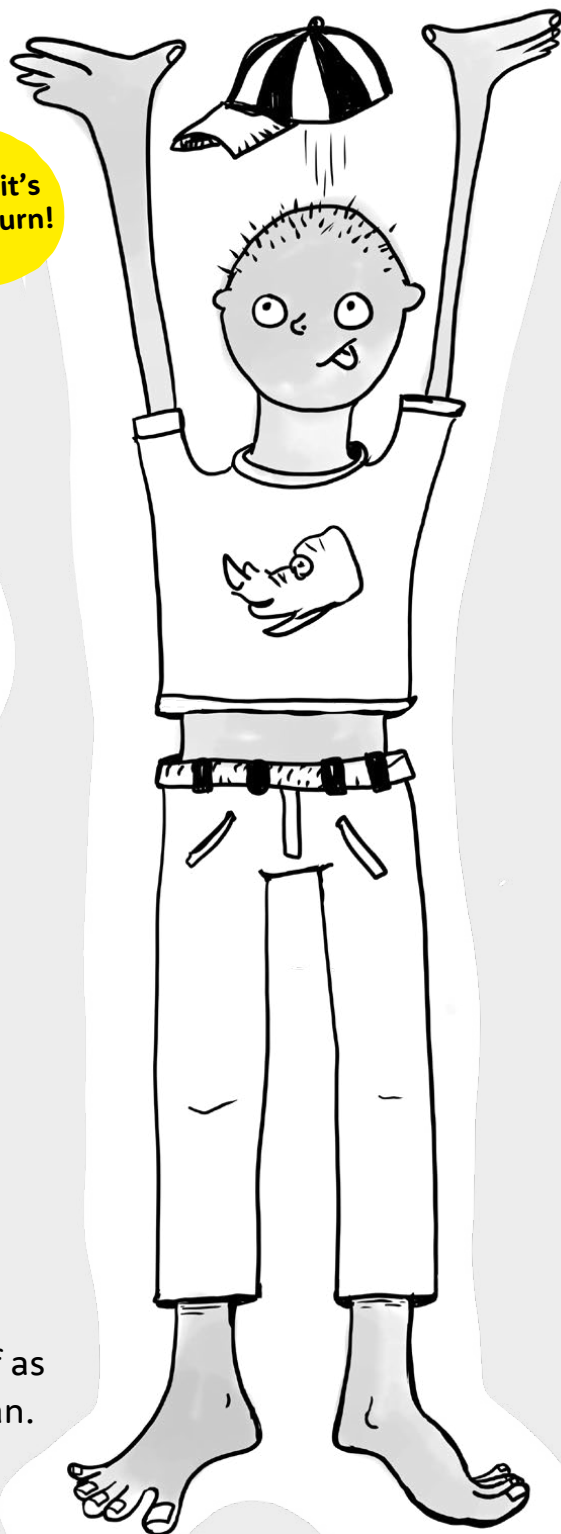


1

Pull at least five different funny faces.

2

Make yourself as long as you can.



3

Shake your whole body out: head, arms, legs ...



... then do nothing for one minute ...

4

Feel the difference: how does your body feel now?



I + We



Kehinde Wiley
General John Burgoyne, 2017
Öl auf Leinwand
Leihgabe aus Privatbesitz im Albertinum | Galerie Neue Meister



François Gérard
Napoleon I. im Krönungsornat, 1810
Öl auf Leinwand
Albertinum | Galerie Neue Meister

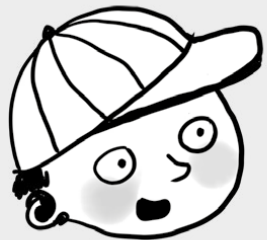
The man with the crown is a king. His cloak is like the one Santa Claus wears, but with stars on it.

There's a gardener in the other picture. There are flowers everywhere. He has a sword to cut the flowers.

That's not a gardener! The sign says he's a general. He is using the sword to fight!

But a general wears a uniform. That man is only wearing a T-shirt and a pair of trousers. He doesn't look like a general at all.

Oh now I get it! The general is on a secret mission and doesn't want to be recognised. That's why he isn't wearing a uniform!



The man with the flowers is not a general. He is the painter's neighbour. The artist just painted him in the pose of a general. He is standing tall and holding his sword. But the clothes he is wearing make him look like a neighbour not a general.

The children realised that clothing is important for many jobs. You probably have an image in your mind of what a fire fighter or an astronaut looks like. But you cannot tell what a person is really like from their appearance.

Every person has their own characteristics and interests, thoughts and wishes. You have to get to know the person to find all that out.



How do the many "Is" become a "We"?

**This
is me.**

**Now it's
your turn!**

My name:

This is what makes me strong:

I feel good when:

I am very good at:

I can't (yet):

Even when I am old, I will still:

This is what I like doing best with my friends:

.....

The best thing about my parents is ...:

.....

The best part of being a child is:

Sometimes I'd rather be an adult, then I could finally ...:

.....

My family and my friends

Conflict

What do you think?
What is happening
in the pictures?



Lukas Cranach der Jüngere
Der schlafende Herkules und die Pygmäen, 1551
Öl auf Lindenholz
Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister



Lukas Cranach der Jüngere
Der erwachte Herkules vertreibt die Pygmäen, 1551
Öl auf Lindenholz
Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister

**"HEY, YOU! Wake up!
You are under attack!"**

**"So why are you still sleeping?
There's an arrow in your beard!
Doesn't it hurt?"**



The giant seems to be sound asleep. He has not noticed that he is surrounded by little men with weapons.

**"It's really mean to attack
people when they are asleep!"**

Now he is awake and angrily swings a huge club over his head. The attackers are scared and run away. They push, trip and fall over one another. The giant is able to catch some of them. He throws them into his bag. Then he walks off with the bag over his shoulder.

**"That's not fair!
The giant is much bigger and
stronger than the men."**

Did you recognise the giant? It's Hercules. He is known for his strength. On his travels he came across Antaeus (pronounced: An-tay-us). Antaeus was also strong. He liked to fight and always won! So Hercules and Antaeus got into a fight. Hercules managed to trick Antaeus and win. Tired and exhausted, Hercules lay down and fell asleep.

