

INTERACTIVITY

JEWISH MUSEUM AND TOLERANCE CENTER

Moscow, Russia

The Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center is housed in the refurbished Bakhmetevsky Bus Garage, a major monument of Constructivism, designed by Konstantin Melnikov and Vladimir Shukhov, in 1927. It is the largest museum of Jewish culture in the world.

On November 8, 2012 Israeli President Shimon Peres and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov officially opened the Jewish Museum and Tolerance Centre. According to head of the public relations department of the Russian Federation of Jewish Communities Borukh Gorin, the museum is the first large-scale museum of that kind in Russia. "It is an absolutely new idea of an interactive museum," he said. The museum is designed to bring together different cultural traditions through the prism of Jewish culture, to develop ideas of tolerance and harmony. "The goal of this museum is to offer a creative and interactive platform for inter-cultural dialogue".

ACCIONA PRODUCCIONES Y DISEÑO



Moscow, Russia

- Migrations: World Map
- Migrations: Deep Dive
- Migrations: Epoch Dive
 - From Promised Land to Diaspora
 - Settlement in the Muslim West
 - Spread of Ashkenazi Culture
 - Spanish Diaspora
 - Into Eastern Europe
 - Russia Comes to the Jews of Poland
- Migrations: Yiddish Word Wall

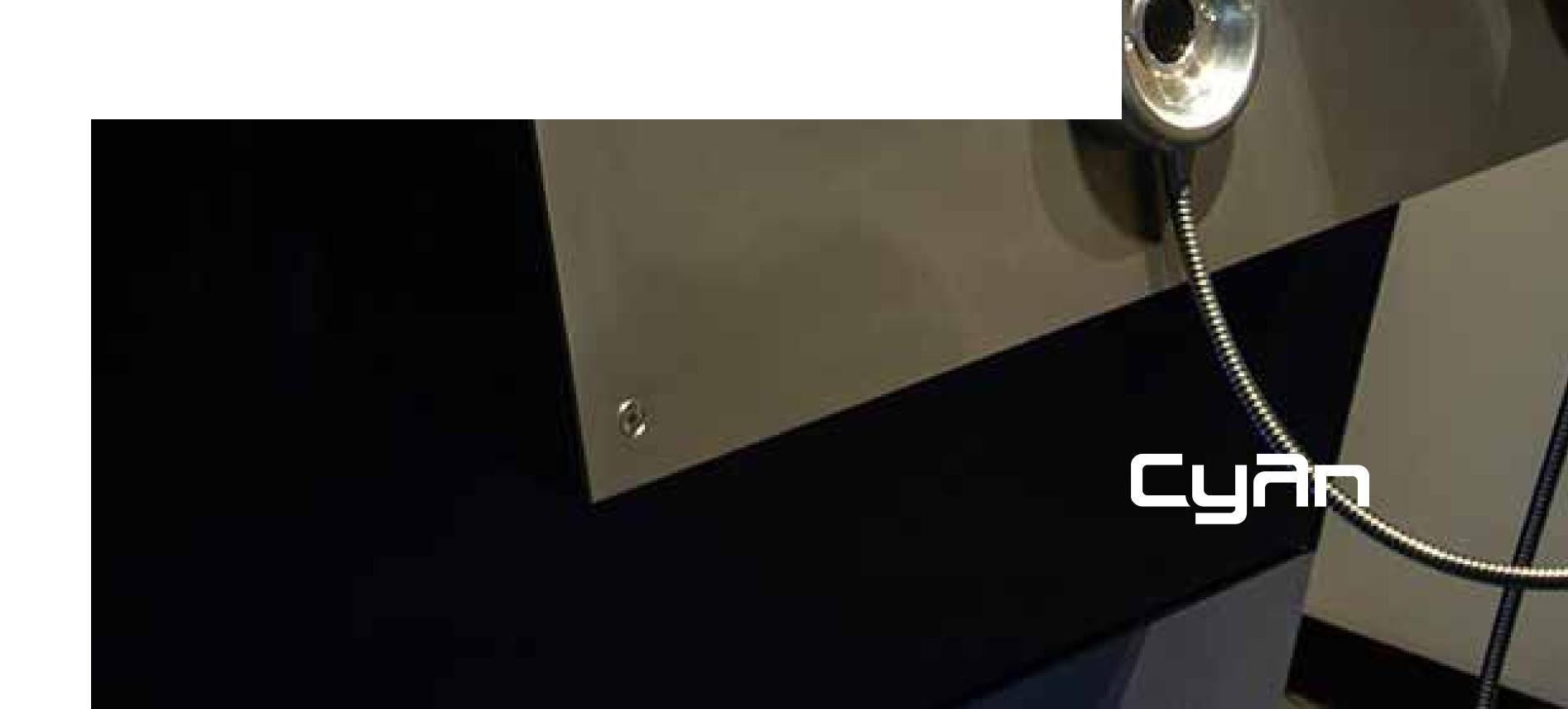
- Shtetl Discovery
 - Interactive Barrels
 - Lesson at Cheder
 - Sabbath Prayer at Home
 - Making a Living
 - Shtibl
 - Synagogue digital Torah scroll
- Storypath: Jewish Lives
 - Migrations
 - Cities
 - War and Revolution
 - Soviet Union
 - Great Patriotic War
 - Holocaust
 - Postwar

