

PITCHER
Preventing Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Heritage:
Educational Resources



Open Educational Resources

Traffic'Art

- Topic: Theft of antiques and works of art, Sale of stolen objects, Traffic channels and actors' identification, Fight against the traffic, Return of stolen objects
- Age Group: 7-11, 11-14, 14-18 years old

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Images

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Preface

The *PITCHER* project (Erasmus+ Programme, 2021-2024) intends to design and test of a set of open educational resources focusing on improving the capacity of teachers and educators in preparing new learning experiences to support the fight against looting and illicit trafficking of cultural goods. The project intends to propose a new model for raising awareness of young people about the problem of fighting the looting and illicit trafficking of cultural goods, initially focusing on schoolteachers, to raise their interest and enhance their professional development in this field.

PITCHER builds on the final recommendations of the European project NETCHER (H2020 - 2019-2021) coordinated by CNRS, which implemented a strong trans sectoral network as well as Recommendations on the fight against looting and trafficking of cultural goods. One of the components of the recommendations is the need for awareness-raising and guidance toward Educational communities.

The project idea comes from ENSP (the Research Centre of the French national police academy), and the Michael Culture association - members of the NETCHER consortium - and brings together BIBRACTE major actor of Archaeology, MUSEOMIX a reference in mediation for museums, and schools from France, Greece, Italy, and Spain, in order to co-design and implement the PITCHER project.



Photo: Pexels, Oleksandr Pidvalnyi

We hope this resource will bring a new dimension to your work, as well as use it to develop these activities with your students. The selected topics have been chosen together with teachers and educators coming from France, Greece, Italy and Spain through focus groups and surveys. Each resource is accompanied by key learning points as well as several interesting facts or pieces of information, which are intended to be used to provoke further discussion.




Wherever possible we have included a short interactive activity that can be carried out with students or a series of suggested questions to ask, in order to introduce the topics of each learning module. Should you wish to explore certain topics or themes further, each resource includes a link to other related ones. When available, a general list of additional resources related to the topics is provided. The resources and accompanying texts are designed as standalone educational aids. In this respect, the resource is intended to provide an overall framework from which you can pick and choose the issues most relevant to your activities. The module can be used within any country any context as it deals with issues, which are cross-border and universal.

For more information about the *PITCHER* project, please visit:

<https://www.pitcher-project.eu>

The PITCHER Educational Offer

The *PITCHER* open educational resources include the following learning modules, here listed according to subject matters and suggested age of the target students:

	 7-11	 11-14	 14-18
All the themes		Case Studies	Case Studies
		The Raiders of the Lost Art	
Theft of antiques and works of art	The Mysterious Theft	The Mysterious Theft	Guilty Treasures
	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project
	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art
		Protect the sites!	Protect the sites!
		Crossed interviews	Crossed interviews
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele
Sale of stolen objects	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele
			Guilty Treasures
Traffic channels and actors' identification	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art
		Crossed interviews	Crossed interviews
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele
			Guilty Treasures
Fight against the traffic	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art

		Protect the sites!	Protect the sites!
		Crossed interviews	Crossed interviews
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele
Provenance research and traceability		Crossed interviews	Crossed interviews
Return of stolen objects	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art	Traffic 'Art
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele
Preservation of memory of missing artefacts	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project
Why it is forbidden, what consequence	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project	Vade-mecum Educational project
		Crossed interviews	Crossed interviews
		Protect the sites!	Protect the sites!
		Journey of a Stele	Journey of a Stele

Summary: Traffic'Art

Topic: Theft of antiques and works of art, Sale of stolen objects, Traffic channels and actors' identification, Fight against the traffic, Return of stolen objects

Age range:  7-11  11-14  14-18

Educational programme: Languages and Cultures of Antiquity or EMC (Civic Education) for Cycle 3 and secondary school, History programs for Cycle 3-secondary school-high school, heritage courses in HGGSP (Human Geography, Geopolitics, and Social Sciences) at the high school level, career guidance in secondary school and high school. Possibility to play Traffic 'art in a foreign language for students in late secondary school and high school

Time:  50 minutes

Materials and tools: Game board and cards, one dice, as many game pieces as there are players, 1 pen per player

Skills achieved: Reading, critical thinking, storytelling, sharing and cooperation, application of knowledge, development of critical thinking

Learning objectives: Discover the trafficking of cultural heritage: its significance and the variety of objects involved (nature, period, origin).
Discover the fight against this trafficking (legislation, stakeholders).
Explore different professions.

Instructions for teachers

Traffic 'art is a board game that encourages students to trace the history of a looted and subsequently returned object. To do this, they must question several key players (an archaeologist, a police officer, a museum or auction house, and a "secret witness") by flipping over the corresponding cards. To move from one player to another, students may encounter various types of spaces that provide information about the trafficking of cultural heritage or efforts to combat it.

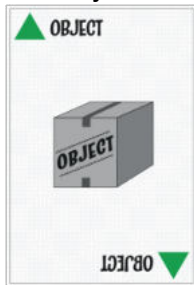


How to use this educational resource



To play Traffic 'art, you need 2 to 6 players or 2 to 6 small groups of players. The goal of the game is to reconstruct the history of a stolen and returned object. The game includes 6 types of cards:

- The object cards:



They provide the name and a photo of a stolen and returned object.

- The actor cards: Archaeologist, Police Officer, Museum or Auction House, Secret Witness



Each of these cards provides a part of the object's history.

- The "Did You Know" cards:



They provide information about the trafficking of cultural heritage.

- The "Cultural Heritage Protection" cards:



They provide information about heritage protection and may or may not allow the player to take another turn.

- The "Cultural Heritage Destruction" cards:



They provide information about heritage destruction and may or may not cause the player to lose their turn.

- The "Black Jack" cards:



They pose a question to the student who must choose the answer between two options. If answered correctly, they gain the right to take another turn. The correct answer appears in bold and italics. This card must be drawn and read by another player.

The game also includes a worksheet that the student must fill out to trace the history of the object, using the 4 "actor cards." It is also possible to play without this worksheet if each student (or group of students) chooses to play with a different object card: In this case, they simply need to collect the 4 "actor cards" during the game, keep them, and read them to the rest of the group at the end of the game.

Instructions

Print all the necessary materials (game board, cards, player's worksheet) from the Annexes.

Printouts should be in colour, A3 format, and double-sided (except for the game board). Turn the pages on the shorter side. It's preferable to use paper heavier than 120g. Feel free to laminate the cards to preserve the game more easily.

The student first chooses the object card they want to play with. They have a choice of 14 cards. They are differentiated by a symbol (square, circle, triangle, etc.) in different colours. For example:





Students can choose to play with the same object or play with different objects: in either case, the student who first reconstructs the history of their object wins.

Once they have chosen their object card, they take the corresponding actor cards with the symbol and colour and place them, text hidden, on the designated spaces on the game board. They also place the other cards (Cultural Heritage Protection, Cultural Heritage Destruction, Black Jack, Did You Know) face down in the designated area on the board.