The painting shows precisely that moment. Hercules is resting after the fight. As he sleeps, he is attacked by men who live in the area. They heard about the fight. We don't know if they were frightened of Hercules. Perhaps Antaeus was their friend and they wanted to take revenge on Hercules.

**How can Hercules
and the men put an
end to the conflict?
Is it possible
without fighting?**



Let's Fetz

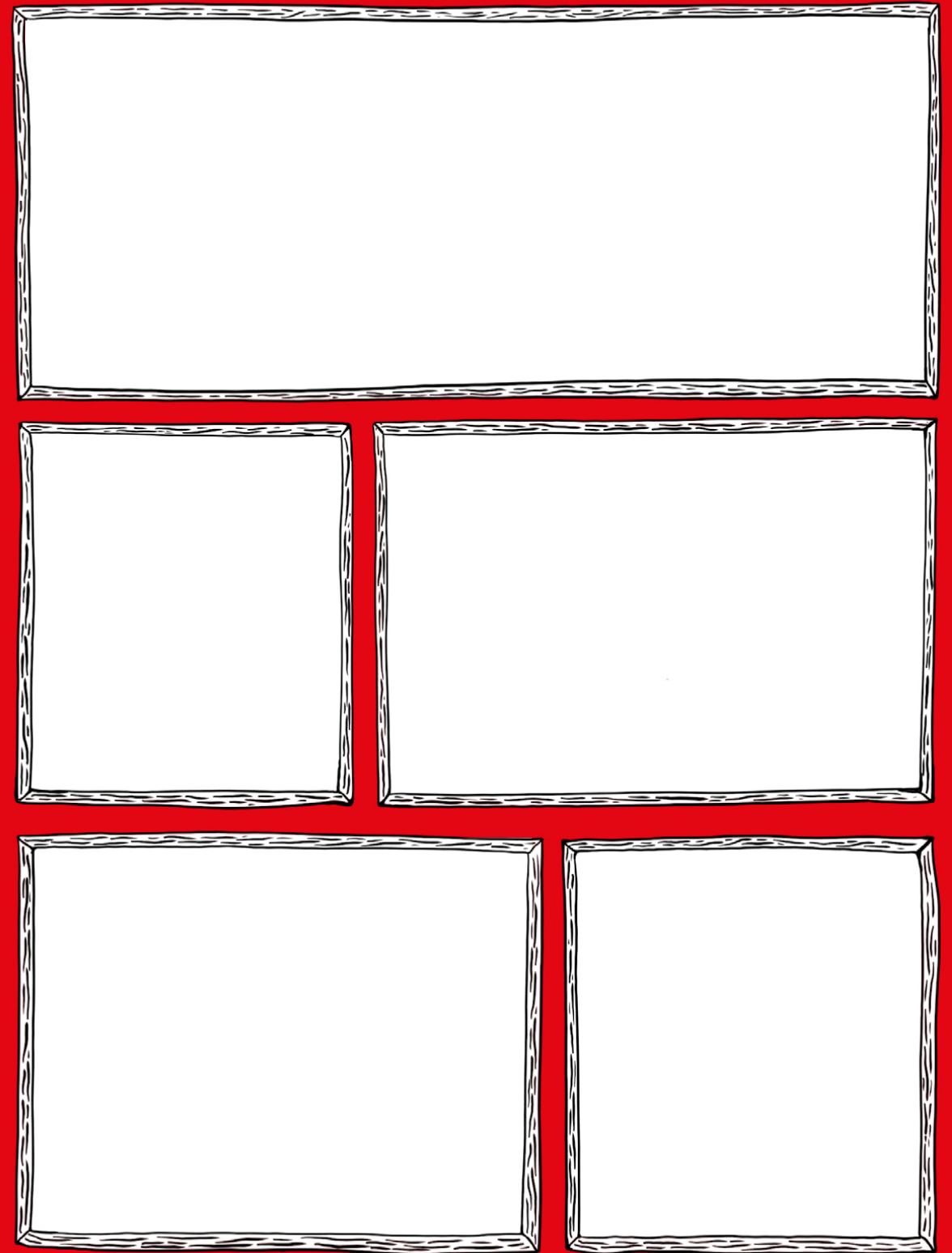
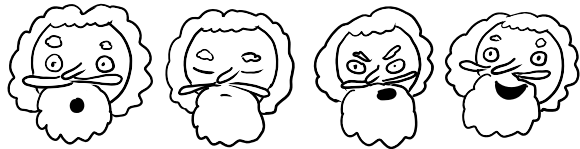
Now it's
your turn!

Think of a conflict.
Draw a comic strip of it

Think first of all:

1. Who is arguing? What is it about?
2. How does the conflict end in your story?
3. What is the name of your story?

What does a face look like during a conflict?
Draw some examples.



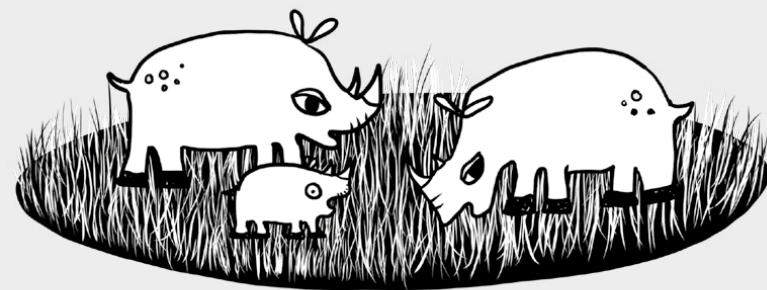
Feelings



Johann Gottlieb Kirchner (zugeschrieben)
Nashorn, 1731
Porzellan, schwarz-braune Ölfarbe
Porzellansammlung

HELLO

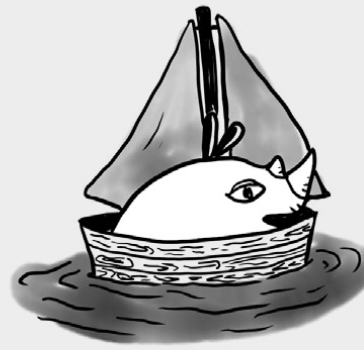
My name is Ganda and I'm a rhinoceros.
I was born in the country that people now call India.
I was trapped by human beings and taken away from my family. I went on a ship. I was on there for weeks.
Day and night, in storms and wind. I don't like the sea.
It's so big and deep. The sea scares me because I'm not that good a swimmer.