■ Storypath: Deep Dive stations

INTERACTIVITY

- Cities & Beyond: InteractiveTables
- Pauline Wengeroff
- Simon Dubnow
- Sholem Aleichem
- Leon Pinsker
- Empty table
- War & Revolution: Pillar Shards
- Pale
- Artist
- Parties
- Lenin
- Soviet: Star Table

- Great Patriotic War: InteractiveScrapbook
- Remembrance: Digital Books
- Perestroika: Diaspora Table
- Tolerance Center



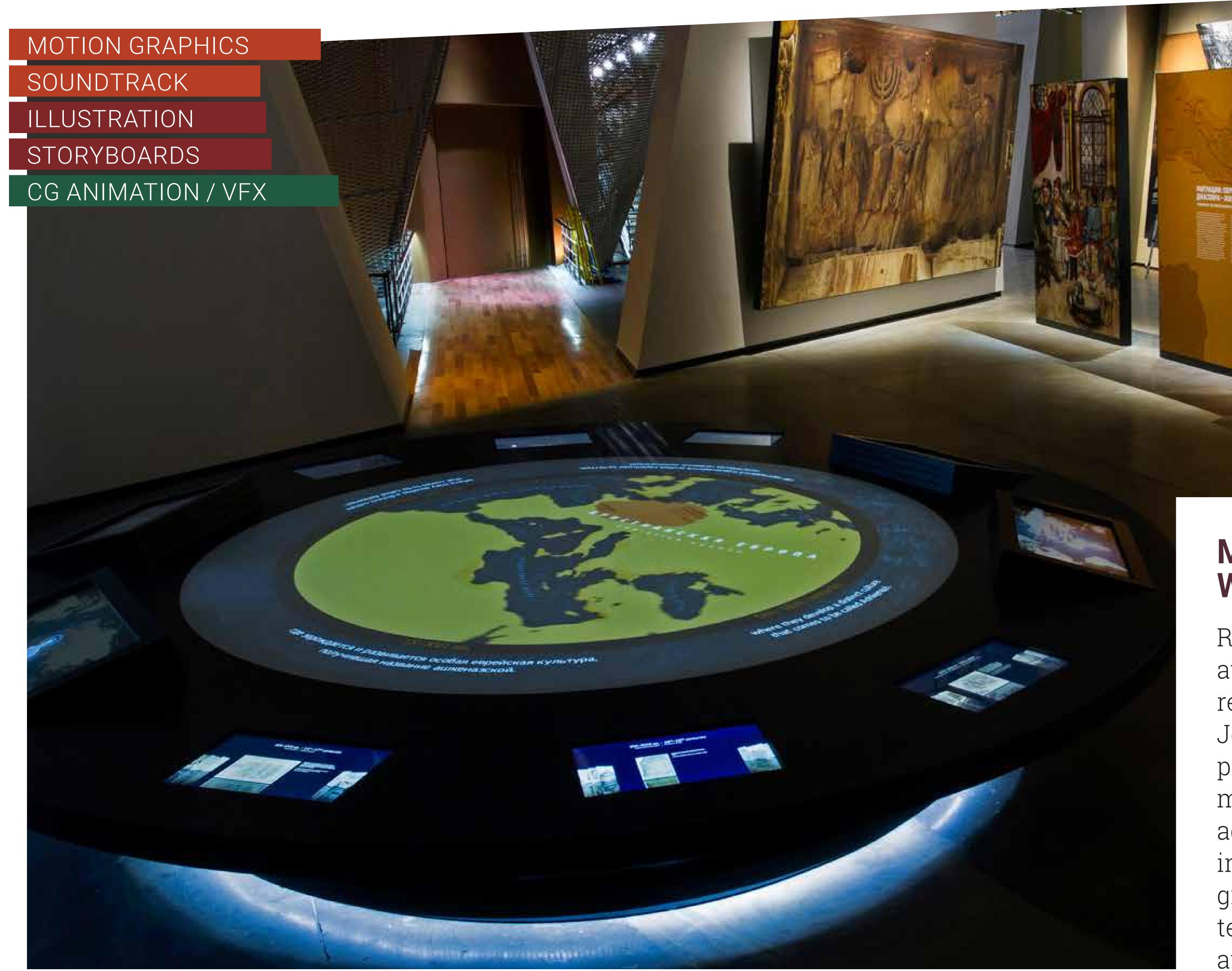
Moscow, Russia



This project was the biggest challenge that CYAN had faced up to that time.

CYAN participated in every phases of the project: early CGI visualizations, all interactive applications (29), large-scale unique installations (5), audiovisual productions, photography, reproduction of illustrations for the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, and the photography report of the opening ceremony and the exposition area.

