

Behind the Glass: A Child's Journey

The World of 1607 Special Exhibition

When the English settled Jamestown in 1607, amazing things were happening around the world. Scientific instruments made global travel possible. People of different nations exchanged knowledge as well as traded goods, and sometimes they clashed in battle. As the various cultures came into contact with each other, the world was changed forever. As you walk through the exhibit, look at the artifacts, documents and graphics "behind the glass." Read the introductory panels and labels to uncover the stories these objects tell about the people and places of "The World of 1607" !



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How to use this guide:



LOOK for items when you see this!



FIND an item when you see this!

Jamestown Settlement

A historical map of the Jamestown Settlement area, showing the river, the settlement, and surrounding land. The map is titled "Jamestown Settlement" in a large, white, serif font at the bottom.



Look at the big map of the world when you walk into the gallery. This map is a copy of one that was made over 400 years ago by European explorers!



Locate these regions:
 Europe ("Evropa")
 Sub-Saharan Africa ("Manicongo")
 Ottoman territory ("Natolia")
 Further Islamic areas ("Arabia")

If you were taking a trip from Europe to each of these faraway lands, would you travel most often by land or by sea?



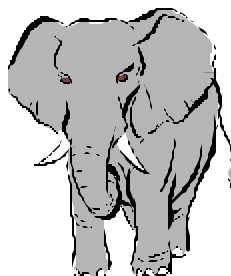
Find items that Ottoman soldiers used in warfare to expand their empire.

Do you think the fancy items were actually used in battle? Read to see how this chain armor differs from European armor. How do you think the Ottoman Sultan's silver whip ended up in the collection of a Russian tsar (king)? Why do rulers give each other gifts?



European collectors traded with Sub-Saharan Africans to get works of art made of cloth and ivory. Look for the artifact in which salt would be kept.

Why do you think it is so fancy? Why are containers **not** made of ivory today?



Did you know: In Europe hunting horns carved from ivory elephant tusks were known as "oliphants." They were displayed in homes as symbols of wealth and status.



Find the copper bracelet called a *manilla* that Africans and Europeans used as a form of currency. What problems need to be overcome when people of different cultures trade their goods?



Muslims pray 5 times a day in the direction of the city of Mecca. Look for an instrument used for finding Mecca.

Carefully read the labels to find the instrument that helps determine times for prayers. This tool was common to many cultures.



Look for the terrestrial globe. Some people believe the first globe was created by Muslim geographer al-Idrisi around 1100 A.D. What advantages do globes have over flat maps?

The Spanish Armada was sent by King Felipe II to fight against England. There were 130 ships carrying an army of 19,000 men. The invasion failed. Many ships, including the *Girona*, sank off the coast of Ireland.



Find gold and silver coins recovered from the *Girona*. Often the metal came from Spain's American colonies. What information can archaeologists find on coins?



FUN FACT: The Spanish silver *eight real* (royal) coin was known as a "piece of eight," because it was worth eight *reals*. The value of the silver in the coin made it valuable to people in many Nations. It was used in trade around the world!



Look for a tiny gold book, and a gold and red cross. Why did Spanish sailors feel these items were important? Do you carry something that makes you feel safe? What kind of risky travel do "explorers" undertake today?



Find the "man of signs" surrounded by zodiac signs. It was believed that the signs of the zodiac influenced the parts of the body.



What part of the body was controlled by Taurus the Bull?
What is *your* sign?



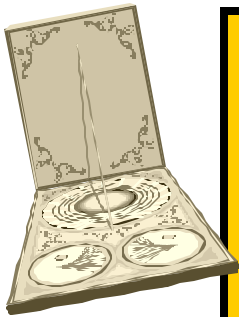
Can a ring help you find the North Pole? Look for one that would help keep sailors headed in the right direction. How did you plot your course for Jamestown Settlement today?

ASTROLABE *noun* A tool used on land and sea to find a location's distance from the equator, and to find the time of day.



Look for the portraits of 2 men named Dmitriy: one was a true son of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, and the other pretended to be his son. What happened to the true son? What if a ruler doesn't have a son? See the description of the portrait of Emperor Mikhail Feodorovich for one solution. He was the first Romanov tsar, and his family ruled Russia for 300 years!





FUN FACT: While he was captured, Captain John Smith showed the Powhatan Indians a compass sundial. It fascinated the Powhatans, so they spared his life.



Find the silver communion vessels used at All Saints Church in Sussex, England. Who was the vicar (minister) there, and where did he end up in 1607? What did Captain John Smith say about him?



Come to Virginia! How did you learn about visiting this state? Look for the printed sermons that encouraged Englishmen to move to Virginia. Why would the Virginia Company turn to the church for help in promoting the Jamestown colony? Would you be convinced?



Now that you've journeyed through "The World of 1607" special exhibition, venture outside to explore a re-created Powhatan Indian village, ships, riverfront discovery area, and colonial fort! As you see and touch objects in each area, imagine the lives of the people who made and used them long ago!

Jamestown Settlement, a museum of 17th-century Virginia, evokes the world of America's first permanent English settlement through documentary film, indoor gallery exhibits and outdoor living history. A dramatic documentary film, *1607: A Nation Takes Root*, and comprehensive gallery exhibits trace Jamestown's beginnings in England and the first century of the Virginia colony, while Jamestown served as its capital, and provide insight into the cultures of the Powhatans, Europeans and Africans who converged in 1600s Virginia. Outdoors, costumed historical interpreters describe and demonstrate daily life in the early 17th century. Visitors can board replicas of the three ships – *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed* and *Discovery* – that sailed from England to Virginia in 1607, explore life-size re-creations of the colonists' fort and a Powhatan village, and tour a riverfront discovery area to learn about the important role of waterways in 17th-century travel and commerce. To contact us, please call toll free 888-593-4682!