I was locked up with many other animals in a park.
I didn't know anyone there. Everything was strange to me.
The nature, the other animals, even the air was different.
Every day people came to look at me. Some were very nice.
They spoke to me and gave me sweet fruit. Many of them
were loud and just talked to one another. When they spoke,
they waved their arms around vigorously. I think they
were afraid of me. I don't understand that. After all, it was
human beings who caught me and brought me here!



Have you ever
felt afraid or homesick?
Why do we need
feelings like these?

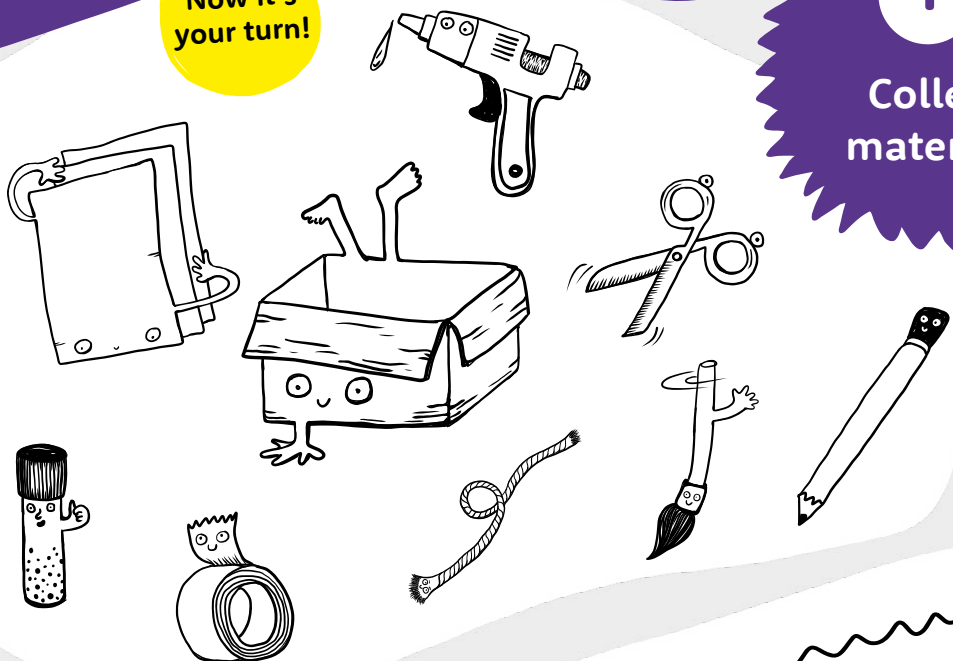


Soon afterwards, I had to get back on a ship again.
I ended up on a small island in the Mediterranean.
That's where I live now. I am happy to be here.
Away from all the noise and turmoil. I just wish
I had my friends and family with me. I miss them.



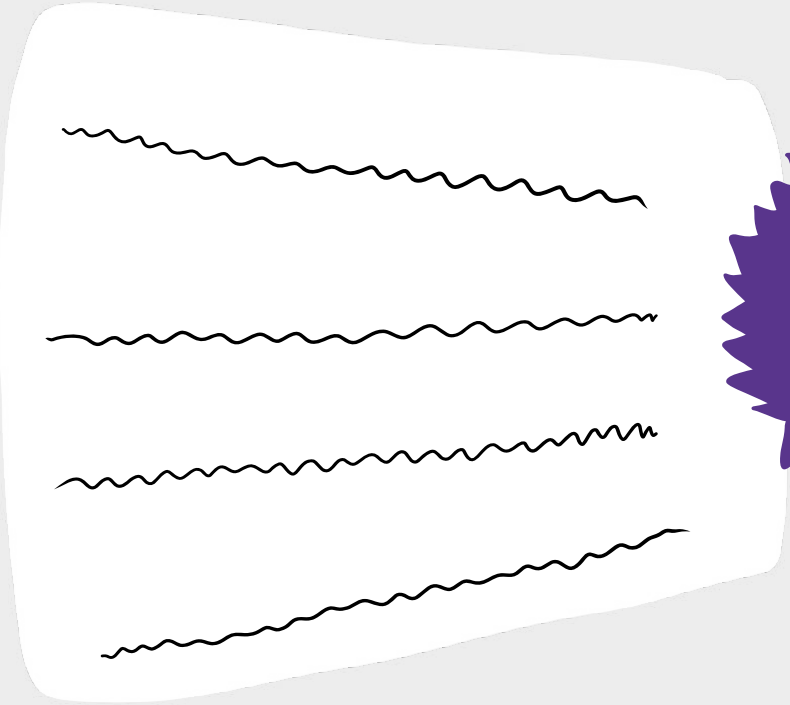
Make your courage tool

Now it's your turn!



1
Collect material.

2
What scares you?



3
What tool can make you stronger?

This is what other children have made:



Power

That's the throne of the prince elector! This is where he sits when he is speaking to his subjects.



Audienzgemach, Königliche Paraderäume
Residenzschloss

Is a prince elector something like a king? And what are subjects?

A prince elector is a ruler like a king. Subjects are the people who have to obey the ruler.

I can't see any other chairs. Where do the subjects sit?

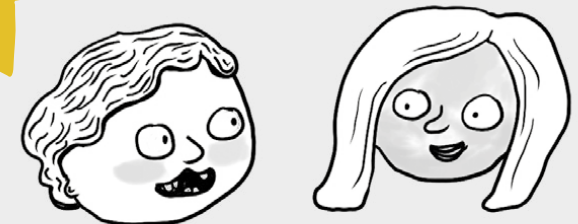
They don't sit down. Subjects must remain standing and bow their heads. Even if they are there for a long time.

But there's so much space here! A few chairs would fit in easily.

Yes, or a whole apartment! I could build something big with my building bricks there. There's no space in my bedroom.