Players take turns rolling the die: the player with the highest roll goes first. They then roll the die again and move their game piece to the number of spaces corresponding to their roll. They then follow the instructions on their space:

- If they land on a "Did You Know" space, they read the text out loud. The next player then takes their turn.
- If they land on a "Heritage Protection" space, they read the text out loud. If the card indicates they can take another turn, they do so. If not, the next player takes their turn.
- If they land in a "Heritage Destruction" space, they read the text out loud. If the card indicates they lost their turn, they pass the turn to the next player and will not play on the next turn.
- If they land on a "Black Jack" space, another player reads it to them. If they answer correctly, they gain the right to take another turn. Correct answers are indicated in bold and italics on the card.
- If they land on an "actor" space (Archaeologist, Police Officer, Museum or Auction House, Secret Witness), they read the text silently, fill out their worksheet without showing it to others, and then place it face down on the space (unless students are playing with different objects, in which case they can simply take the card).

The player who first reconstructs the history of the object wins. They then narrate this story aloud to the others.

Suggestions for further activities

Did you know?





Charlie Danger's video on YouTube (30 minutes) can give students a better overview of this trafficking and its issues. This black market is destroying our History - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1ljwCdj47E>

Ideas for additional tasks

This educational resource can be used in another foreign language to work on students' language skills. Students can be encouraged to create their new game cards, perhaps based on locally looted objects.

Annex 1: Game Board

TRAFFIC'ART

	BLACK JACK
	CULTURAL HERITAGE DESTRUCTION
	DID YOU KNOW ?
	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

Audience/museum 							Police officer 
							
							
							
							
Secret witness 							Archaeologist 

Annex 2: The object and actors cards

▲ OBJECT  ▼ OBJECT	▲ ARCHAEOLOGIST  ▼ ARCHAEOLOGIST	▲ SECRET WITNESS  ▼ SECRET WITNESS	▲ POLICE OFFICER  ▼ POLICE OFFICER	▲ AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM  ▼ AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM	▲ AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM  ▼ AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM
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AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

The Getty Museum in Los Angeles purchased the crown from an Austrian trafficker for \$1,150,000. In 2002, a photograph of this crown was found on the cover of the museum's guidebook.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

The New York-based auction house Sotheby's put this krater up for sale in 1989. It was lot 196, categorized under "Miscellaneous Items". The owner's name selling it was not disclosed. It was estimated to be worth between \$50,000 and \$80,000. Finally, it was purchased for \$90,000 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET) in New York, which did not inquire about its provenance...

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

This krater passed through the hands of a well-known Italian antiquities trafficker. We found a photo of this krater taken in the trafficker's house, using a Polaroid camera that used film no longer available after 1972. Therefore, he acquired this krater before that date, but no one knows who sold it to him.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

Greek archaeologist Christos Tsirogiannis spotted this krater in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's catalog (MET). He alerted the Italian police, Interpol, and U.S. authorities as early as 2014. They eventually seized the vase in 2017 and returned it to Italy.

SECRET WITNESS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a krater, which is a large vase that the Greeks used for mixing water and wine. It depicts Dionysus and a maenad sitting in a chariot pulled by a satyr wearing red ankle bracelets and a leopard skin. The maenad is playing the double flute called "aulos" with a dove on her lap. It dates back to 360-350 BC and comes from the Greek colony of Paestum in southern Italy. Python, a highly talented painter created it.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Greek Krater



OBJECT

POLICE OFFICER

Investigation revealed that in the late 1980s, a Greek farmer found this crown in his field. He allegedly sold it to two Greek traffickers, who offered it to an Italian trafficker by sending him a photograph of the crown, but he refused. They then sold it to a Serbian trafficker, who resold it to a former Austrian archaeologist turned trafficker.

POLICE OFFICER

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

This tablet was purchased in 2014 for \$1.67 million from the owners of a home decor chain, Hobby Lobby, who displayed it in their Museum of the Bible in Washington.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

This tablet was stolen from an Iraqi museum during the Gulf War in 1991. It was later traced to a Jordanian family residing in London in 2001. In 2003, it was purchased by an American art dealer who then shipped it to the United States through the mail without declaring its nature to customs. It was sold to antique dealers in 2007 for \$50,000 with a fake certificate of origin.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

In 2017, a curator at the Museum of the Bible in Washington became concerned about the tablet's provenance as the provided documents seemed incomplete. They alerted the authorities, who, after an investigation, decided to seize the tablet in 2019. It was eventually returned to Iraq in 2021.

SECRET WITNESS


ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a clay tablet containing a fragment of the Epic of Gilgamesh, one of the oldest literary works in human history, written in cuneiform script. It dates back approximately 3,600 years BC. It originates from the site of Nineveh in Iraq (library of the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal) and was long displayed in an Iraqi museum.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Gilgamesh Tablet



OBJECT

SECRET WITNESS

In 2006, Greek journalist Nikolas Zirganos and Greek archaeologist Christos Tsirogiannis discovered a photograph of the crown in an Italian police file. It was taken at an Italian trafficker's place. They now had proof that the crown had been stolen. Greece negotiated the return of the crown and obtained it in 2007.

SECRET WITNESS

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

A French art dealer sold the sarcophagus to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET) in New York for \$4 million.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

In 2011, During the Egyptian Revolution, a criminal organization stole the sarcophagus in Egypt. It was transported via the United Arab Emirates to Germany, where it underwent restoration and counterfeit documents were created, falsely stating that it had legally left Egypt in 1971. It was then sold to a French art dealer.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

In 2018, Kim Kardashian was photographed next to this sarcophagus at the MET Museum gala. The photo went viral on social media. One of the looters from 2011 came across this picture. Feeling aggrieved in this matter and having never received his share after the looting, he contacted the United States Department of Antiquities Trafficking, which initiated an investigation. The sarcophagus was eventually seized and returned to Egypt in 2019.

SECRET WITNESS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is the priest Nedjemankh's sarcophagus, dating from 150 to 50 BC. This priest served the ram-headed god Heryshef. The sarcophagus measures 1.80 meters and originates from Egypt. The lid of the sarcophagus is adorned with images depicting passages from the Book of the Dead.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT






Nedjemankh Sarcophagus



OBJECT


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OBJECT

Macedonian Crown



OBJECT

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

In 2019, Mrs. Aurance decided to sell this stela along with other items from her collection. She offered it to a Parisian auction house.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

The stela was likely looted directly from the archaeological site before being sold to a California art dealer. In 1963, an art-loving couple, Manichak and Jean Aurance, fell in love with the piece and decided to purchase it, beginning a vast collection of pre-Columbian art objects.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

In 2019, Mrs. Aurance was contacted by authorities in Guatemala, who had been alerted by archaeologists about the sale of this stela. After discovering that the stela had been stolen, Mrs. Aurance decided to return it to Guatemala.