Moscow, Russia



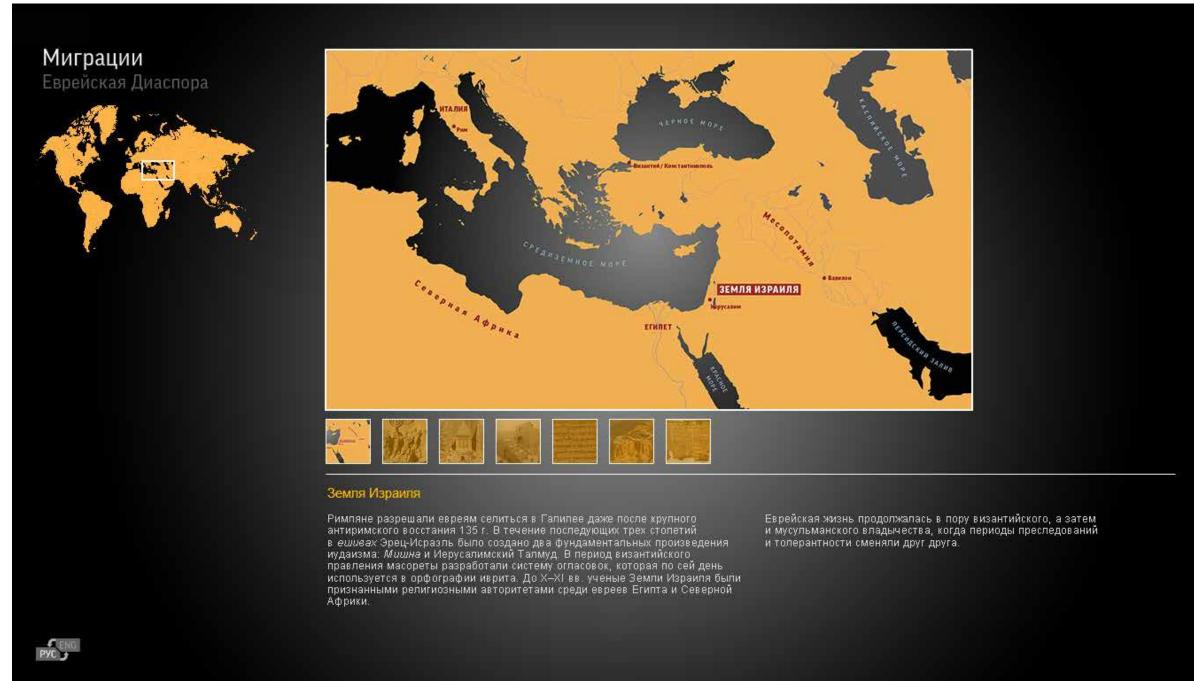
MIGRATIONS: WORLD MAP

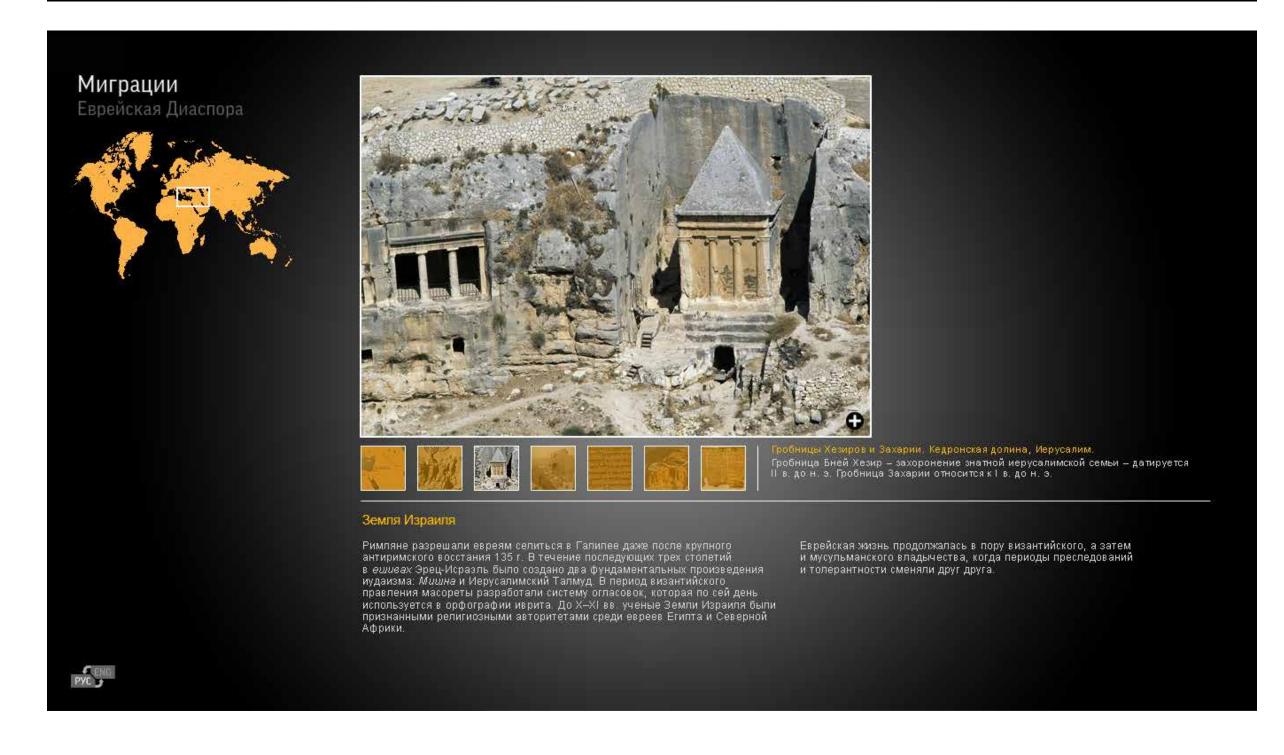
Round-shaped audiovisual production representing worldwide Jewish Diaspora, projecting animated maps and giving additional information in a timeline. Motion graphics is the main technique used in this application.