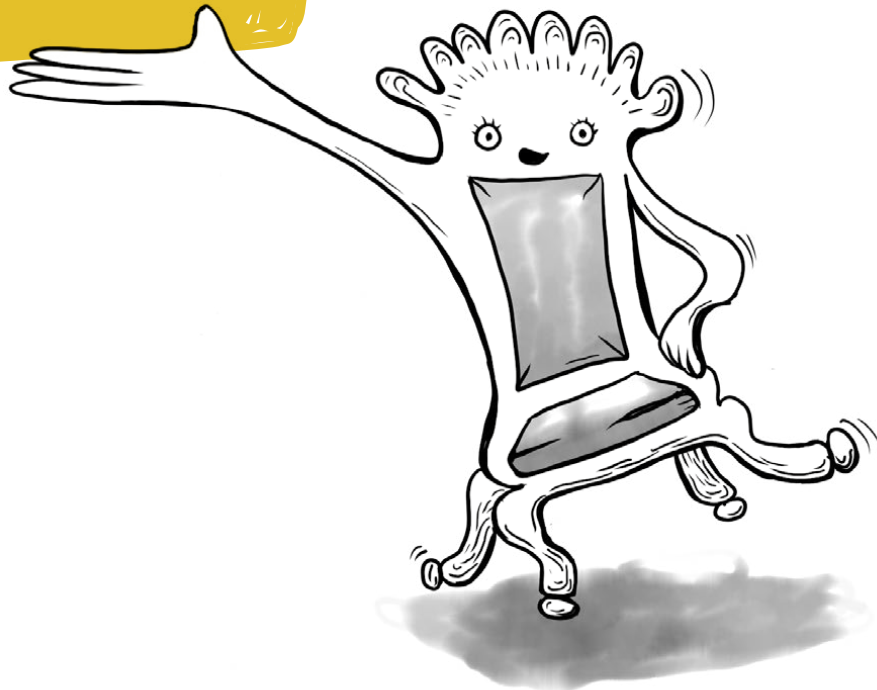
My room is much smaller than this one. I can't even fit a desk in it.

If I could work out what's going on here ...



The children are right. The prince electors had more space in their palace in Dresden than almost any other person in Saxony. The throne room is larger than most apartments. But no one lived there. The room was only for special events. Usually it was empty. That's not fair! One person had so much space to themselves.

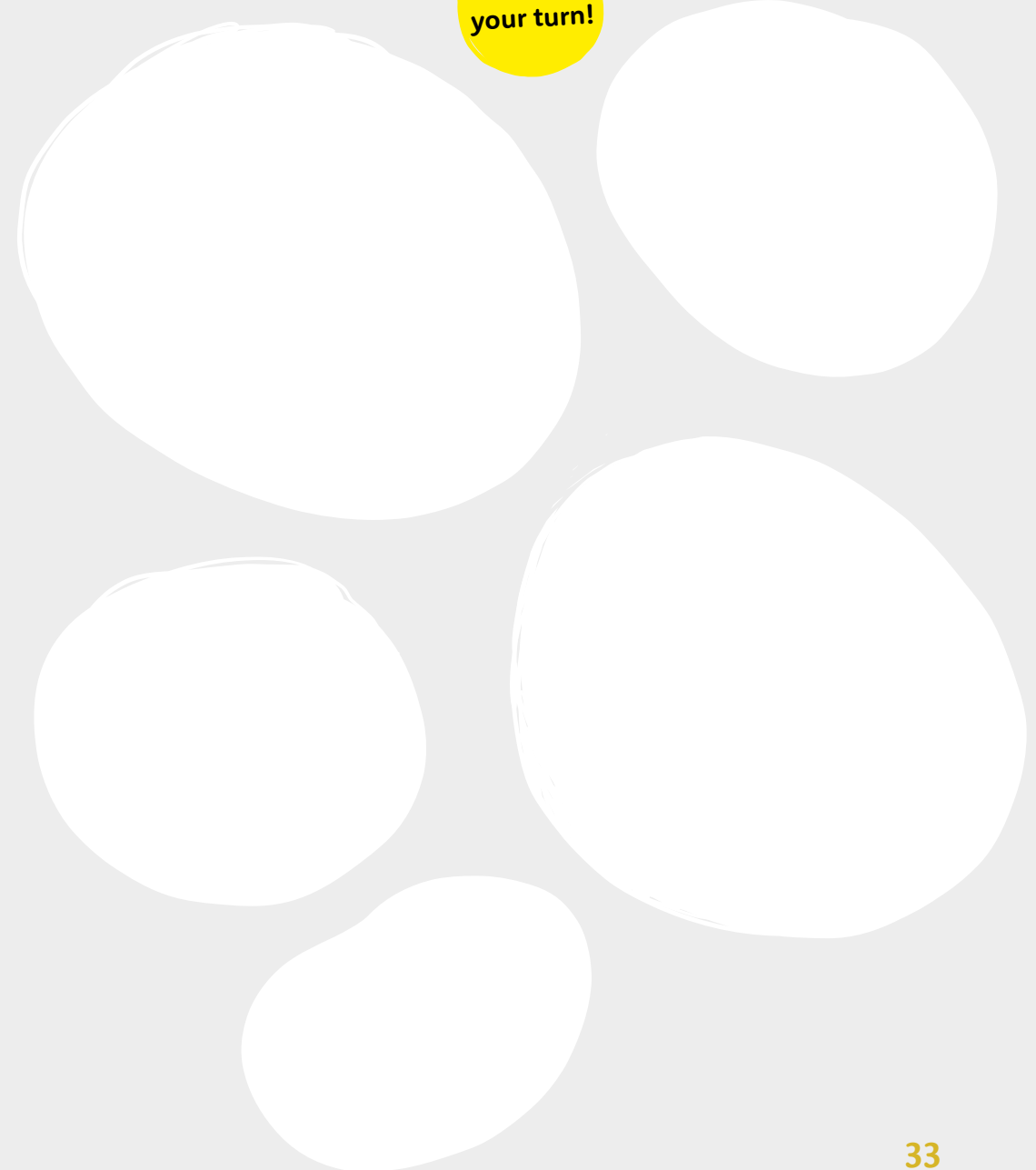
What
useful things
can you do
with his power?



