

A pop-up museum

Introduced by Cecilia Bernabei.

The tool was created by Dr Cecilia Bernabei (Teacher at IIS De Amicis-Cattaneo),
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INTRAPERSONAL SKILLS: Developing self-awareness, Improving self-esteem,
Changing the perspective that learning is boring



COMMUNICATION - INTERPERSONAL SKILLS: Speaking/presenting, Ability to collaborate with others

LIFE SKILLS: Stimulating creativity, Motivating participants to engage in further learning, Ability to learn something new

CIVIC AND CULTURAL SKILLS: Cultural awareness and identity



LEARNING OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM



60-90 minutes



METHODOLOGY: The peculiarity of the pop-up museum is that it can be done in any context with a purpose of sharing experiences, stories, and memories. It is not rooted in a single place or occasion, but it can be used as a way to stimulate creativity and collaboration, in or outside museums. In other words, it is possible to create mini pop-up museums everywhere. An exhibition cannot exist if there is no sharing. It can involve more methodologies, such as cooperative learning, outdoor education, peer learning, simulations, etc.



TARGET GROUP: Group of adults. Participants with any type of disorder are highly welcomed.



Recommended number of participants: Up to 40 participants divided into teams



Two clear sheet protectors for each participant, two clothes pegs for each participant, scissors, sticky labels, colored cards, glue, a long rope, tape



▶ [Pop Up Museum Organizer's Kit](#)



▶ [What we can learn from pop-up museums? Best practice and ideas from instagram friendly experiences](#)

The creation of a pop-up museum is a way to involve everyone's own personal experience in order to stimulate a cognitive approach that will produce new knowledge. Pop-ups can be transferred to any context.

Background

The tool is based on the pop-up museum concept. It was originally created in the US and the UK outside their traditional location, in temporary existing and unexpected places, with strong community anchors and the aim of enhancing civic engagement. A pop-up museum can be an effective tool to encourage visitors (or non-visitors) to realize their personal exhibitions starting from their own experiences. The 'now-you-see-it', 'now-you-don't' aspect of pop-ups make the experience stronger, less intimidating and more interactive, supporting a new way of conceiving the place of culture by involving the viewer on a non-institutional level.

Furthermore, their constant nomadism facilitates the possibility of introducing museums to a new audience, making museum buildings less imposing (bridging the gap between museums and not customary visitors). Lastly, pop-ups can be a starting point to encourage people to visit institutional museums. They can be easily transferred or re-constructed in any context to promote social arenas.

Objectives

- ▶ Motivate non-conventional visitors to approach museums as more accessible places that are not distant from society,
- ▶ Bring people together and transfer museum experience to other contexts. The approach can yield positive results such as informal educational places.

Step by step process

The pop-up museum can be created by a group (or groups) of people guided by a facilitator who provides materials and instruments to start the sharing work.

First of all, creating a mini pop-up museum consists of manipulating well-known objects, choosing them and creating a shared exhibition. Objects can be placed inside clear sheet

protectors and hung on a stretched rope or glued to the wall, if possible. Each work is given a title just as if it was a work of art.

The second step consists of letting people create an individual work of art, using the materials given by the facilitator (and described above). The arrangement of the objects is decided by the group (or by the groups), which also gives a direction to their order.