

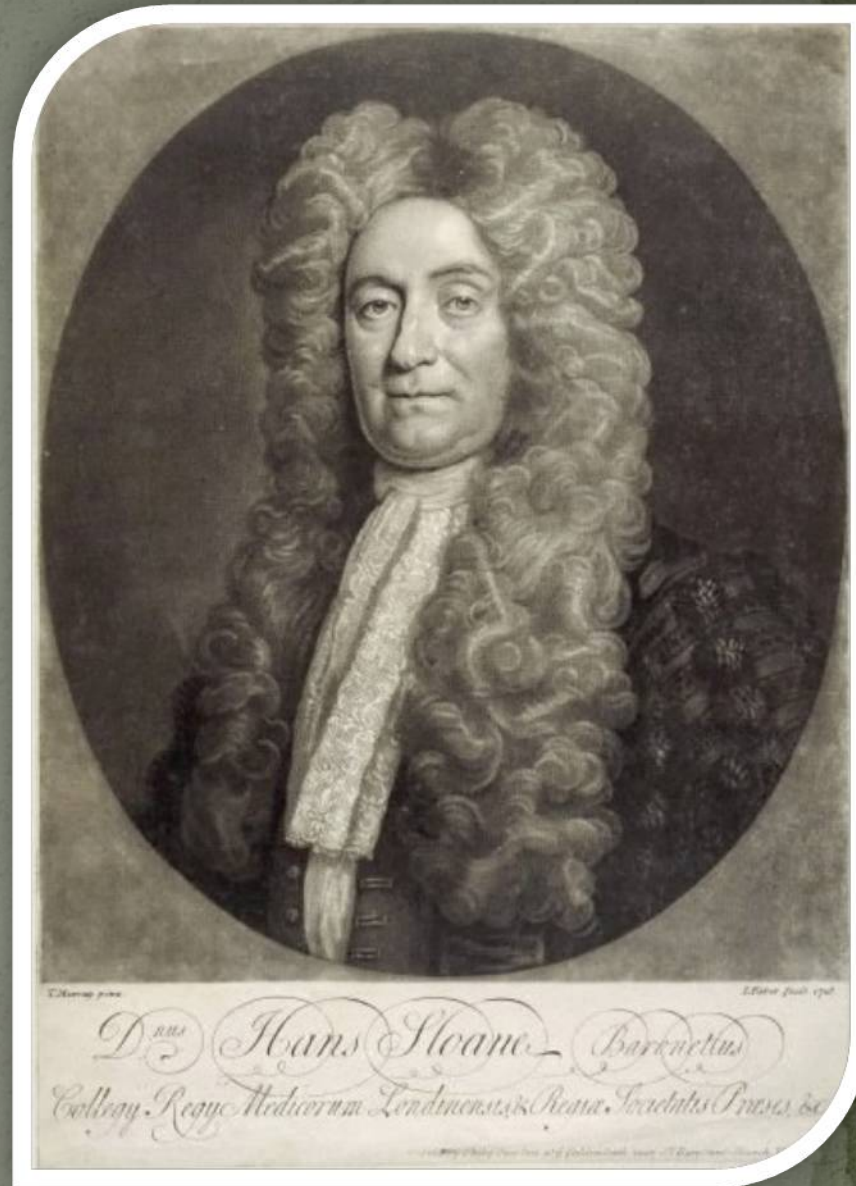
The British museum.



The British museum opened in 1753. It grew out of collections of three rich men. George III gave the royal library to the museum in 1757. The collection is enormous, and covers ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, China and Japan, as well as prehistoric times.



Sloane was quickly elected into the Royal Society, and at the same time he attracted the notice of Thomas Sydenham, who gave him valuable introductions to practice. In 1687, he became fellow of the College of Physicians, and went to Jamaica the same year as physician in the suite of the Duke of Albemarle.



Sir Hans Sloane, founder of the British Museum



The British museum - the well-known sight of London and the Great Britain. There was it as it often occurs to museums in England, whose inhabitants are long since captured by passion to a collecting, from private meeting. It belonged to sir Hans Slounu, the lejb-physician. There was it amazingly various. Exhibits of natural-science sense adjoined here to ethnographic and archaeological rarities, historical relics, pictures, drawings, books and manuscripts. In 1753 sir Hans Sloun has died, the collection of the nation. On creation of the museum founded by the special certificate of Parliament, 6 years were required. By the opening moment, in 1759, its meeting has had time to replenish with royal library.

BRITISH MUSEUM



The British Museum, Room 6 - Pair of Human Headed Winged Lions and Reliefs from Nimrud with The Gates of Balawat.