Which 5 things do you urgently need in your room? Write them down or draw them.

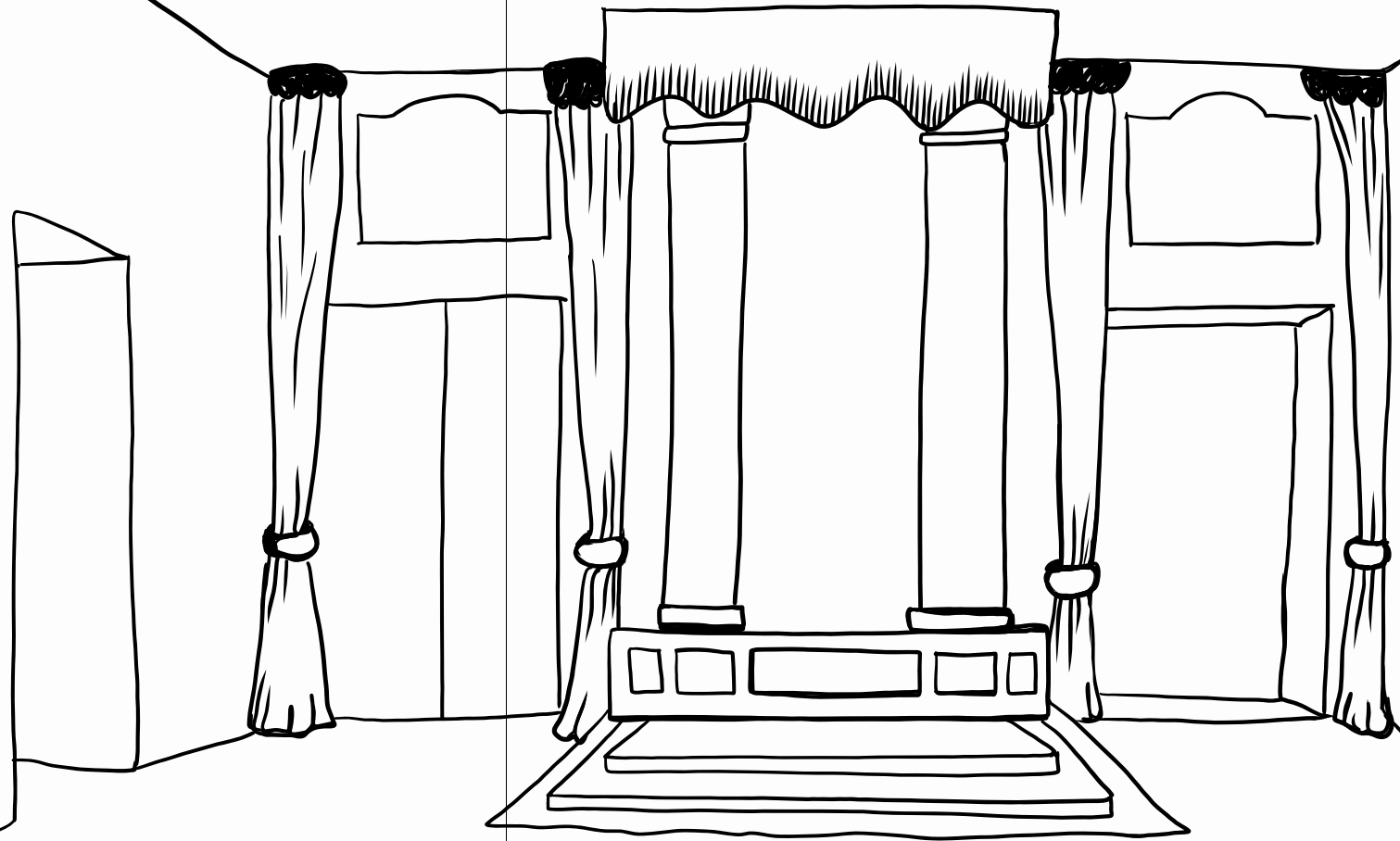
Do
something!

Now it's
your turn!



Your throne room

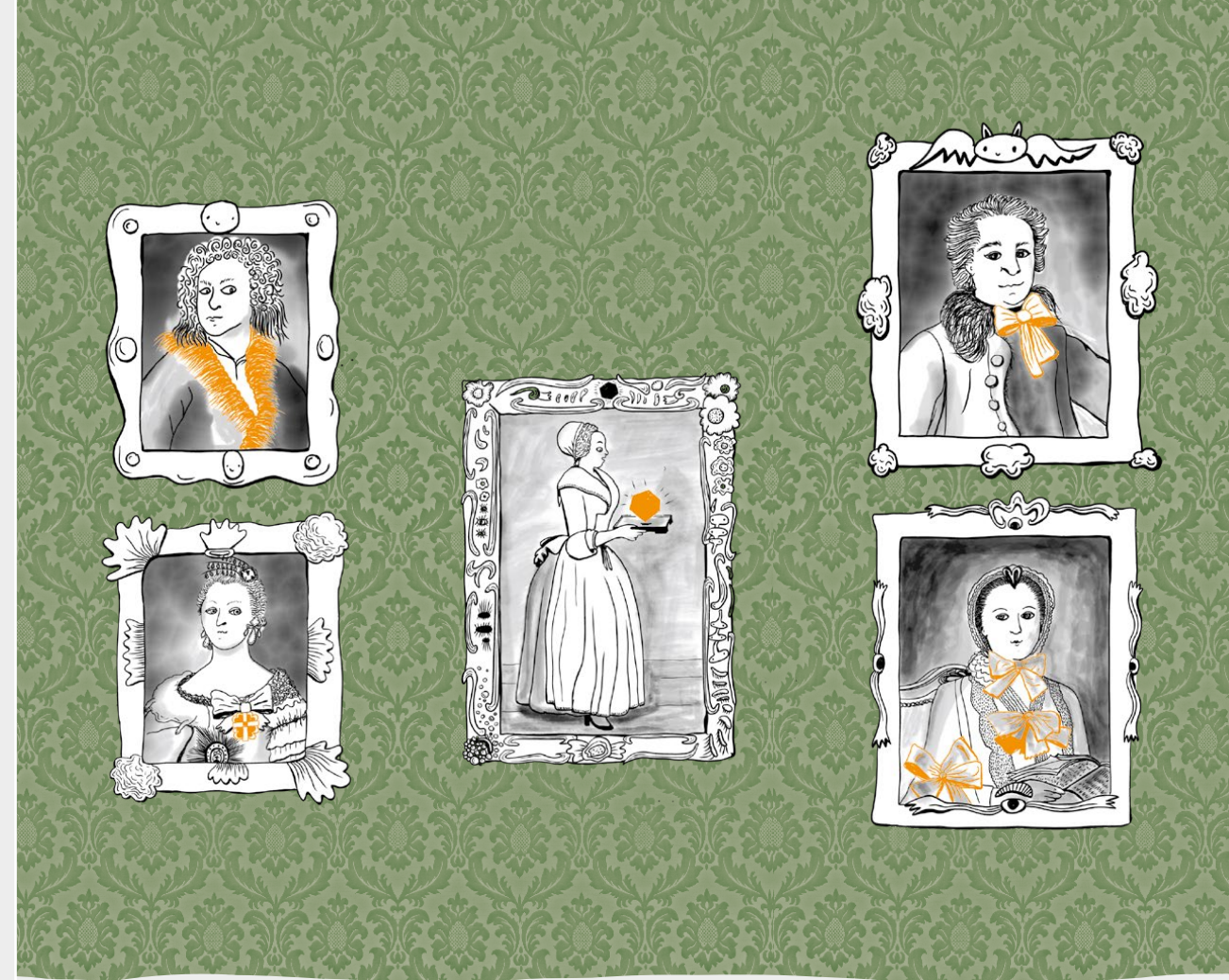
Such a big room with nothing in it?!
Where would you put the things from your room,
if you moved in here?
What would you have space for?