Moscow, Russia





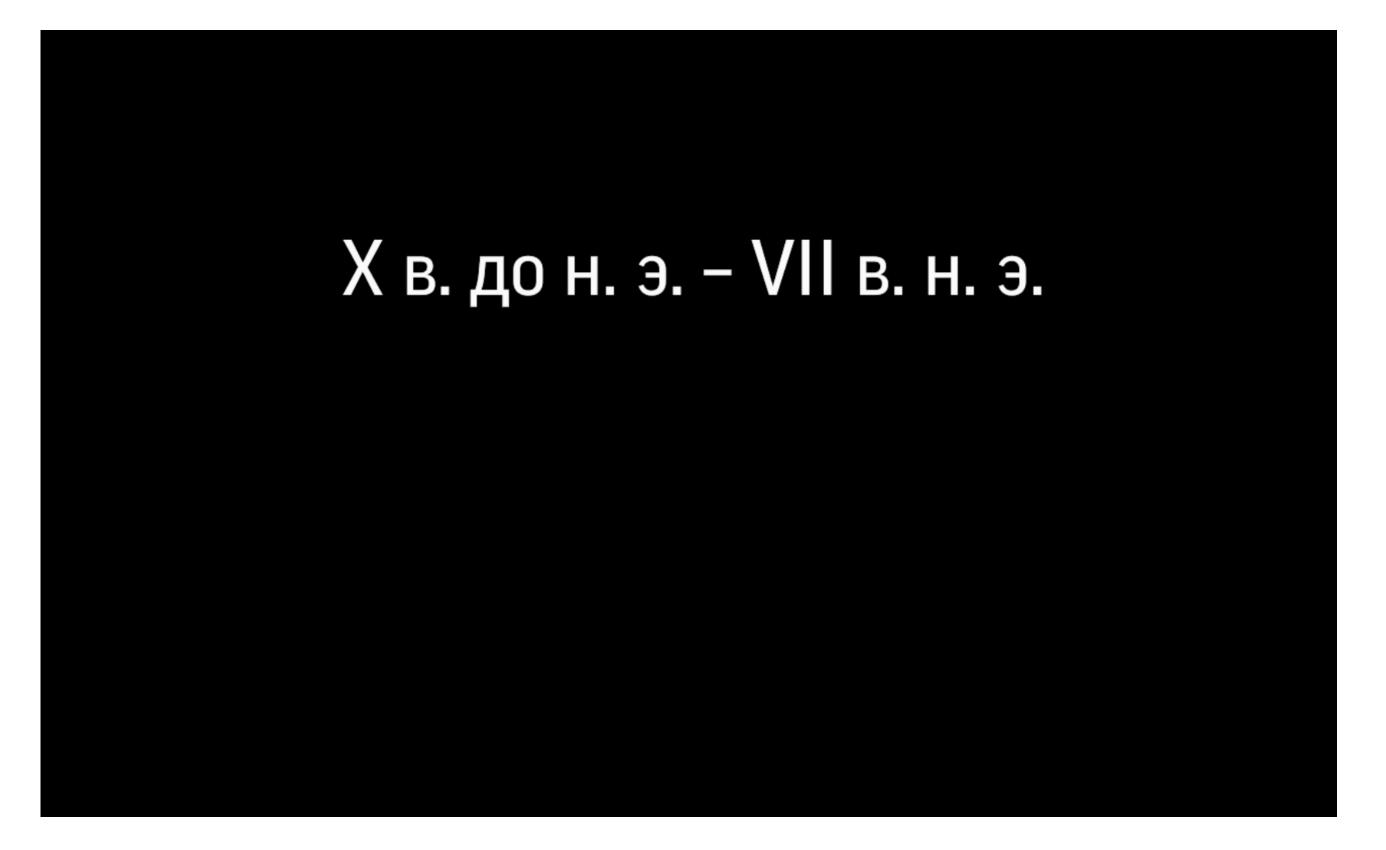


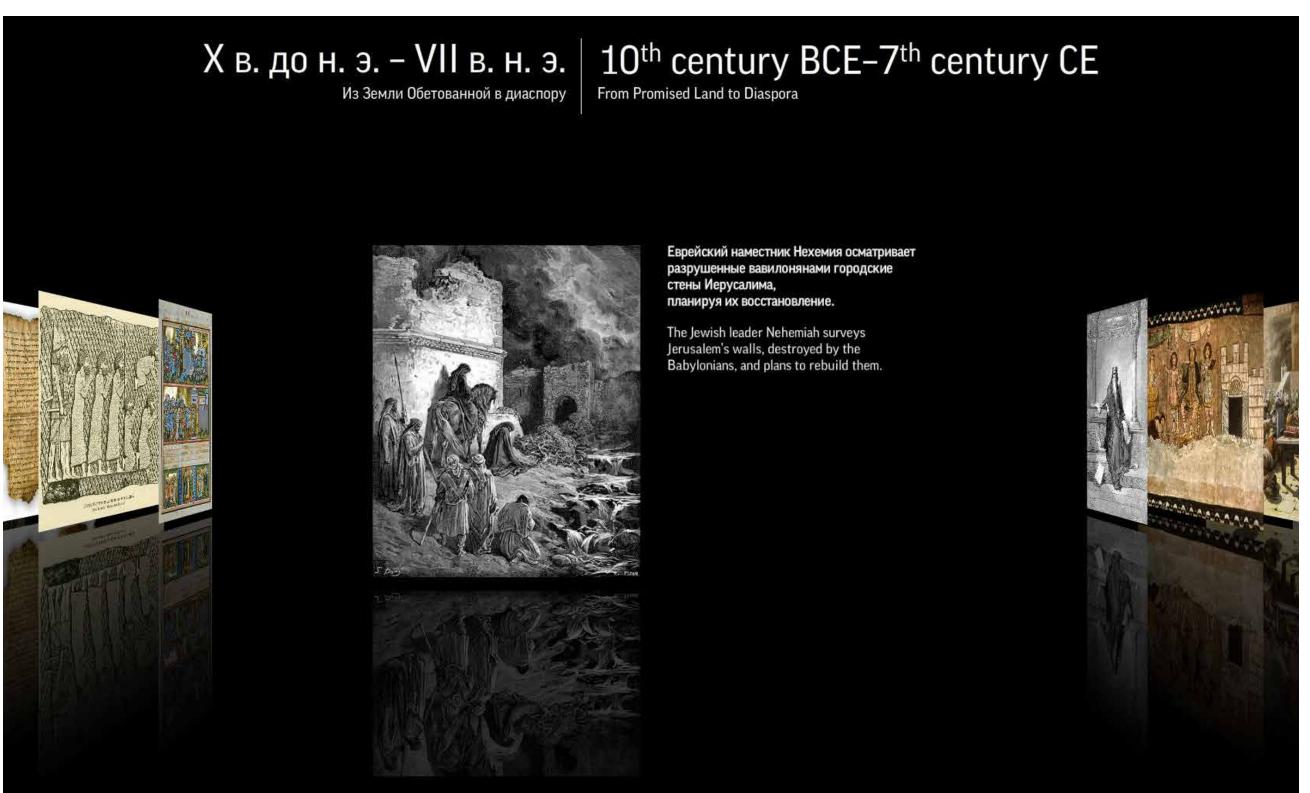


Moscow, Russia