The Queen Elizabeth II Great Court is a covered square at the centre of the British Museum designed by the engineers Buro Happold and the architects Foster and Partners. The Great Court opened in December 2000 . The Reading Room is open to any member of the public who wishes to read there.



Today, the British Museum has grown to become one of the largest Museums in the world, covering an area of over 75,000 m² of exhibition space, showcasing approximately 50,000 items from its collection. There are nearly one hundred galleries open to the public, representing 2 miles (3.2 km) of exhibition space, although the less popular ones have restricted opening times.



He was born around 1303 BC and at age fourteen, Ramesses was appointed Prince Regent by his father Seti I. He is believed to have taken the throne in his early 20s and to have ruled Egypt from 1279 BC to 1213 BC for a total of 66 years and 2 months, according to Manetho.

Egyptian antiquities have formed part of the British Museum collection ever since its foundation in 1753 after receiving 160 Egyptian objects from Sir Hans Sloane.

The British Museum, Room 4 - Colossal bust of Ramesses II (1250 BC)



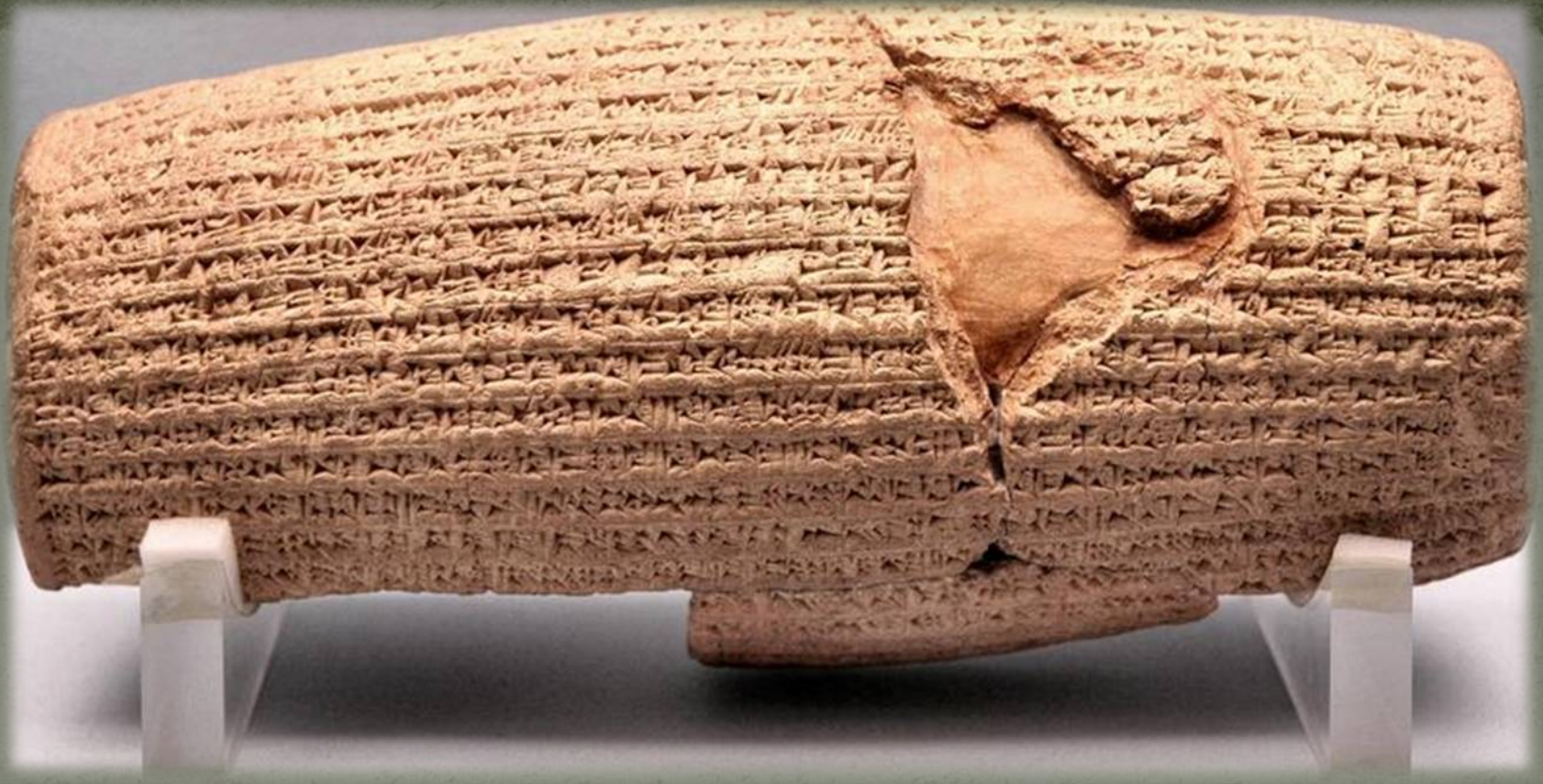
Amenhotep III was the ninth pharaoh of the Eighteenth dynasty. According to different authors, he ruled Egypt from June 1386 to 1349 BC or June 1388 BC to December 1351 BC 1350 BC after his father Thutmose IV died. Amenhotep III was the son of Thutmose by Mutemwia, a minor wife of Amenhotep's father.