SECRET WITNESS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a fragment of a Maya stela from the site of Piedras Negras, depicting the upper portion of the headdress of the ruler who ascended to the throne in 729. The fragment measures 48 cm by 46 cm and weighs 18 kilograms. It portrays the ruler in a jade skirt, carried by the Maize God, and has been reshaped by traffickers. It originates from a 2.85-meter-tall stela discovered in 1895. This fragment was photographed in 1899 before being reshaped.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Maya Stela



OBJECT

ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a Macedonian crown made of gold, created in the 4th century BC, and likely originating from Amphipolis, in northern Greece. The crown is an assembly of gold leaves and flowers. It is a funerary crown found in a tomb.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

In 2017, an English auctioneer was approached by a Belgian antique dealer who wanted to show him this head. Upon noticing a hole near the left eye of the sculpture, the auctioneer realized it was the head sought after by UNESCO and promptly alerted the British police, who seized it. The auctioneer stated that if the head had a legal provenance, he would have valued it at approximately \$24.5 million.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

In 1987, thieves severely beat the guard of the Jos Museum in central Nigeria to steal nine of the museum's most valuable treasures, including this head. Nigeria immediately alerted UNESCO, providing photographs of the stolen objects. However, in 2007, a Belgian antique dealer purchased this head at an auction of confiscated art objects organized by the Belgian government for the sum of 240 euros.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

The Nigerian government is negotiating with the Belgian owner, who refuses to return the head for free since it was legally sold to him by the Belgian government. As of July 2023, the negotiation had not yet concluded, and the Ife Head remained in the possession of the British police.

SECRET WITNESS


ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a cast bronze head originating from Ife, a Yoruba kingdom located in what is now southwestern Nigeria. It is believed to be approximately 700 years old. This kingdom is known for producing several life-sized heads of this type, believed to be portraits of kings and courtiers.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Ife Head



OBJECT

SECRET WITNESS

French businessman and billionaire François-Henri Pinault eventually purchased these two heads from Pierre Bergé and offered them to China in 2013 to strengthen diplomatic and commercial ties between the two countries.

SECRET WITNESS

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

In 2009, Pierre Bergé decided to sell their collection and donate the proceeds to AIDS research. These two heads were thus put up for auction by Christie's in London. They were purchased by a Chinese collector who bid 28 million euros for them but later refused to pay, claiming that they were stolen objects from the 19th century. Pierre Bergé made a statement that he would keep the heads but offered to give them to China on the condition that they commit to respecting human rights, causing a major diplomatic scandal.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

These bronzes were stolen during the looting of the Chinese Emperor's Summer Palace in Beijing in 1860 by French and British troops during the "Second Opium War." They passed through various owners before being sold by an antique dealer to Yves Saint Laurent and his partner Pierre Bergé in the late 20th century.

POLICE OFFICER


ARCHAEOLOGIST

These are two bronze animal heads, one of a rabbit, dating back to the reign of the Chinese Emperor Qianlong (1735-1796). They were part of a series of 12 elements adorning a water clock.

ARCHAEOLOGIST







OBJECT



Bronze Rabbit and Rat Heads



OBJECT

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AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

In 2017, the auction house Sotheby's sold this funerary stele for £48,000. They published the results of all the sales made that day, except for this stele...

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

A French auction house listed this object with a starting price of 20,000 euros. The bidding quickly escalated and reached 57,000 euros, but it was abruptly halted by the authorities who questioned its origin and seized it.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

The investigation revealed that this object was found by a French couple using a metal detector. The couple then sold it to an antique dealer for 3,600 euros, misleading them into believing that it was a family heirloom.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

The Musée de Cluny agrees to receive the artwork for display. The couple who found the object with the metal detector is fined 1,500 euros and ordered to return the 3,600 euros they received from the sale.

SECRET WITNESS


ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a small enamel plaque made of copper, in red and gold, depicting a charging knight with his sword raised, riding on his armored steed. This object was discovered in Morbihan, Brittany, and is believed to date back to the 13th-14th century. It was likely intended to adorn a casket or a piece of horse harness. This type of piece is extremely rare, with less than a dozen known in France.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Charging Knight



OBJECT

POLICE OFFICER

This stele was likely stolen during an excavation in the 1970s before being purchased by a notorious Italian trafficker in 1978. A major investigation conducted by the French, Greek, Italian, and Swiss police against several art traffickers led to the seizure of photographs at this fence's place, proving that he had had this stele. It was later sold to a collector and trafficker residing in Switzerland.

POLICE OFFICER

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

In 2000, a British-Thai citizen sold this statue in the United States.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

This statue was stolen from a temple in Koh Ker, an ancient Khmer capital located 80 km from the Angkor temples. The theft is believed to have occurred in 1997 during the Cambodian crisis that destabilized the country, by a former Khmer Rouge member. He then took the statue in a bullock cart to the house of a trafficker near the Thailand border. He knew that this man regularly sold items to a British Thai individual. In 2019, the police investigated this man, accused of illegally purchasing several Cambodian antiquities and creating fake documents to sell them. However, legal action was suspended in 2020 when this man passed away.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

The last owner of this statue, contacted by the American police, decided to return the object to Cambodia, where the statue is currently exhibited.

SECRET WITNESS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

This is a 10th-century sandstone statue depicting the Hindu god of war, Skanda, mounted on a peacock. The face of Skanda on this statue may be a portrait of a royal family's member from that period.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

OBJECT

Skanda mounted on a peacock



OBJECT

SECRET WITNESS

Greek archaeologist Christos Tsirogiannis discovers this stele in the auction house's catalog. He immediately alerts the British and Greek police, as well as Interpol. The stele was returned to Greece in 2018.

SECRET WITNESS

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

The Met purchased this object without properly verifying its origins. In 1985, Turkey filed a lawsuit against the museum, which it won in 1993, thus reclaiming the object. The Usak Museum later displayed the treasure.

AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM

POLICE OFFICER

The police became involved after 1985 when Turkey discovered this stolen object during an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, where it was being showcased. As a result of an investigation, Turkey discovered that the object came from a burial mound near Usak, in the western part of the country, which had been raided by criminals.

POLICE OFFICER

SECRET WITNESS

But the adventures of this brooch do not end there! The director of the Usak Museum, burdened with debts, stole the brooch and replaced it with a counterfeit in 2006. With an anonymous letter, Turkey discovered the trickery and arrested the museum's director. An alert was issued via INTERPOL. Eventually, the object was discovered in Germany in 2013 and returned to Turkey.

SECRET WITNESS

ARCHAEOLOGIST

The Hippocampus Brooch, made of solid gold, depicts a winged creature with the head of a horse and the tail of a fish. It is believed to have originated from what Turkey has named the Treasure of Karun (Croesus), consisting of around 363 objects made of gold, silver, and glass, believed to have belonged to Croesus, the King of Lydia.