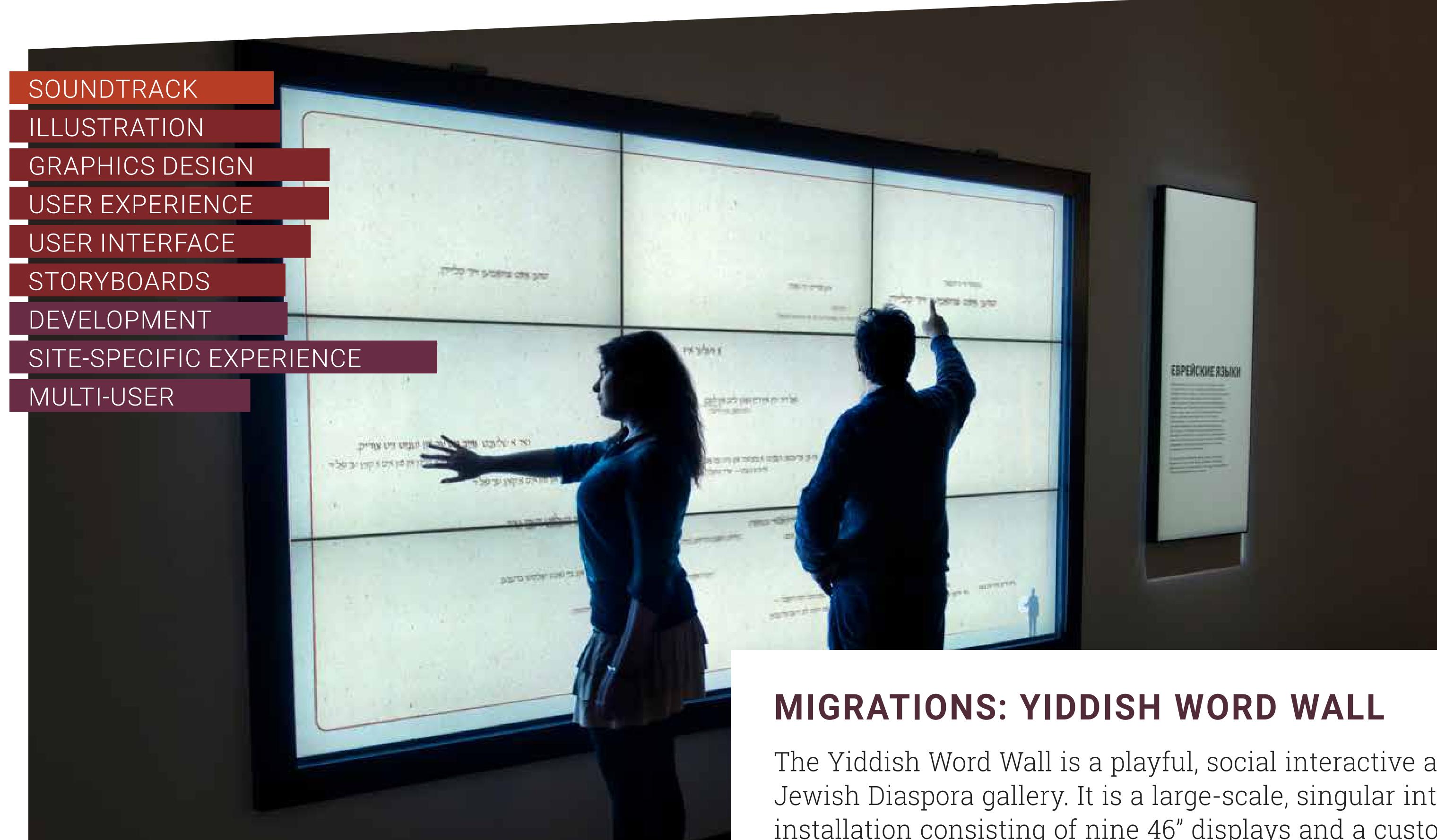
MIGRATIONS: EPOCH DIVE

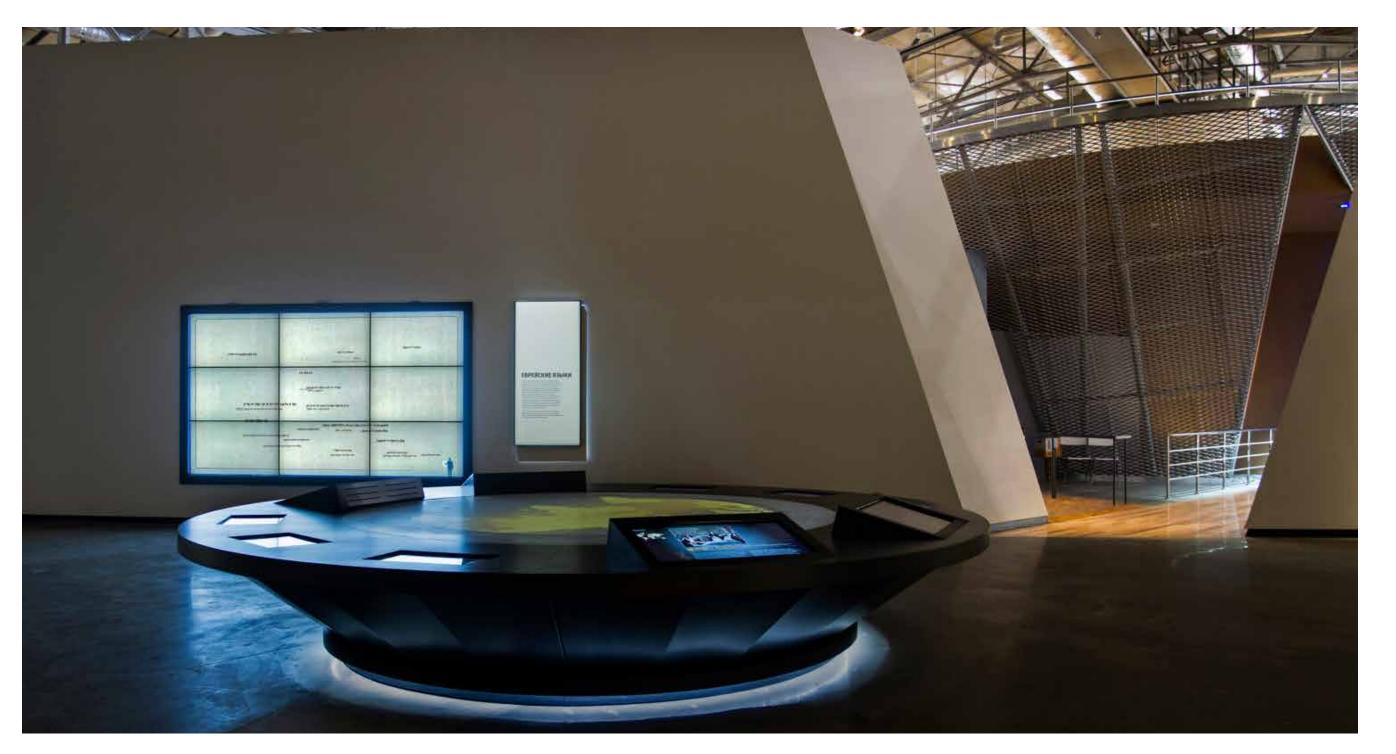
FROM PROMISED LAND TO DIASPORA / SETTLEMENT IN THE MUSLIM WEST / SPREAD OF ASHKENAZI CULTURE / SPANISH DIASPORA / INTO EASTERN EUROPE / RUSSIA COMES TO THE JEWS OF POLAND