The British Museum, Room 4 - Colossal Granite head of Amenhotep III (1350 BC).



The Portonaccio sarcophagus with battle scene between Romans and Germans. Marble, Roman artwork, 180-190 AD

The British Museum, Room 83 - Roman Sculpture.



The [Cyrus cylinder](#), also known as the Cyrus the Great cylinder, is a document issued by the Persian ruler Cyrus the Great in the form of a clay cylinder inscribed in Akkadian cuneiform script. The cylinder was created following the Persian conquest of Babylon in 539 BC, when Cyrus overthrew the Babylonian king Nabonidus and replaced him as ruler, ending the Neo-Babylonian Empire. The text of the cylinder denounces Nabonidus as impious and portrays the victorious Cyrus as pleasing to the chief Babylonian god Marduk. It goes on to describe how Cyrus had improved the lives of the citizens of Babylonia, repatriated displaced peoples and restored temples and cult sanctuaries.





The Epic of Gilgamesh is an epic poem from Ancient Iraq and is among the earliest known works of literary writings. Scholars believe that it originated as a series of Sumerian legends and poems about the mythological hero-king Gilgamesh, which were gathered into a longer Akkadian poem much later.



The Wellcome Trust Gallery with Hoa Hakananai'a in the centre.

The overall mission of the trust is "to foster and promote research with the aim of improving human and animal health", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science.



A list of donations to the Museum, dated 31 January 1784 refers to the Hamilton bequest of a "Colossal Foot of an Apollo in Marble". It was one of two antiquities of Hamilton's collection drawn for him by Francesco Progenie, a pupil of Pietro Fabris, who also contributed a number of drawings of Mount Vesuvius sent by Hamilton to the Royal Society in London.

Colossal Marble Foot



The Museum continued to collect from all countries and all centuries: among the most spectacular additions were the 2,600 BC Mesopotamian treasure from Ur, discovered during Leonard Woolley's 1922-34 excavations.

Duveen Gallery, (1980)



Modern terminology would categorize the objects included as belonging to natural history (sometimes faked), geology, ethnography, archaeology, religious or historical relics, works of art (including cabinet paintings) and antiquities. "The *Kunstkammer* was regarded as a microcosm or theater of the world, and a memory theater.

Cabinet of curiosities (1753-78)



Hamsa sacred swan vessel made of crystal, from Gandhara, 1st century AD.

It is said to eat pearls and separate milk from water from a mixture of both. In many texts it is extolled as the king of birds. In one of the Upanishads, a hamsa is also said to possess the sacred knowledge of the Brahman. The hamsa is also the 'vehicle' (Skt: vahana) of goddess Saraswati.



The Parthenon Gallery (Elgin Marbles)

The Parthenon Marbles are one of the finest manifestations of human creation. The Magnificent Relief Frieze showing the Panathenaic procession, from Ancient Greece, often praised as the finest achievement of Greek Architecture, its decorative sculptures are considered one of the high points of Greek art.



Main Staircase



Room 10 - Nineveh, The Royal Lion Hunt.



Room 5 - The Persepolis Casts.



The British Museum, Room 21 - Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.



The British Museum, Room 10 - Human Headed Winged Bulls from Khorsabad, companion pieces in the Musée du Louvre



The British Museum, Room 4 - Egyptian Sculpture.

Palpation of a life by miracle of skill of ancient sculptors enclosed is notable in lifeless marble there is no time. The desire to "recover" characters of the products tormented with centuries the Greek masters. They dreamt of repetition of history Pygmalion. In expectation of divine intervention they painted marble, trying to repeat the nature (after that images of people got obvious similarity to modern wax figures) as more as possible precisely. But to the modern spectator the sculptures which have lost color seem perfection ...



The schoolgirl has
executed 11 classes
Saikova Lily
2009.