

Please provide full, detailed and well-formulated answers to the following questions. Each answer should be from 1-2 paragraphs, depending on the complexity of the question.

- 1. Museums appear in several utopian texts of the 17th century. What is their purpose within the utopian communities in which they are located? Which one of these utopian texts inspired the first Ashmolean Museum?**
- 2. McLellan talks about the changing ideas about the mission of the art museum. Describe the evolution of the thinking about the purpose and “usefulness” of the art museum.**
- 3. What is collecting? What is the difference between collecting and hoarding? What are some of the reasons why people collect?**
- 4. What classes of objects were contained in the 16th and early 17th-century Kunst-und-Wunderkammer (curiosity cabinets) and what meaning did such collections have to the people of the time? Why was there such emphasis on the unusual, the exceptional, and the curious?**
- 5. The popes were the first collectors of classical sculptures. Discuss the method of display of the papal sculpture collection. Was there a tension between their position as head of the Roman Catholic Church and the objects they collected? If so, how did they reconcile the two?**
- 6. In the eighteenth century, the aesthetic (also princely or decorative), hanging of paintings traditionally found in princely collections gradually makes place for an arthistorical hanging, particularly as these collections are opened up to the public. What is the arthistorical hanging? Where is it first found? And why did it win out?**
- 7. Discuss the Revolutionary Louvre and the Louvre of the Empire of Napoleon I. Why was opening the museum in the former Louvre Palace one of the priorities of the Revolutionary government. How did the Louvre change under Napoleon?**
- 8. Like the Louvre, the Museum of French Monuments was a product of the French Revolution. Explain how. Describe the museum and the arrangement of the works in it and analyze the complex reactions to the museum by Lenoir’s contemporaries. Even though it existed for only two decades, it had a long-lasting impact. Please explain.**

- 9. The South Kensington Museum was very different from all museums that came before it, both in its origins and its goals. Enumerate some of these differences.**

- 10. Why did England acquire a National Gallery later than most nations on the European continent and how is it different from the national galleries in those nations?**