ARCHAEOLOGIST







OBJECT






The Hippocampus Brooch from the Treasure of Croesus







OBJECT

<p>OBJECT</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>	<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>  <p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>	<p>SECRET WITNESS</p>  <p>SECRET WITNESS</p>	<p>POLICE OFFICER</p>  <p>POLICE OFFICER</p>	<p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p>  <p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p>	<p>OBJECT</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>
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<p>OBJECT</p> <p>Greek funerary stele</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>	<p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2009, the sarcophagus was in London, where it underwent restoration. It was put up for sale by the Phoenix Ancient Art Gallery to a collector who declined due to suspicions about the origin of the artwork.</p> <p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p>	<p>POLICE OFFICER</p> <p>The Geneva Customs Service discovered the sarcophagus in 2010, hidden in a warehouse under a pile of blankets. The investigation revealed that this sarcophagus likely came from an illegal excavation of an unknown date. It was known to have been purchased by a Lebanese art dealer legally before the dealer met his demise in the crash of a Swissair flight in 1998.</p> <p>POLICE OFFICER</p>	<p>SECRET WITNESS</p> <p>Thanks to joint efforts by Turkish and Swiss authorities following a legal process, the sarcophagus was returned to Turkey in 2017. Today, the object is displayed at the Antalya Museum as one of the most significant pieces in the permanent collection.</p> <p>SECRET WITNESS</p>	<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p> <p>The Roman sarcophagus of Hercules, depicting the 12 labours of Hercules, dates back to the late 2nd century AD. It is made of white marble, originates from the site of Perge in Turkey, and measures 2.35 meters by 1.12 meters.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>	<p>OBJECT</p> <p>The Sarcophagus of Hercules</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>
<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p> <p>This is the upper part of a Greek marble tombstone, decorated with floral sculpture and bearing the inscription "ESTI," which refers to the Greek male name Estaios. It is believed to date back to the mid-4th century BC and is said to originate from the Attica region.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>	<p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p> <p>No auctioneer or museum is involved in the history of this object, but African students at Cambridge protested for several months starting in 2016, demanding the return of this iconic bronze to Africa.</p> <p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p>	<p>POLICE OFFICER</p> <p>The sculpture was looted during the destruction of the ancient kingdom by the British army in 1897. The investigation reveals that in the early 20th century, a former army captain donated it to Jesus College, Cambridge, where it was used to decorate their dining hall.</p> <p>POLICE OFFICER</p>	<p>SECRET WITNESS</p> <p>On October 27, 2021, the University of Cambridge officially returned the bronze rooster to Nigeria in the presence of the King of Benin.</p> <p>SECRET WITNESS</p>	<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p> <p>This is a bronze sculpture of a rooster from the ancient Kingdom of Benin, located in the present-day Edo state of Nigeria. This statue likely dates back to the 17th century and was probably used as a ceremonial object, displayed on an ancestral altar. Over twenty such statues have been found, all featuring intricate engraved patterns representing feathers.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>	<p>OBJECT</p> <p>Okukor, the Bronze Rooster</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>
<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p> <p>In 2022, one of the world's largest museums, the British Museum in London, alerted the police: approximately 2,000 pieces from its collections had mysteriously disappeared. These included notably gold jewellery and semi-precious stones dating back to the 15th century BC. They were all stored in the museum's reserves, had not been recently exhibited, and were primarily used for research purposes.</p> <p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p>	<p>AUCTIONEER/MUSEUM</p> <p>The police quickly suspected someone from within the museum, the chief curator of Greek and Roman art, Peter Higgs. It was discovered that he had stolen and sold on eBay over 1500 stolen items from the museum, estimated to be worth tens of millions of pounds sterling. Initially, he was selling items that were not listed in the museum's inventory, so the thefts went unnoticed. He was caught when he began to sell items that were part of the inventory.</p> <p>POLICE OFFICER</p>	<p>SECRET WITNESS</p> <p>In 2021, Ittai Gradel, a gemstone dealer based in Denmark, alerted the British Museum that at least three stones from his collection were being offered for sale on the eBay auction site. It was his alert, along with those of other art dealers, that allowed the British Museum to discover that objects from its reserves had been looted.</p> <p>SECRET WITNESS</p>	<p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p> <p>This is a fragment of an onyx cameo engraved with the head and shoulder of a young girl leaning to the right, her hair gathered under a headdress; to the right, a tree among the branches of which there is a figure of Priapus. Onyx engraving, Roman Imperial period, 1st-2nd century. Its height is 1.50 cm, and its length is 2.10 cm.</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGIST</p>	<p>OBJECT</p> <p>Carte objet : Roman Cameo</p>  <p>OBJECT</p>	

Annex 3: The “Did You Know” cards

DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW
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DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW

Did you know that the trafficking of cultural objects is considered the third-largest illicit market after drugs and weapons, and it is currently expanding?

Trafficking of cultural objects is driven by both an increase in demand, fueled by contemporary societies' interest in heritage, and a surge in supply due to conflicts in exporting countries such as Syria, Libya, and Lebanon.

Colonization played a role in displacing numerous cultural goods that can now be found in Western museums.

Most cultural objects involved in ancient trafficking are inalienable, meaning they legally cannot be returned to their country of origin as they belong to the nation that currently possesses them.

Illicit trade in looted artworks from Syria was the second-largest source of financing for the Islamic State.

The term "blood antiquities" is used for objects looted from conflict zones.

The Islamic State destroyed objects dating back to pre-Hijra times but also sold many of them.

Pompeii is the most looted archaeological site in the world, with tourists often being the perpetrators.

France and Italy are the main European countries targeted by looters.

In France, the primary targets for looters are museums, castles, churches, and libraries.

In France, there are estimated to be 100,000 to 120,000 metal detector owners, mostly purchased with the intent to find treasures.

The portrait of Dutch engraver Jacob de Gheyn III, painted by Rembrandt in 1632, has been hanging (most of the time) in the Dulwich Picture Gallery in London. Why "most of the time"? Because the painting has been stolen four times, earning it the nickname "Rembrandt to go."

In 1990, thieves disguised as police officers managed to steal five works by Edgar Degas, three by Rembrandt, one by Edouard Manet, and one by Govert Flinck. Twenty-six years later, the museum still offers a \$5 million reward for anyone who can provide information leading to the recovery of the artworks in good condition.

The fastest-solved theft occurred in 1991 when thieves stole twenty Van Gogh paintings from the Amsterdam Museum. However, a flat tire on their getaway car allowed the police to recover the paintings just one hour after the theft!

In 2002, two Van Gogh paintings were stolen from the Amsterdam Museum. The police quickly suspected the Italian mafia, but it took 14 years to recover the artworks from the country house of a mafia boss in southern Naples.

In 2004, thieves stole a tempera version of Edvard Munch's painting "The Scream." They were arrested two years later, but the artwork was so damaged that a complete restoration was impossible.

In 2019, thieves took Maurizio Cattelan's artwork "WC America." They ripped out the 18-carat gold toilets from the plumbing system, causing a flood.

In 2017, thieves entered the Bode Museum in Berlin through an insecure window in the caretaker's room and stole a giant coin (53 cm tall, 100 kg) featuring Queen Elizabeth. The insurer refused to compensate for the loss, claiming that the window was not secure.

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In 1911, the Mona Lisa disappeared from the Louvre. Poet Guillaume Apollinaire was suspected and imprisoned for a few days before being cleared. Pablo Picasso was also questioned. Eventually, an Italian glazier who had taken the painting and concealed it in his coat was found responsible.

In France, there is a specialized police and gendarmerie unit dedicated to combating the trafficking of cultural goods called the OCBC (Central Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Cultural Goods).

If you find antique coins or any other cultural property in your garden, they do not belong to you! You must immediately notify the authorities so that archaeologists can intervene.

Exporting cultural property in France can result in a prison sentence of 2 years and a fine of €450,000.

To legally use a metal detector for excavation purposes, one must obtain prefectural authorization.

Anyone caught conducting archaeological excavations without authorization can face a €1,500 fine and a €7,500 penalty.

INTERPOL plays a role in combating the trafficking of cultural goods.