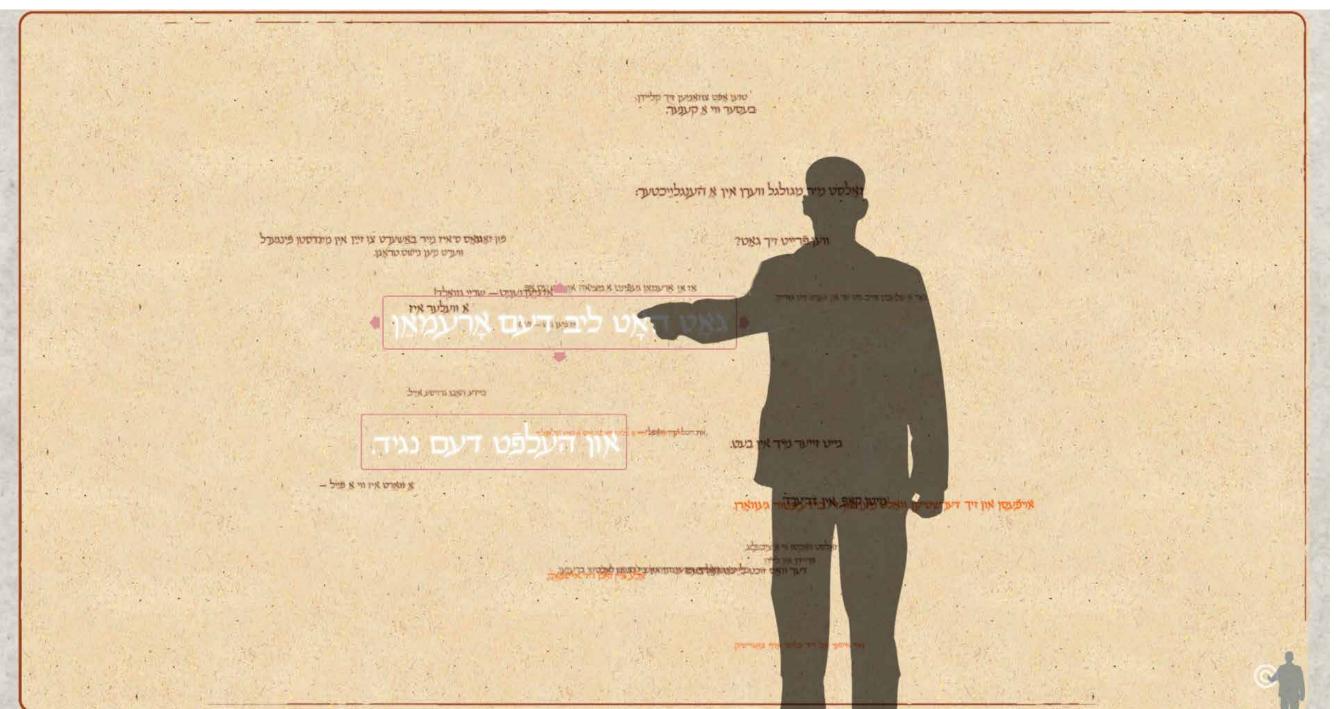
Six thematic applications offer information about the Jewish people throughout different epochs. Each application provides insight into Jewish History through an image-based slideshow.

DEVELOPMENT

Moscow, Russia









The Yiddish Word Wall is a playful, social interactive area in Jewish Diaspora gallery. It is a large-scale, singular interactive installation consisting of nine 46" displays and a custom built input interface. It encourages visitors to work together, or on their own, to join floating pieces of Yiddish proverbs. As two pieces are correctly joined together, visitor's efforts are rewarded by hearing the proverbs read aloud in Yiddish, as the Russian and English translations are revealed on screen.

Moscow, Russia









scenography elements.

