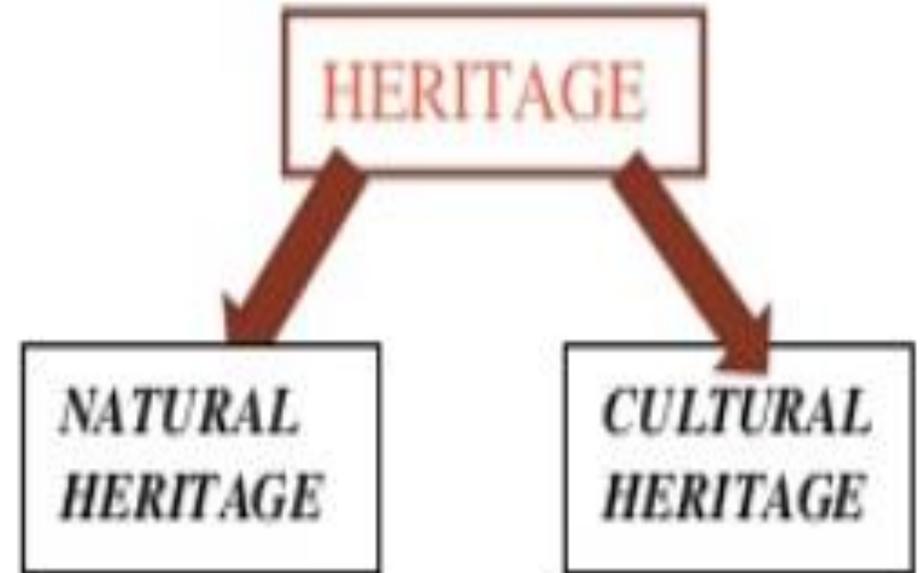


About Heritage...

Heritage is something inherited from the past and passed on to future generations

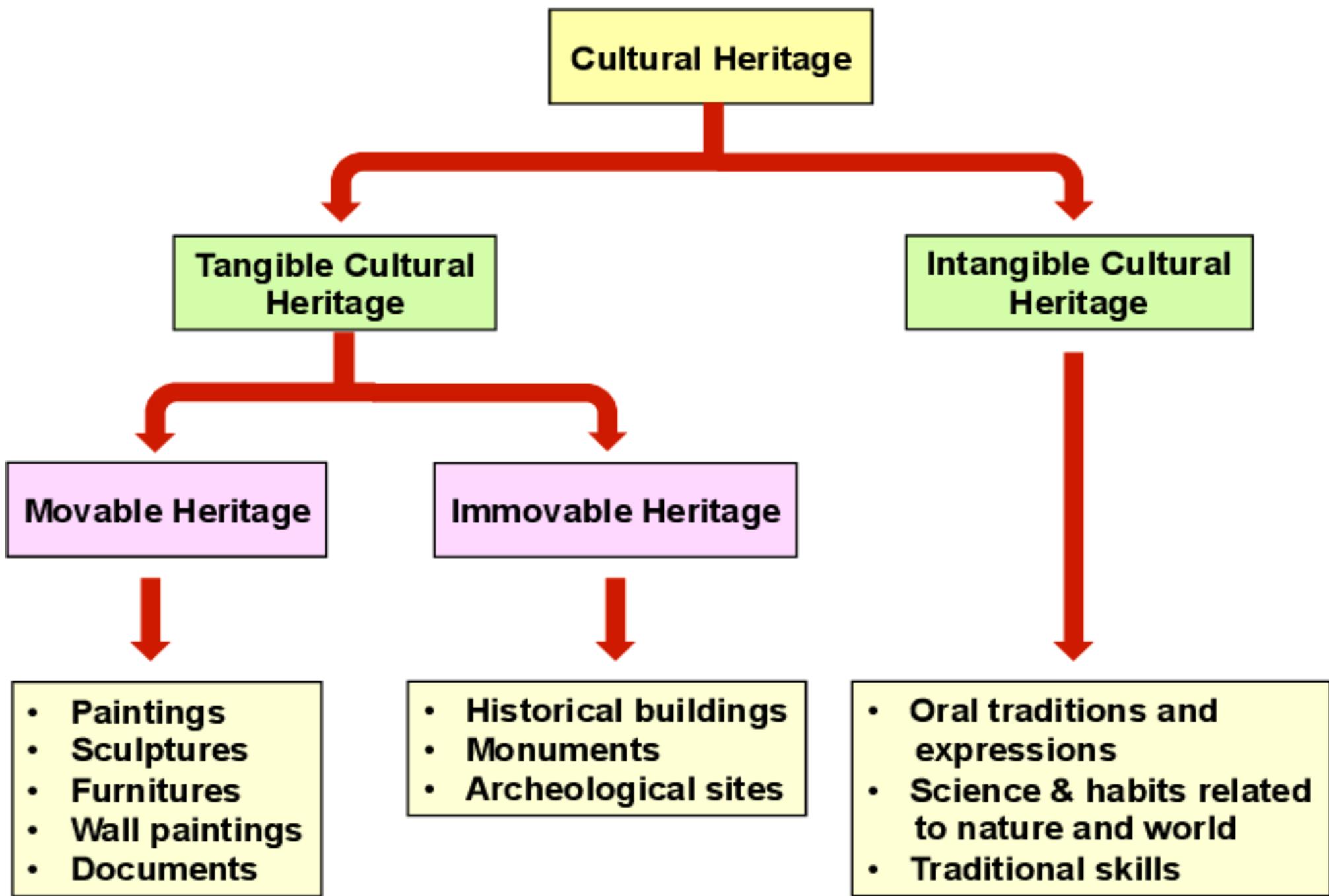
- *Cultural heritage* - often refers to masterpieces of artistic and historic value passed on over time.
- *Natural heritage* – refers to masterpieces of nature.
- *Technological heritage* – refers to technological masterpieces which were invented by humanbeings over time.



Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage..

Ephesos ancient site (Celsus Library)





TURKEY IN UNESCO HERITAGE SITES LIST

(Both Cultural and Natural Heritage)

List of Turkey's Tangible Cultural Heritage

- [1. İstanbul'un Tarihi Alanları](#) [1985]
- [2. Divriği Ulu Camii ve Darüşşifası \(Sivas\)](#) [1985]
- [3. Hattuşaş \(Boğazköy\) - Hitit Başkenti \(Çorum\)](#) [1986]
- [4. Nemrut Dağı \(Adıyaman - Kahta\)](#) [1987]
- [5. Xanthos-Letoon \(Antalya - Muğla\)](#) [1988]
- [6. Safranbolu Şehri \(Karabük\)](#) [1994]
- [7. Troya Antik Kenti \(Çanakkale\)](#) [1998]
- [8. Edirne Selimiye Camii ve Külliyesi \(Edirne\)](#) [2011]
- [9. Çatalhöyük Neolitik Kenti \(Konya\)](#) [2012]
- [10. Bergama Çok Katmanlı Kültürel Peyzaj Alanı \(İzmir\)](#) [2014]
- [11. Bursa ve Cumalıkızık: Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun Doğuşu \(Bursa\)](#) [2014]

Doğal ve kültürel miras kapsamında:

- [12. Göreme Milli Parkı ve Kapadokya \(Nevşehir\)](#) [1985]
- [13. Pamukkale-Hierapolis \(Denizli\)](#) [1988]
- [14. Diyarbakır Kalesi ve Hevsel Bahçeleri](#) [2015]
- [15. Efes \(İzmir\)](#) [2015]
- [16. Ani Arkeolojik Alanı \(Kars\)](#) [2016]
- [17. Afrodisiyas \(Aydın\)](#) [2017]

18....?