Treima (Thesaurus of Electronic Research and Imaging in Artistic Material) is a digitized photo library that catalogues all stolen objects. It includes detailed descriptions of missing artworks, victim records, and more. Treima has over 10,000 references in total.

In 2010, Vrejan Tomic, nicknamed "the Spiderman," broke into the Museum of Modern Art in Paris and stole 4 masterpieces worth over €100 million. These works were later hidden by Yonathan Birn, who eventually confessed during police custody that he had kicked and thrown the artworks into a garbage bin. His statements have not yet been verified.

In 2005, thieves stole "Reclining Figure," a bronze sculpture by Henry Moore weighing over 2 tons, in London. The police initially suspected an organized crime involvement. However, after a 4-year investigation, they discovered that the artwork had been sold for less than €3,000 to a foundry in Rotterdam.

INTERPOL's database for documenting stolen cultural property is called "Psyché," named after a princess whose beauty aroused the jealousy of Aphrodite.

Napoleon was responsible for the looting of numerous cultural treasures in Italy. After his defeat at Waterloo in 1815, his adversaries returned the stolen treasures gathered at the Louvre. The museum was described as "truly dismal to look at now" by British painter Andrew Robertson. This event set a legal precedent that fuels today's debates on the restitution of cultural goods.

Egypt regularly demands the restitution of the Rosetta Stone, discovered during excavations during the French occupation of Egypt by Napoleon (1798-1801), seized by the British after his defeat, and currently held at the British Museum.

Ten days before the outbreak of World War II, the curator of the National Gallery in London evacuated the museum's major masterpieces. Churchill refused to send them to Canada, and the artworks were ultimately hidden in a mine in Wales.

During World War II, the Nazis hid over 6,500 stolen masterpieces in a salt mine in Austria. In 1945, the local Nazi commander decided to blow up the mine by planting bombs hidden in wooden crates. However, the miners suspected the plot and secretly removed the bombs from the mine, thus preventing its destruction.

The Archaeological Museum of Athens was emptied of its objects during World War II. They were buried under the building and covered with reinforced concrete for protection against explosions.

In late 1996, President Jacques Chirac received a terracotta statuette from Mali as a gift from close collaborators. Photos published by Paris Match allowed an NGO to identify the statue as part of a cultural property trafficking scheme. Jacques Chirac subsequently returned the statuette to the museum in Bamako.

In April 2000, the newspaper Libération revealed that three Nok and Sokoto terracottas exhibited at the inauguration of the "Salle des Arts Premiers" at the Louvre Museum had been illegally excavated in Nigeria. The museum had purchased them two years earlier from art dealers for nearly €450,000.

Annex 4: The “Cultural Heritage Protection” cards

1964:

The Egyptian temple of Abu Simbel is under threat! It faces the risk of being submerged due to the construction of the Aswan Dam. You participate in the rescue mission organized by UNESCO, moving the temple stone by stone to reassemble it about sixty meters higher.

You earn the right to replay.

1972:

You participate in the conference where UNESCO announces the creation of the World Heritage List. Today, more than 1,150 natural and cultural sites are classified on this list.

You earn the right to replay.

2009:

You attend the inauguration of the brand-new Acropolis Museum in Athens, created to convince the British to return elements of the Parthenon frieze to Greece, currently exhibited at the British Museum.

You earn the right to replay.

2022:

You attend the inauguration of the Museum of Rescued Art in Rome, which brings together around a hundred stolen artworks and objects that returned to Italy.

You earn the right to replay.

1882:

You witness the creation of the École du Louvre in Paris, a prestigious school mainly dedicated to training museum curators and heritage conservation professionals.

1931:

You participate in the Athens Conference, the first international summit organised to discuss the protection and restoration of artworks and antiquities. It results in the establishment of common rules for heritage preservation: the Athens Charter.

2001:

You witness the signing of the new UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. It aims to ensure the preservation of submerged heritage and combat commercial exploitation and looting of shipwrecks.

2003:

You urge UNESCO to create the concept of "intangible cultural heritage" to ensure that the institution preserves all ancestral traditions and know-how, such as the art of Neapolitan pizza or Thai massage.

You earn the right to replay.

1997:

Along with other UNESCO members, you gather in Marrakech to define the notion of the "oral heritage of humanity" to protect oral works such as Georgian polyphonic singing or Kun Qu opera.

You earn the right to replay.

2015:

You manage to convince France of the need to highlight women's creativity throughout history and establish "Women" days to celebrate female artists, architects, authors, and more.

1790:

The French revolutionaries, realizing the need to protect certain castles or monasteries from destruction during the revolution, create a Commission on Monuments tasked with taking inventory of the monuments to preserve and pass on to future generations. They choose to protect the Palace of Versailles.

1794:

You applaud Abbé Grégoire when he speaks of "monumental massacres" and creates the word "vandalism" to designate the destruction of monuments and artworks caused by the Republican armies. He refers to the Vandals, barbarians who destroyed Rome in 455.

2016:

You suggest to the French government to create a label called "remarkable contemporary architecture" to protect buildings under 100 years old with innovative architecture but still threatened of destruction.

You earn the right to replay.

1825:

You applaud Victor Hugo's speech, "The War to the Demolishers," in which he denounces developers who destroy numerous medieval monuments and demands the creation of a law to "stop the hammer that mutilates the face of the country."

1973:

You whisper in the ear of future French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that perhaps the old Orsay train station could be transformed into a museum instead of being destroyed.

You earn the right to replay.

2009:

Working for the European Union, you manage to include this clause in the Treaty of Lisbon: "The Union shall ensure the safeguarding and development of European heritage."

You earn the right to replay.

2012:

You are with J-F Caron, the mayor of Loos-en-Gohelle, a mining town in northern France, when you learn that UNESCO has accepted the inclusion of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Mining Basin in the list of World Heritage Sites. Your campaign "Exceptional and Universal, What if it's us?" has borne fruit!

1954:

You participate in the Hague Conference that leads to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. This convention is an international legal tool to protect cultural property.

1970:

You urge UNESCO to sign the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

You earn the right to replay.

1983:

You applaud the speech of Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, who strongly demands the return of the Parthenon Marbles to her country, declaring, "There is a David by Michelangelo, there is a Venus by Leonardo da Vinci (...), but there are no Elgin Marbles!" (Elgin being the English lord who brought the Parthenon Marbles to the United Kingdom).

1997:

You suggest to UNESCO the creation of the "Object ID" standard. It is an identification card for cultural objects that facilitates their identification in case of theft. It includes a precise description of the object to assist Interpol.

You earn the right to replay.

1999:

You urge UNESCO to create a code of ethics for dealers in cultural goods. Specifically, this code obliges them to adhere to certain rules to ensure that the goods they intend to purchase for their museums do not come from illicit trafficking.

2021:

You participate in Operation "Pandora V," a large-scale operation conducted in Europe by Interpol and other services. In 5 months, you seize over 56,400 objects derived from the trafficking of cultural goods.

For this successful operation, you earn the right to replay.

2019:

You are at the United Nations Security Council and vote for resolution 2199, which prohibits the trade of cultural goods from Iraq and Syria. This measure aims to limit the trafficking of goods from these countries during the war.

You earn the right to replay.