Fairness



Jean-Étienne Liotard
Das Schokoladenmädchen, um 1744
Pastell auf Pergament
Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister



What do you think?
How is the work
shared out here?

The kitchen maid is the only one who is working. She is carrying a tray of drinks. There is a glass of water and a cup of coffee or hot chocolate on it. The other people are enjoying themselves.

They must be kings and queens.
They are wearing gold jewellery and jewels.
They do not have to work because they are rich.

I think everyone should get their own food and drink. Everyone has to do some work. They should take it in turns.

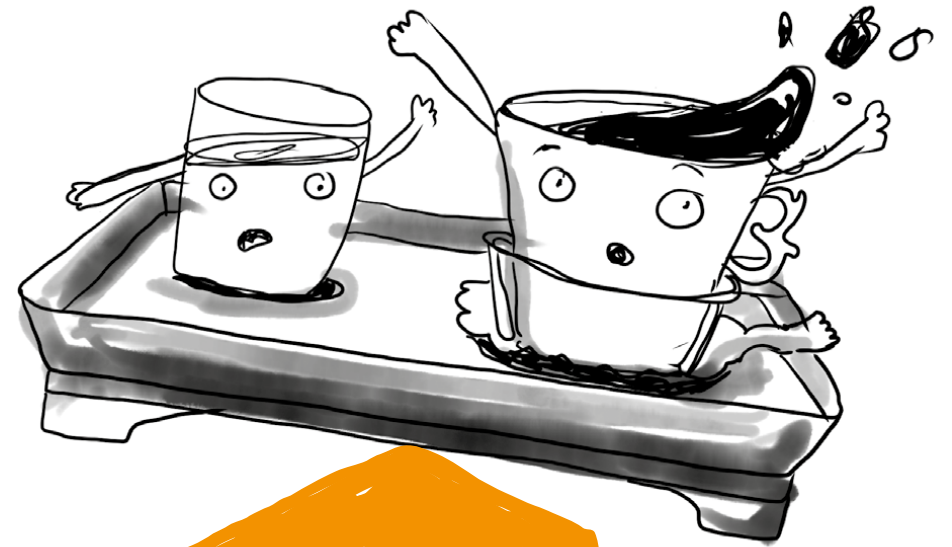
The kings don't have the time to cook.
They are protecting the land and their people.
They are responsible for everyone who lives in the country.

I would find it fairer if the people sometimes swapped over. The kitchen maid also wants time to rest and to have things brought to her.



The picture shows a young serving girl. She works for someone who has more money and power than her. Those with power can control people and things.

Today there are still people who have a lot of power and money. Unfortunately, many things are not shared out fairly: power, money, work, free time, homes and much more.



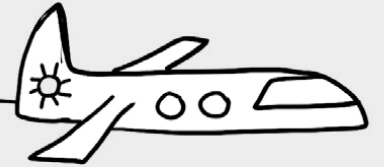
Who decides
what is fair?