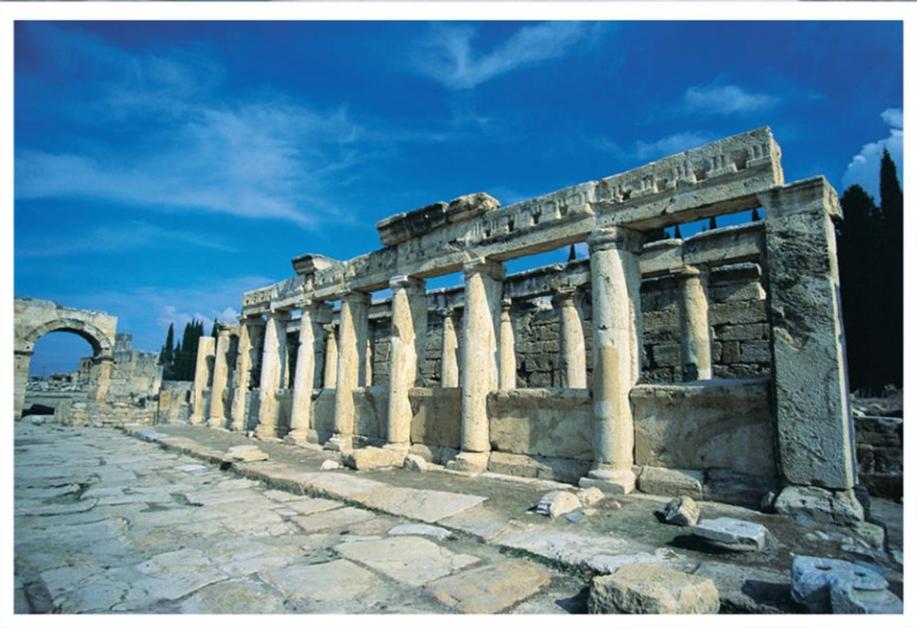






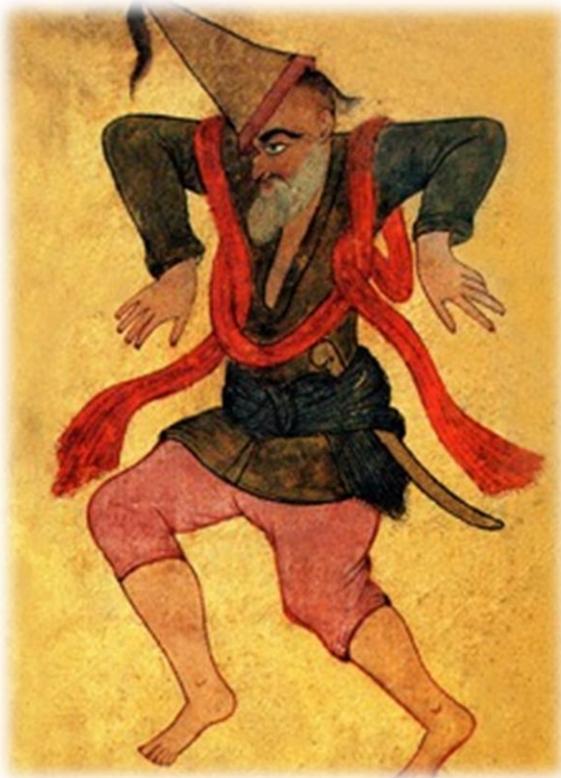








INTANGIBLE HERITAGE



Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.



Natural Heritage

includes all components of our surroundings which have not been created by man and which are of cultural, aesthetic, spiritual, biotic or ecological value and which could also be of directly usable resource value...



Borçka Karagöl National Park, Artvin

WHAT IS A MUSEUM...



WHAT IS A MUSEUM?

Museum, institution dedicated to preserving and interpreting the primary tangible and intangible evidences of humankind and the environment.

Purposes of the museums:

- to serve as recreational facilities, scholarly venues, or educational resources;
- to contribute to the quality of life of the areas where they are situated;
- to attract tourism to a region;
- to promote civic pride or nationalistic endeavour; or even to transmit overtly ideological concepts.
- the preservation and interpretation of some material aspect of society's cultural consciousness.



WHAT IS A MUSEUM?