2023:

You manage to prove that an emerald-covered sarcophagus of an Egyptian priest, exhibited in an American museum, is an object stemming from the trafficking of cultural goods. Thanks to your work, the "Green Sarcophagus" can finally return to Egypt.

70 BC:

You attend the trial of Verres, a Roman governor accused of abuse of power and theft of artworks in Sicily. The lawyer Cicero manages to secure his conviction for these crimes.

You earn the right to replay.

World War II:

You help the conservators of the Sainte Chapelle located on the Île de la Cité in Paris dismantle and pack all its stained-glass windows to protect them from bombings, thus safeguarding works dating back over seven centuries!

You earn the right to replay.

1939:

You commend the decision of the curator of the Louvre to protect the museum's main works from looting and bombings by evacuating them further south in France to undisclosed locations.

2006:

You are the lawyer for Maria Altmann, a Jewish Austrian woman who took refuge in the United States. Her family once owned several paintings by Klimt, including "The Lady in Gold," a portrait of Maria's aunt. You win the trial and succeed in having the Belvedere Museum in Vienna return these paintings stolen by the Nazis to their rightful owner.

1999:

You discover the incredible story of Claude Monet's Water Lilies, stolen by the Germans in 1940. The owner of the painting, Paul Rosenberg, and his heirs fought tirelessly to locate it and eventually discovered it at the Museum of Fine Arts in Caen, where it had been exhibited since 1975.

2022:

You attend the inauguration of the exhibition "Art of Benin, from Restitution to Revelation" in Cotonou, Benin. You can admire 26 objects from the Kingdom of Abomey that were stolen by French colonial troops and returned by France in 2021.

You earn the right to replay.

1981:

The United Kingdom returns a two-million-year-old skull, that of Proconsul Africanus, to Kenya. You applaud this decision.

You earn the right to replay.

1977:

You successfully convince the Netherlands to return numerous Buddhist and Hindu statues and objects from former royal collections to Indonesia.

You earn the right to replay.

1981:

You celebrate in Vanuatu when they reclaim a large ceremonial drum previously held by a major Australian museum.

You earn the right to replay.

2000:

You consult the Red List recently published by the International Council of Museums (ICOM) for the first time. It provides useful information for customs officials and all citizens to recognize objects that may have been trafficked as cultural goods. This initial Red List specifically focuses on African archaeological objects. Since then, ICOM has published many others to protect heritage from other parts of the world.

1997:

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, located in New York, returns the head of a 10th-century Hindu god Shiva statue to Cambodia. You witness the statue's arrival at Phnom Penh airport.

Annex 5: The “Cultural Heritage Destruction” cards



2023:

The mayor of Carnac grants permission to build a department store on a prehistoric site where 39 menhirs were located. They were all destroyed in the process.

You lose your turn.

1993:

Croatian military forces destroy the Mostar Bridge, which dated back to the 16th century.

You lose your turn.

2001:

The Taliban detonates two Buddha statues in Bamiyan, Afghanistan, two high-relief sculptures measuring 38 and 53 meters in height, dating from the 3rd to 5th century.

You lose your turn.

1963:

The decision to close the Lascaux Cave to the public is official. Research shown that the breath, of the increasing number of tourists, had changed the air composition in the cave, leading to the growth of algae, a threat to the paintings.

1801:

Lord Elgin sends the marble frescoes from the Parthenon, which he had just dismantled, to London.

You lose your turn.

1966:

Mao Zedong initiates the "Cultural Revolution" in China, destroying numerous books and cultural artefacts. The aim is to wipe out the past and eliminate any traces of the bourgeoisie to build a new society.

You lose your turn.

70:

The army of the Roman emperor Titus destroys the Temple of Jerusalem, leaving only the Western Wall (Wailing Wall) standing today.

1971:

The Halles de Paris, an iconic architecture of the 19th century in Paris, is demolished. It was replaced by an RER train station.

2019:

UNESCO threatens to include the Machu Picchu site on the list of World Heritage in Danger. It receives twice as many tourists as its carrying capacity, increasing the risk of erosion due to visitor foot traffic. The construction of a new airport near the site is unlikely to improve the situation.

2015:

ISIS jihadists destroy several temples in the ancient Roman city of Palmyra, which is over 2000 years old, considering them idolatrous.

You lose your turn.

1860:

The English and French attack China to force it to open up to trade with Europeans. The Franco-British troops then burn down the Emperor's Summer Palace near Beijing after looting it. One of the wonders of the world goes up in smoke.

You lose your turn.

1793:

Robespierre decrees the "Reign of Terror" in France. Many castles, churches, and monasteries are destroyed by the revolutionaries. In Saint-Denis, workers are even paid by the government to destroy the tombs of the former kings.

1944:

After the Warsaw Uprising organized by Polish resistance fighters, the Nazis decide to destroy the city as an example, demolishing, burning, or looting a large part of its cultural heritage. Over 80 % of the buildings go up in flames.

You lose your turn.

1931:

Stalin orders the explosive destruction of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, built in the 19th century, to emphasize that religion is prohibited in the USSR.

2015:

ISIS jihadists desecrate the archaeological museum in Mosul, Iraq, destroying numerous Mesopotamian statues and objects.

You lose your turn.

1009:

Sultan Al-Hakim orders the destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, which houses the tomb of Jesus Christ.

2019:

A fire burns the spire and roof of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, partially destroying a monument dating back to the Middle Ages and renovated in the 19th century.

You lose your turn.

1925:

Englishman Arthur Evans, director of a museum in Oxford, is the first to uncover the Minoan palace of Knossos. However, he does not excavate according to proper archaeological methods, destroying certain objects he deems uninteresting. Moreover, he authorizes the use of reinforced concrete to rebuild the site, causing irreversible damage.



1953:

The excavation of the burial chamber of the "Lady of Vix" in Burgundy is carried out without any method, in only 75 hours, whereas it would have taken at least 6 months to do it properly. It is an "archaeological catastrophe."

2021:

Venice is threatened with being included on UNESCO's list of endangered heritage sites. Over-tourism is irreversibly damaging the lagoon and the medieval city.

You lose your turn.

2012:

A jihadist group attacks several heritage sites in Mali. The mausoleums and mosque of Timbuktu are partially destroyed because they are considered idolatrous (belonging to a different branch of Islam than the jihadists'). Numerous medieval manuscripts are also burned.

2012:

Completion of the Three Gorges Dam in China. Several dozen caves from the Stone Age, which were likely inhabited by the Ba people nearly 4000 years ago, as well as tombs from the Han Dynasty (2nd century BC - 2nd century AD) and Ming Dynasty temples (14th - 17th centuries), are submerged.

4th century:

Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours, undertakes the Christianization of Gaul. To do so, he has several Roman temples and sanctuaries destroyed to build churches on their sites.

You lose your turn.

1797:

At the end of his first Italian campaign, Napoleon brings back over 600 paintings and sculptures to France, which he looted, including the Laocoon statue, a masterpiece of ancient Greek sculpture, and Veronese's painting, "The Wedding at Cana."

1939:

Hitler triggers World War II. He gives his Wehrmacht generals a list of artworks to seize in Amsterdam, Brussels, or Paris. He plans to create a vast museum in Linz, Austria, to exhibit them.

You lose your turn.