**That's
not fair!**

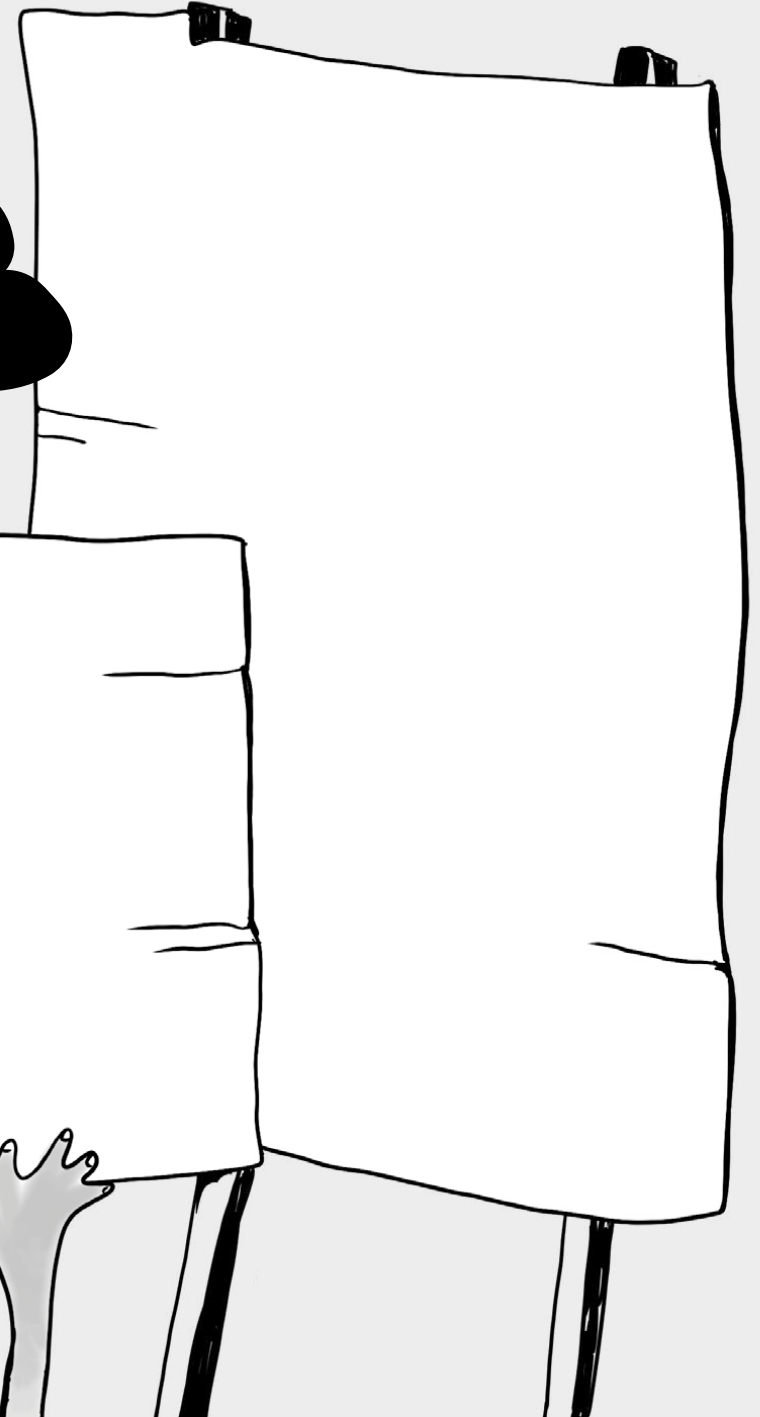
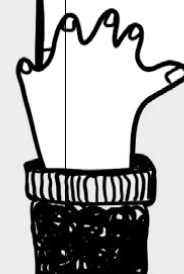
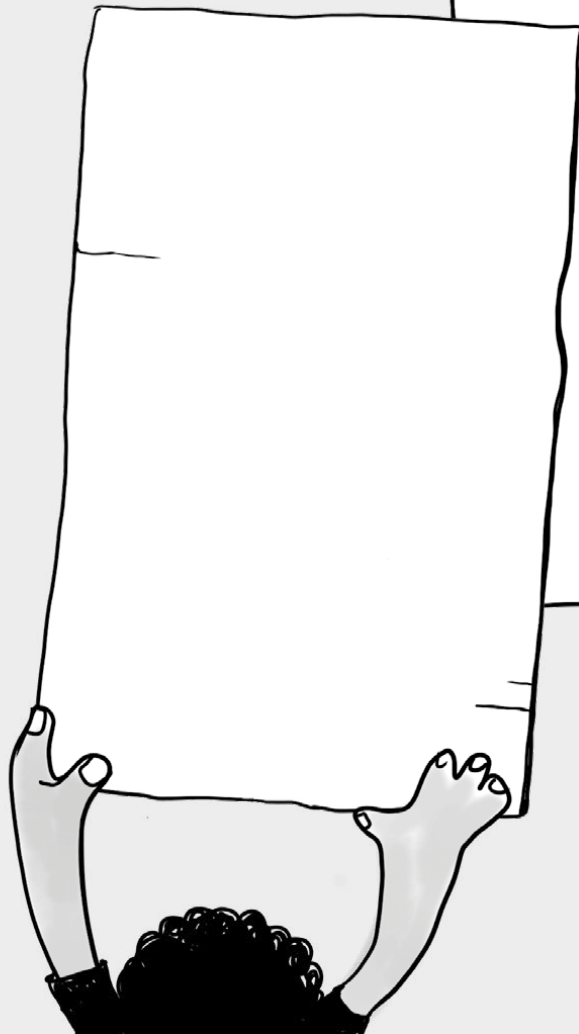
What do you think is
unfair in your family,
at school, in the world?

Design posters to
campaign for more
fairness!

Now it's
your turn!



Can fairness
be created?
How?



Use your brain – ask questions

In this section, you will find out more about the topics in our booklet. It explains why they are important to all of us and affect our lives. After each section you have space to write down your own thoughts and notes.

Body

Our bodies and the way we look vary a lot. Nevertheless, we often judge other people. We learn to associate a certain appearance with a characteristic. That's called "**prejudice**". It is important that we recognise our own prejudices. They are based on assumptions and associations.

If someone is treated worse because of their appearance, origin, gender or religion, that is "**discrimination**". That can lead to a person being excluded. It can mean that they cannot find work or a place to live or are paid less money for doing the same work as other people. Children can also experience discrimination. They may be given lower marks, for example.

There are various forms of discrimination. If girls and women are disadvantaged compared to boys and men, it is called "**sexism**". It is often claimed that girls and women cannot do things as well as boys and men. That is not true. Sexism leads to women and men being treated differently. For example, women often earn less than men. Even if they are doing the same work.



I + We

Have you ever noticed that there are adults who do not take children seriously? That's also a form of discrimination. It's called "**adulthoodism**" (pronounced: a-dul-tism). It means adults think they are cleverer than children and young people. Such rubbish! Children are children, not small adults. Children have their own opinions and ideas.

Have you ever heard the word "**racism**"? That's also a form of discrimination. Racism is when some people treat other people worse because of the colour of their skin or where they come from. BIPOC (pronounced: bee-eye-pee-oh-see) stands for Black, Indigenous and People of Colour. It is a term that people who experience racism use to refer to themselves. We live in societies shaped by racism. Here in Germany and throughout the world. It is important that you realise this. In that way, you can reflect on your own behaviour and act in an anti-racist way.