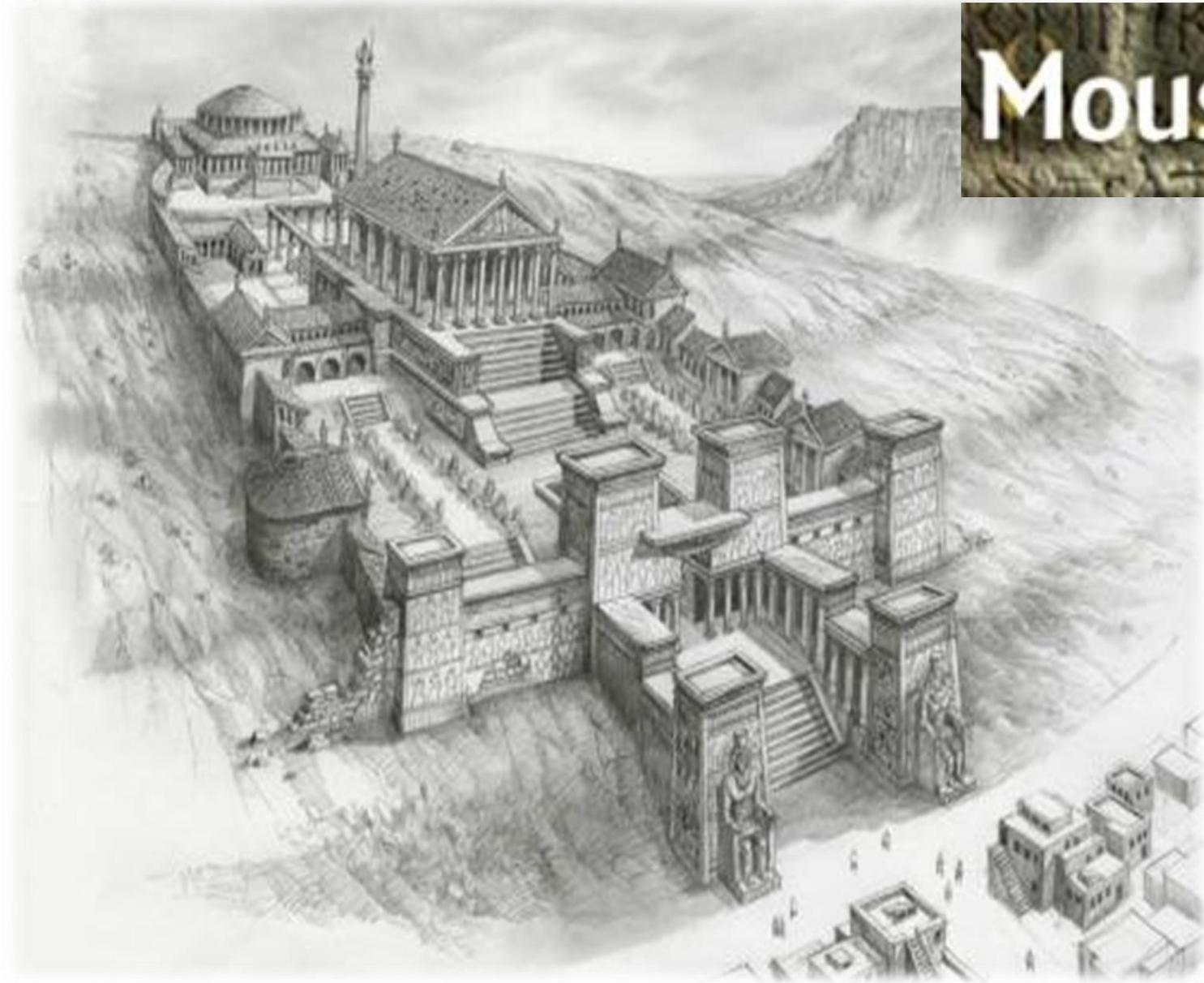
All museum definitions have in common...

Learning, objects, research, public... these are just a few of the keywords reappearing in people's definitions of museums. But the concept of the museum has in fact changed fundamentally in the last decades. Take a look at this interview with the **director of the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, Gary Tinterow**, where he outlines how museums have transformed themselves into ***“community centres for intellectual growth”...***