1945:

The Soviet army liberates Berlin from the Nazis but seizes the Eberswalde Treasure, a collection of 81 gold jewels dating back to the Bronze Age, which becomes war booty that Russia has never returned to Germany.

You lose your turn.

1204:

The Venetians pillage and ransack Constantinople, seizing four ancient copper horse statues along the way. These statues were part of a quadriga that adorned the Hippodrome of Constantinople. The Venetians place this quadriga above the main entrance of St. Mark's Basilica in Venice.

1992:

The Te Papa Tongarewa National Museum in New Zealand makes requests to all museums worldwide that house Maori tattooed mummified heads. By 2023, only 321 out of 500 heads had been recovered, as many museums refused to return them.

1992:

The city of Dubrovnik is 68% destroyed by artillery shelling during the war in former Yugoslavia.

You lose your turn.

1966:

The Arno River overflows, completely flooding the Italian city of Florence. Hundreds of art objects, paintings, and rare books are destroyed as a result.

You lose your turn.

2013:

The war in Syria rages on, pitting rebel forces against the government. The old quarter of Aleppo is bombarded, and the minaret of the Aleppo Umayyad Mosque, dating back ten centuries, collapses.

You lose your turn.

1914:

The library of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium is burned by the Germans. Over 300,000 books, some dating back to the 17th century, go up in smoke. The library is later rebuilt but is burned again in 1940 during the German invasion.

2015:

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake strikes Nepal, resulting in over 8,000 deaths and the destruction of numerous heritage buildings, including Buddhist temples and palaces located in Durbar Square in Kathmandu.

You lose your turn.

1981:

Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu orders the demolition of the entire Uranus neighbourhood in Bucharest to make way for his palace.

You lose your turn.

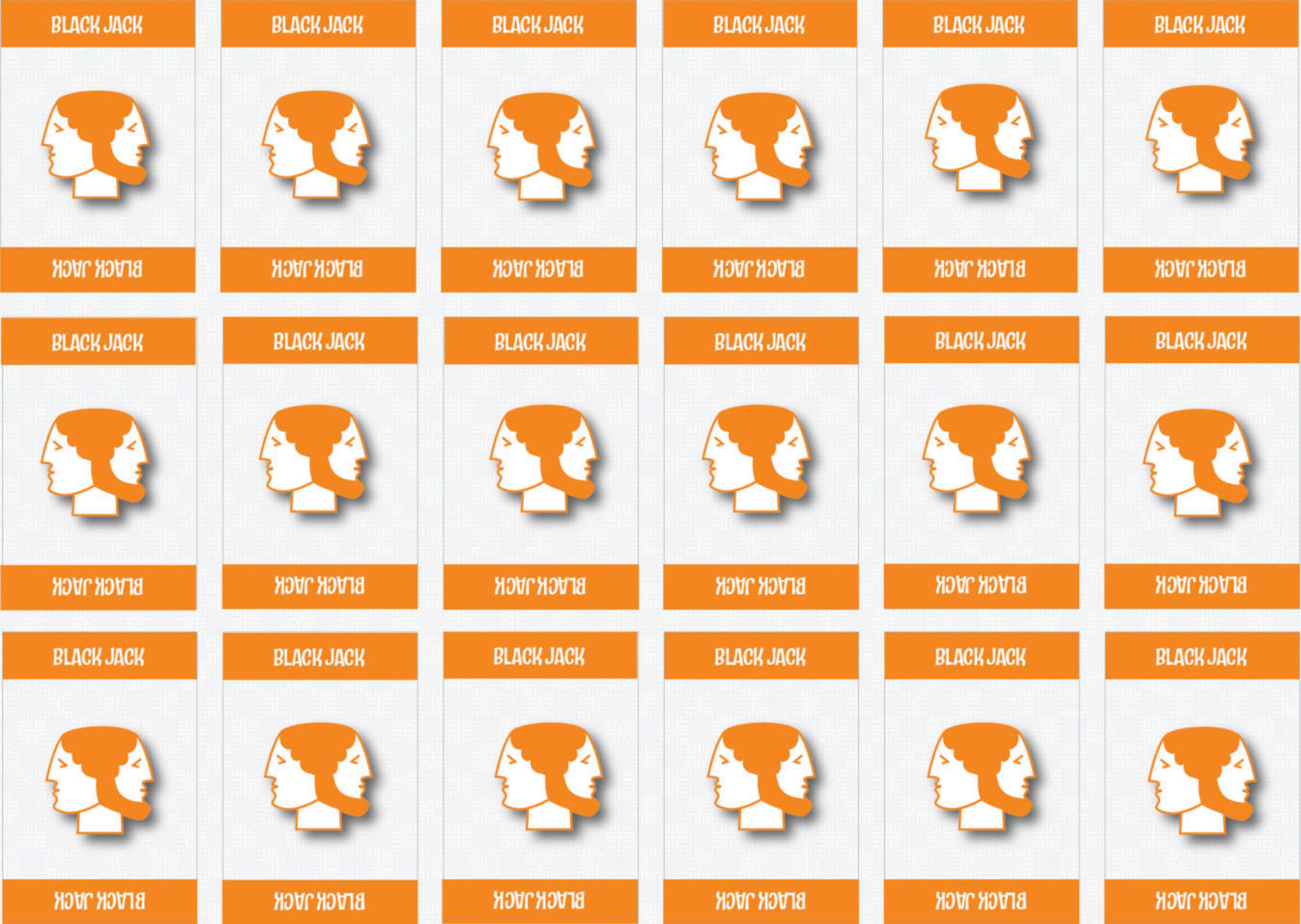
1911:

Thunder strikes at the Louvre Museum: the painting of the Mona Lisa has disappeared! It is eventually found two years later when the thief, an Italian glassworker, attempts to sell it.

1977:

A couple living in Burgundy discovers a treasure buried by the Eduens, a Celtic people of Gaul, using a metal detector. The treasure, known as the "Treasure of Couan," consists of several statues and hundreds of coins. Instead of notifying archaeologists, the couple chooses to keep it and eventually sell it.

Annex 6: The “Black Jack” cards



Which famous painting from the Louvre was stolen in 1911?

The Mona Lisa /
Liberty Leading the People

What are tomb raiders afraid of?

Curses from the dead /
Falling into traps.

The Louvre was partially emptied at two moments in history: which ones?

In 1939 and 2016 /
1870 and 1914

What are ancient cemeteries called?

Necropolises /
Kimitirio

What are looters in search of metal objects called?

Metal detectorists /
Metalheads

What is a Griffin made of?

A hybrid creature, with the body of a lion, the head and wings of an eagle, and the ears of a horse / A hybrid creature made of a horse body and a human head.

Which European country is considered a hub for the trafficking of stolen artworks?

Switzerland / Moldova

What was the purpose of a crater in antiquity?

To mix pure wine with water / To cool down lava.

What was the role of Lord Elgin, the man who took the frescoes from the Parthenon temple in Athens to the United Kingdom?

Ambassador of the United Kingdom to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople /
Journalist

Who is the god of blacksmiths?

Hephaestus-Vulcan /
Ares-Mars

Which religions have inflicted destruction on pagan ruins?

Christianity and Islam /
Buddhism and Shintoism

What is a "daidalon"?

A highly crafted metal object / A labyrinth

Why are stolen metal objects not often found?