Conflict

Another form of discrimination is “**ableism**” (pronounced: a-bul-ism). It targets people with a disability. People with a disability are often forgotten in our everyday lives. Wheelchair users need ramps and wheelchairs. People with a visual disability can only read signs with large lettering. Often things like that are not available. People with a disability cannot then join in. That’s not fair.

The paintings of Hercules are discriminatory. The men are called “pygmies” (pronounced: pig-mees) That’s an insulting term for people who are short. The word is no longer used today. We only included it in the booklet because the artist used the name for his paintings. As you can see, language changes. We can therefore stop using words that hurt people.



Feelings

People are curious. They want to understand the unknown. You have probably heard of “**explorers**”. They travelled to countries that they did not know. It was claimed for a long time that they had “discovered” these countries. But people and animals were already living there. The country was not unknown to them.

The “explorers” came on ships from Europe. But they did not come in peace. They wanted to own the “new” land. With everything that comes with it: people, animals, plants, valuable minerals. The Europeans built settlements and colonies. They spread out from there. They carried away their “discoveries” on their ships back to

Europe. People, animals and plants were put on show in Europe in zoological gardens and “human zoos”. That was done against their will. As with our rhinoceros Ganda. These people and animals were considered by Europeans to be worthless and were treated badly. This racism still exists today.



Power

We have shown you that people treat others badly for various reasons. That is behaviour that we have learned over many hundreds of years. It does not always happen intentionally. We usually don’t notice it. This behaviour has a lot to do with “**power**”. Power not only means being stronger than other people. It also means having influence over their lives. Your power can affect how people feel, what they think and how they behave.

The prince electors of Saxony had power. They were able to build large palaces with gold and jewels. They also decided who was allowed in and who was not. Perhaps you have experienced something like this at school or in your group of friends.

Discriminating against other people is linked to power. Power is used to harm people or groups. In doing so, the powerful person wants to present a better image of themselves.

We can also use power to help other people. You can stand by children who get annoyed. You can ask other children or adults for help. What matters is that you look after the people around you and yourself.



Fairness

You have now read a lot about the way people treat one another. About the fact that we argue and then make up again. That our characteristics and appearance vary. You have also read about the fact that we do not all get treated equally at all times. You have read about **“discrimination”** and **“power”**. Perhaps the word **“fairness”** also came into your mind as you were reading. Discrimination is unfair. It separates people from one another. So it is all the more important that we stick together. We can encourage and support one another. We can stand up for fairness. You can start at school or in any clubs you attend. Small changes are just as important as big ones. So that everyone can live a fulfilled life.

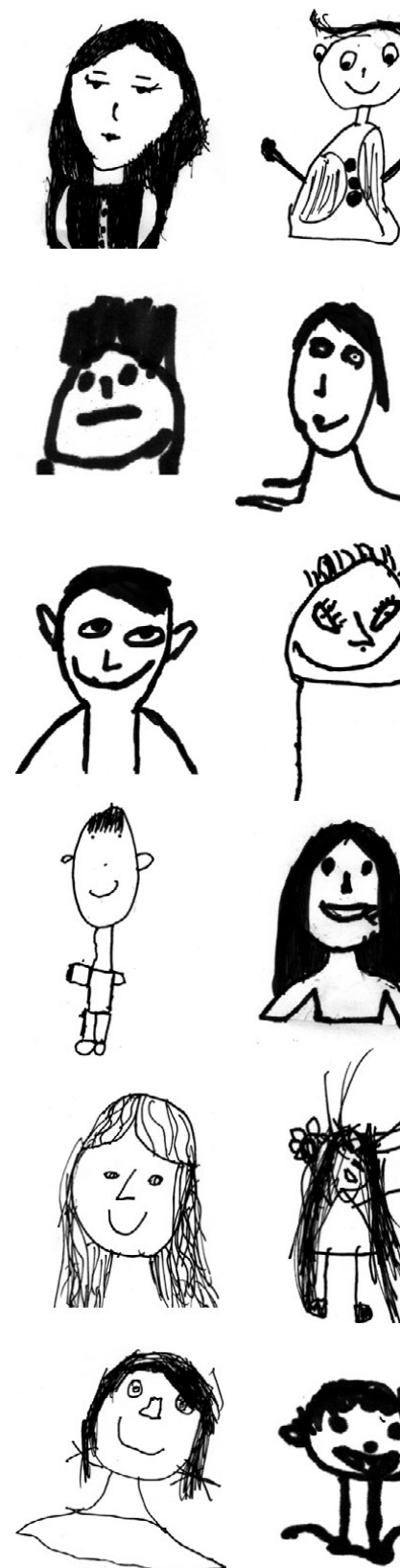


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Thank you to our co-authors from the 102nd and 147th Dresden Primary Schools, the 100th Leipzig Primary School and the Dietrich Heise Primary School in Görlitz. The portraits they painted are on the insides of the cover.

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Published by:
Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden,
Outreach und Gesellschaft

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Illustrations:
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Design and layout:
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Printing:
Elbtal Druck & Kartonagen GmbH

2024

In partnership with:
Büro für Leichte Sprache beim Lebenshilfe Sachsen e. V.

Josephine Apraku, advice and editing
for sensitive language

Jana Kühn, VIEL & MEHR e. V.


Translation:
Tolingo GmbH

With the grateful support of:
Christina Görner, Ramona Nietzold, Claudia Schmidt,
Tanja Schomaker, Anna Schröder and all our colleagues
from the collections and associated departments

Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Taschenberg 2, 01067 Dresden
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Modemo

The project "Museums as active places of democracy"
is sponsored by:

 Die Beauftragte der Bundesregierung
für Kultur und Medien

Here's where you will find
the works of art:

Albertinum

Visitor entrances
Brühlsche Terrasse und
Georg-Treu-Platz (barrier-free)

Zwinger

Eingang Zwinger (barrier-free)
Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister und
Skulpturensammlung bis 1800:
Theaterplatz | Porcelain collection:
Sophienstraße

Residenzschloss

Königliche Paraderäume
Eingang (barrier-free) Sophienstraße,
Taschenberg und Schloßstraße



Gemälde
galerie
Alte Meister
im Museum
war es toll
ich sage das
ihr ins Museum
kommen müsst