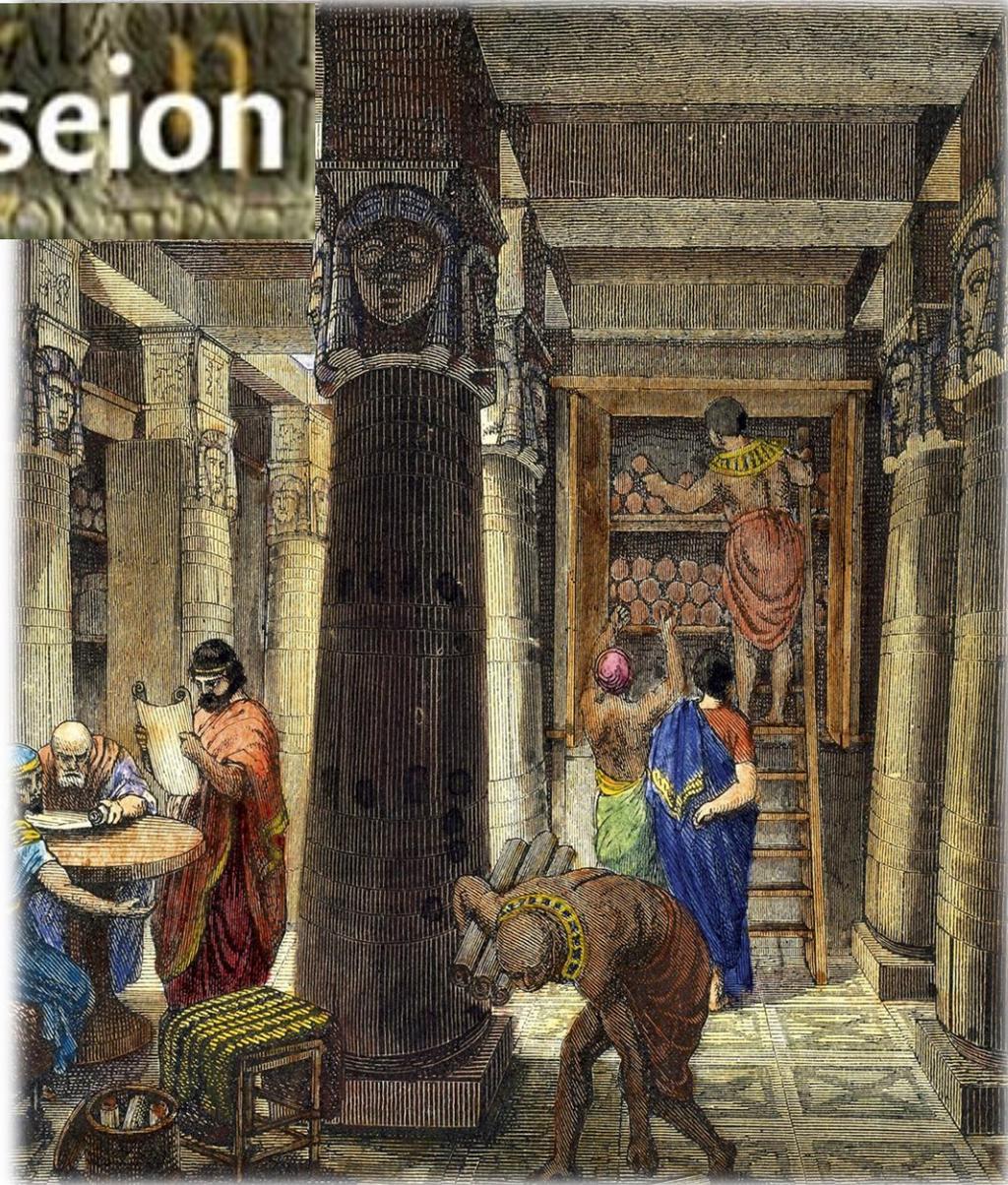
SEE: VIDEO



From *mouseion* to *museum*



Mouseion



“

The first museum

*Mesopotamia of 530 B.C.
contained the first
recorded museum, that
of Ennigaldi-Nanna.*

”

Ennigaldi-Nanna's museum is thought by some historians to be the first museum, although this is speculative. It dates to circa 530 BCE. The curator was Ennigaldi, the daughter of Nabonidus, the last king of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. It was located in the state of Ur, located in the modern-day of Iraq.

Archaeologists determined that the dozens of artifacts, neatly arranged side by side, whose ages varied by centuries, were actually museum pieces - since they came with what was finally determined to be "museum labels".



Location within Iraq

Established	Circa 530 BCE
Dissolved	5th century-BCE
Location	Ancient Ur
Coordinates	 30.961667°N 46.105278°E
Type	Mesopotamian artifacts
Curator	Princess Ennigaldi

N'Apollo And The Muses On Mount Helicon.' Oil On Canvas, 1680, By Claude Lorrain.