Because individuals search for and unearth them using metal detectors /
Because metal is a biodegradable material

In which country is the Rosetta Stone, which was used by Champollion to decipher hieroglyphs, preserved?

In the United Kingdom / In Egypt

What is a chryselephantine statue made of?

Gold and ivory / Gold and bronze

Which famous work of art has been stolen from different versions and museums?


















The Scream by Munch / Guernica by Picasso

What was a museum originally?

A sanctuary or a temple for the Muses / A building, where works of art are exhibited

Using a metal detector for archaeological excavations is:

Legal, provided an official authorization has been obtained /
Illegal.

BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK
					
BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK
					
BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK
					
BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK

Which UN organization is responsible for protecting world heritage?

UNESCO / UNICEF

What type of cultural property is the most commonly stolen in the world?

Ancient coins /
Archaeological objects

If you find a treasure in your garden:

You are the owner and can dispose of it as you wish / **It belongs to the State.**

What is the most frequently stolen artwork?

The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci / **The Adoration of the Mystic Lamb by Jan Van Eyck.**

Which places are most affected by the looting of cultural property?

Museums and art galleries / **Private homes and archaeological sites.**

The portrait of Jacob de Gheyn III by Rembrandt has been stolen multiple times. How many times?

4 / 6

The illegal sale and purchase of archaeological discoveries in France are punishable by:

A fine of 7,000 euros / **2 years of imprisonment and a fine of 4,500 euros**

In 2021, which country did France return several statues to that it had stolen during colonization?

Vietnam / **Benin**

Which country experienced a "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 during which many cultural artefacts were destroyed?

Spain under Franco / **China under Mao**

How was the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus, considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World, destroyed?

By a very violent earthquake / **By deliberate fire**

How was the Lighthouse of Alexandria, considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World, destroyed?

By a very violent earthquake / By deliberate fire

What is an incunable?

A tablet covered with undeciphered writing / **A printed work before 1500, produced in limited copies**

What punishment did King Charles II of England impose on Thomas Blood, an Anglo-Irish colonel caught stealing the crown jewels in 1671?

He had him beheaded in front of the entire court of England / **He granted him clemency and offered him a pension of 500 pounds sterling.**

According to UNESCO, how many stolen art objects from Indian temples are currently found in museums in the West or private collections?

15,000 / **50,000**

International Day for the Fight against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property takes place every year on:

March 17 / **November 14**

ICOM (the International Council of Museums) has created brochures to raise awareness among the public and customs officers about the trafficking of cultural property. Each brochure corresponds to a geographical area and presents the types of objects that are likely to be victims of trafficking. What are these brochures called?

ICOM's Black Book / **ICOM's Red List**

















Who coined the term "vandalism"?

The Romans after the sack of Rome by the Vandals in 455 / **Abbot Grégoire after the destruction caused by the French revolutionaries during the summer of 1789**

In 2019, Greek police arrested the mastermind behind a large-scale trafficking of icons and other religious objects. This man is:

An archaeologist / **An archimandrite (Orthodox priest)**

Annex 7: Additional Cards

CULTURAL HERITAGE DESTRUCTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE DESTRUCTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE DESTRUCTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE DESTRUCTION	DID YOU KNOW	
					
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CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW
					
CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION	DID YOU KNOW	DID YOU KNOW
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BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	BLACK JACK	DID YOU KNOW	

"Erik the Belgian," responsible for 500 to 700 thefts of cultural property throughout Europe, especially in Spain, passed away in 2020. Imprisoned in 1982, he was released three years later on the condition that he would assist the police in recovering missing cultural property and uncovering forgers. A repentant bandit!

In what place did the Nazis hide more than 6,500 stolen artworks from Europe?

In a primary school in southern Poland / *In a salt mine in Austria*

What are antiquities stolen in war-torn countries called?

War antiquities / *Blood antiquities*

In 2015, a burglary deprived the residents of Verona of 17 masterpieces by artists such as Tintoretto and Rubens, worth 20 million euros. In protest against this theft, they decided to:

Hire private detectives who helped them locate the paintings in Ukraine / *Paint replicas of these paintings with the slogan "I will not be fooled" all over the streets of their city*

In 2021, the American police investigated a billionaire accused of purchasing over 180 stolen ancient artworks in recent years. All these objects were returned to their countries of origin, and this man was sentenced to:

18 years in prison and a fine of 650,000 dollars / *A ban on buying artwork for the rest of his life*

In 2017, Emmanuel Macron announced in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, that France would consider the restitution of African artworks held by France to their countries of origin.

In 1925, Egypt requested that the Berlin Museum return the bust of Nefertiti, which was brought to Germany by a German archaeologist in 1912. Berlin has consistently refused, arguing that this artwork is of such importance that it belongs to all of humanity.

2022:

Germany returns over a hundred looted items to Nigeria, taken by colonial troops. You are the curator of the Nigerian Edo Museum of West African Art, set to open in 2024, and you arrange these works in the museum to showcase them.

You earn the right to replay.

2008 and 2023:

The Vatican returns fragments of the Parthenon friezes to Greece. You work at the museum in Athens and reinstall these fragments into the original frieze.

You earn the right to replay.

2022:

The Peruvian police discovers a pre-Hispanic mummy in the insulated bag of a former delivery driver who confesses to possessing it for at least 30 years and names it "Juanita." After conducting an investigation, you discover that this mummy is the body of a 45-year-old man dating back 600 to 800 years from the Peruvian Andes.

2022:

Mexico retrieves 2,522 pre-Hispanic objects from a Spanish family in Barcelona. You witness the arrival of these pieces at Mexico City airport.

You earn the right to replay.

Malian jihadist Ahmad Al-Faqi Al-Mahdi was sentenced to 9 years in prison by the International Criminal Court in 2016 for "intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments" listed as World Heritage Sites. It was the first time an individual was convicted of this crime.

2020:

The French Customs Service announces the seizure of over 27,400 archaeological artefacts from an individual who was looting the eastern part of France and Belgium using a metal detector.

1987:

Thieves break into the archaeological museum in the city of Jos, central Nigeria, assault the guard, and make off with several treasures, including the Ife Head, a 700-year-old bronze statue from the Yoruba Kingdom in southern Nigeria.

You lose your turn.

2008:

Four paintings with a total value of 110 million euros are stolen from a museum in Switzerland. The stolen artworks include two Van Gogh paintings, one by Claude Monet, one by Paul Cézanne, and one by Edgar Degas. All of these paintings were eventually recovered in the years that followed.

1432:

Flemish painter Jan Van Eyck puts the finishing touches on his altarpiece, "The Adoration of the Mystic Lamb." This artwork holds the record for being the most frequently stolen, with a total of 13 thefts since its creation.

You lose your turn.

Annex 8: The player's worksheet

Investigation report



Archaeologist	Exact nature of the object	
	Date of creation	
	Origins	
	Author (if specified)	
Police	Buyers / fences / traffickers involved	
	Countries through which the object has transited	
Auctioneer / Museum	Which auction house involved?	
	Which museum were involved?	
	Purchase or sale price	
Secret witness	Name, position	
	Role played in the return of the object	
	Was the object returned?	
	Date of its restitution	
	Country of return	