Seat of Muses

The word museum has classical origins. In its **Greek** form, **mouseion**, it meant “seat of the Muses” and designated a philosophical institution or a place of contemplation.

Use of the Latin derivation, **museum**, appears to have been restricted in **Roman** **times** mainly to places of philosophical discussion.



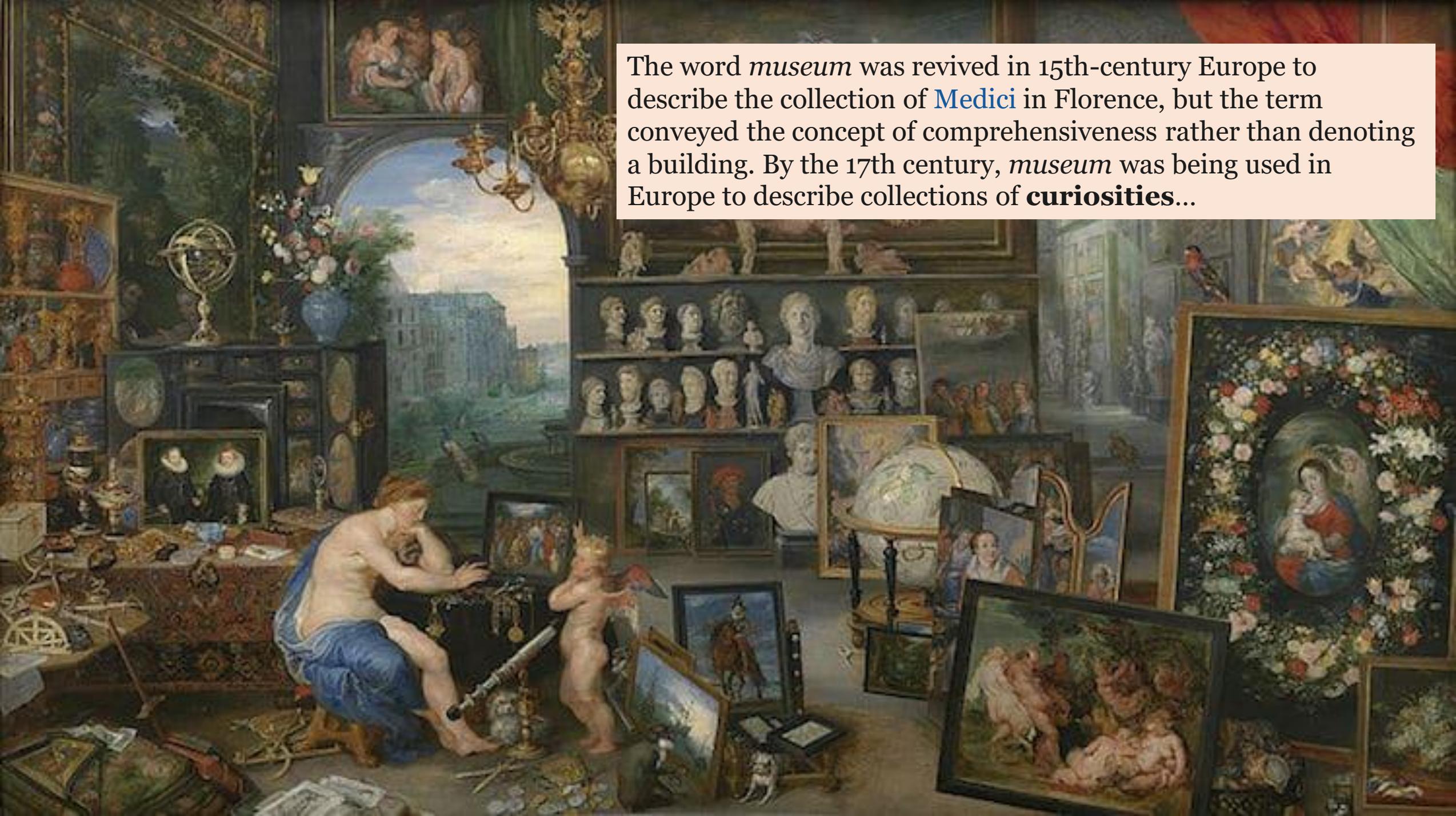
The great Museum of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy I, early in the 3rd century BCE, with its college of scholars and its famous library was more a prototype university than an institution to preserve and interpret material aspects of one's heritage.



ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

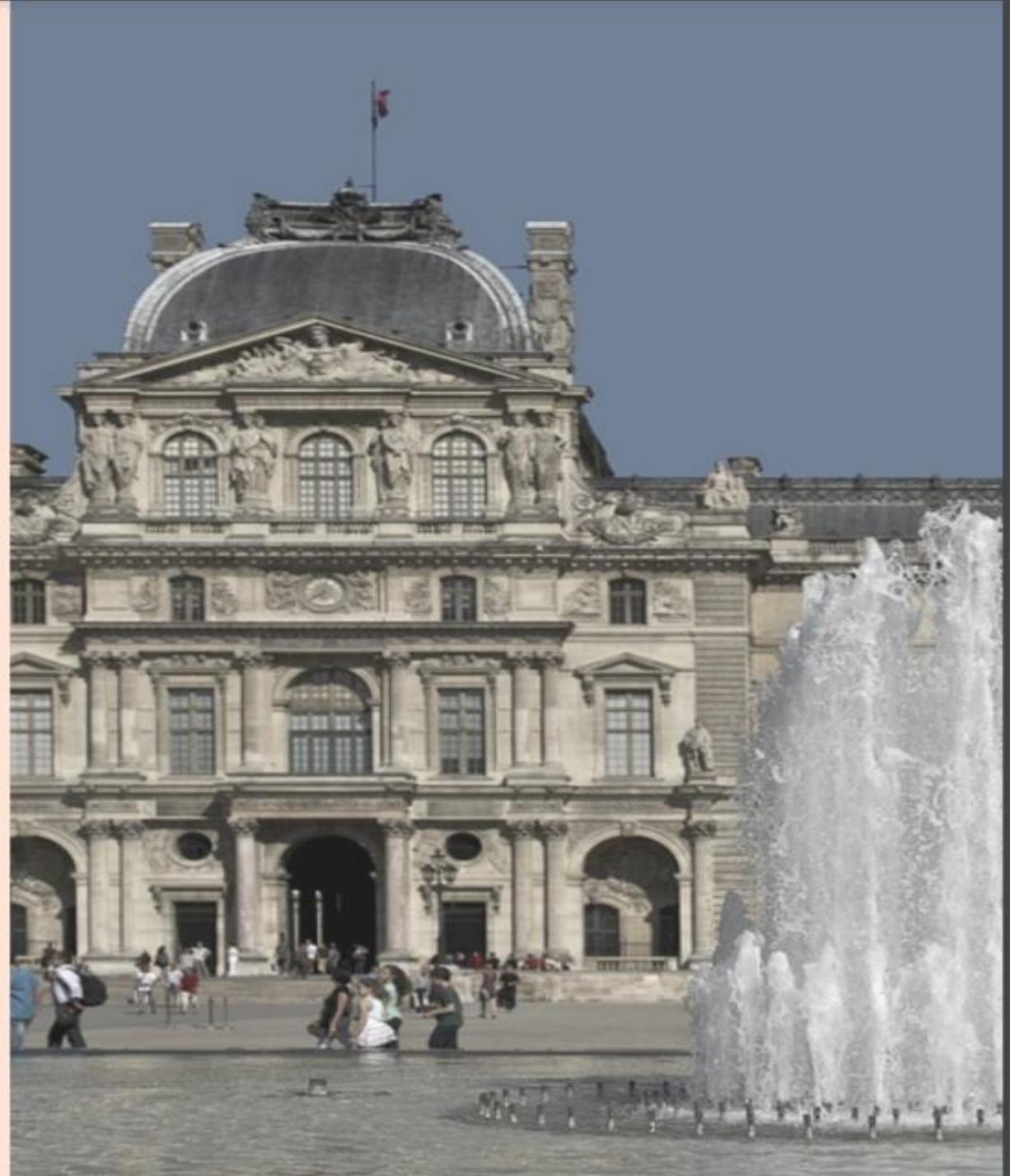
A building set apart for study and the arts at first blended with the notion of a library, and the most notable library of the ancient world was in Alexandria, Egypt.

The word *museum* was revived in 15th-century Europe to describe the collection of **Medici** in Florence, but the term conveyed the concept of comprehensiveness rather than denoting a building. By the 17th century, *museum* was being used in Europe to describe collections of **curiosities**...



THE FIRST MUSEUMS

From then on, museums created by the wealthy preserved historical artifacts for family members, at first, and then the public.





THE FIRST PUBLIC MUSEUM

-
- **Charles Willson Peale's Cabinet of Curiosities** in Philadelphia in 1786
 - Since he was both a painter and a collector, he supplied its walls with his own portraits of George Washington and also displayed the unearthed bones of a woolly mammoth.

In 1675 Elias Ashmole transferred his individual collection to the University of Oxford.

A building was constructed to receive it, and this, soon after being opened to the public in 1683, became known as the **Ashmolean Museum**.





Museum is a kind of community center

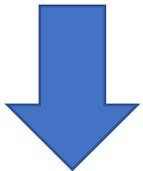
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE MUSEUM IN TODAY'S SOCIETIES?



SEE: VIDEO

Access to – and participation in – culture facilitates the creation of one's own sense of **identity** and **belonging**. It also promotes **social inclusion processes** and **lifelong learning**.

Museums play a key role in these processes...**Museums as community centres** and spaces where community is built and lived.



Idea of opening up of museums to people in the community.

For the visitor participation;

Museums are constructors of knowledge

Museum exhibits have changed from fairly passive and static forms of media, such as text and images, to **much more interactive forms of media**, allowing for a **more active process of knowledge creation** than before.

The underlying pedagogical principles behind this shift are based on **constructivist and constructionist learning theories** of the educational philosophers **Jean Piaget** and **Seymour Papert**, who argue that children construct knowledge through their interaction with the outside world.

Types of Museums

Given their diverse origins, varying philosophies, and differing roles in society, museums do not lend themselves to rigid classification.

Certain museums provide for a specialist audience—for example, children, societies, universities, or schools. Some have particular responsibilities for a defined geographic area, such as a city or region. Other museums—especially ones where the primary ethos is nationalistic, religious, or political—may offer unusual perspectives, resulting in alternative interpretations of artistic, historical, or scientific collections.

General museums hold collections in more than one subject and are therefore sometimes known as multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary museums. Many were founded in the 18th, 19th, or early 20th century.

Museums of natural history and natural science are concerned with the natural world; their collections may contain specimens of birds, mammals, insects, plants, rocks, minerals, and fossils. These museums have their origins in the cabinets of curiosities built up by prominent individuals in Europe during the Renaissance and Enlightenment.

Museums of science and technology are concerned with the development and application of scientific ideas and instrumentation.

History museum is often used for a wide variety of museums where collections are amassed and, in most cases, are presented to give a chronological perspective.



Egyptian Museum

Entrance hall of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo.

Type of history museum



The Air Transportation gallery at the National Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C.

Type of science museum



Interior of the Natural History Museum, London.
Type of Natural History Museum.



A museum interpreter demonstrating the 18th-century art of wig making at the King's Arms Barber Shop, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.
Type of history museum.

Art Museum

The art museum (called art gallery in some places) is concerned primarily with the object as a means of unaided communication with its visitors. Aesthetic value is therefore a major consideration in accepting items for the collection. Traditionally, these collections have comprised paintings, sculpture, and the decorative arts.

Virtual Museum

A virtual museum is a collection of digitally recorded images, sound files, text documents, and other data of historical, scientific, or cultural interest that are accessed through electronic media. A virtual museum does not house actual objects and therefore lacks the permanence and unique qualities of a museum in the institutional definition of the term.



Prado gallery

Gallery inside the Prado Museum, Madrid.

Type of Art Museum.



Wright, Frank Lloyd: Guggenheim Museum

Guggenheim Museum, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright,
constructed 1956–59; in New York City.

Type of Art Museum



Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain – Type of Art Museum

Please watch the video when you are at home before the second week!

Why do we have museums? - J. V. Maranto

Web link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHo928fd2wE>



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- Walhimer, M. (2015). *Museums 101*. USA: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Vergo, P. (1989). *The New Museology*. UK: Reaktion Books.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

DR. ÖĞR. ÜYESİ CEREN KARADENİZ