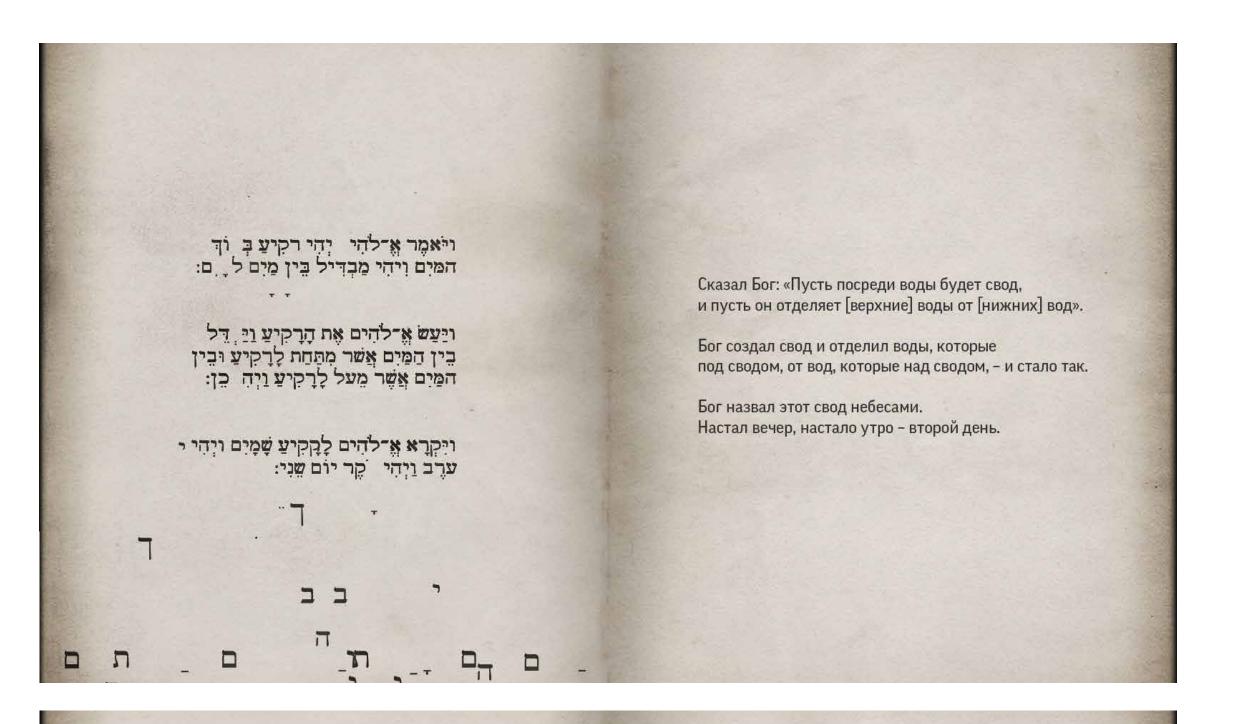
Moscow, Russia

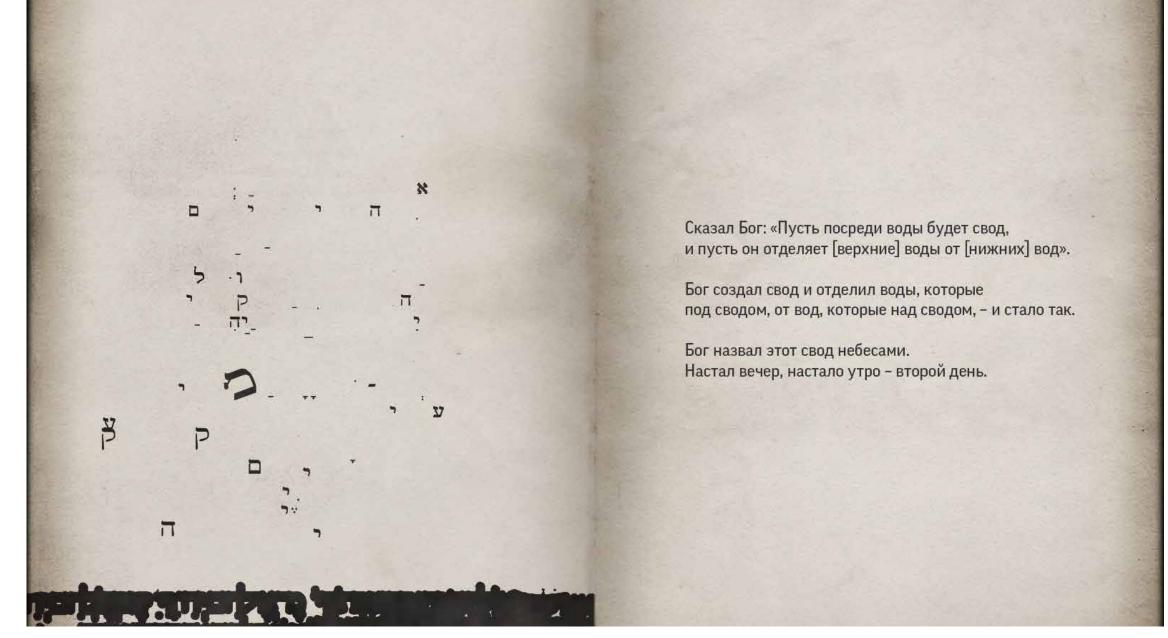


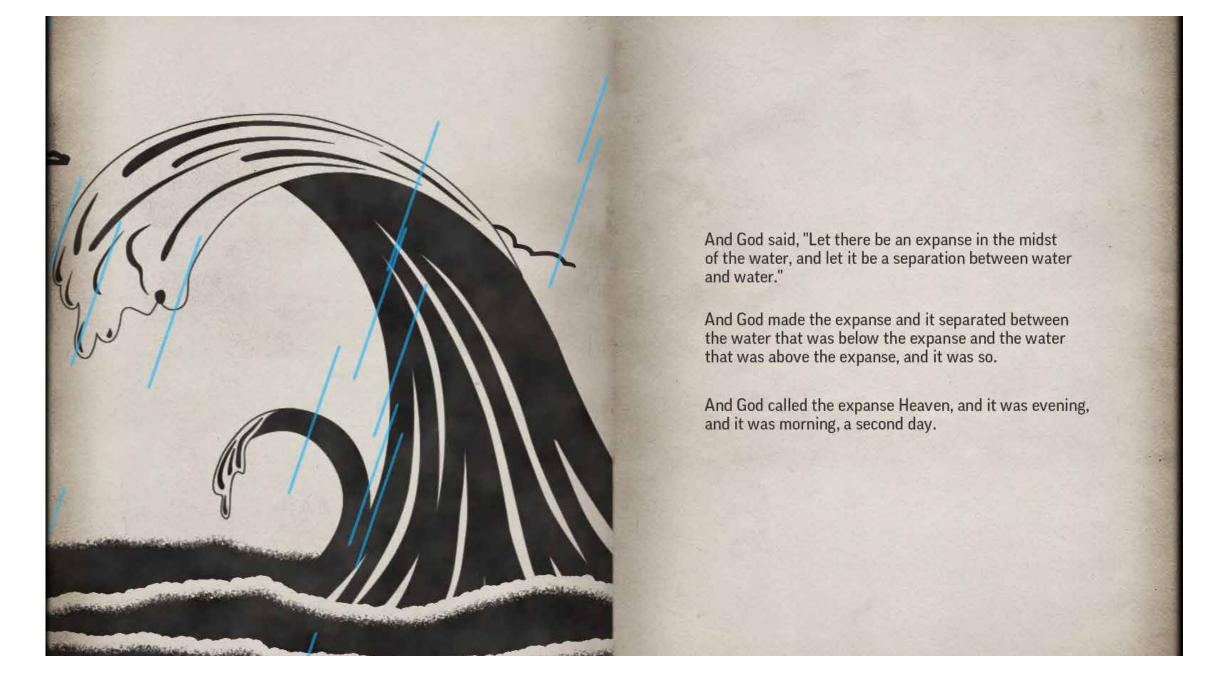


SHTETL DISCOVERY: LESSON AT CHEDER

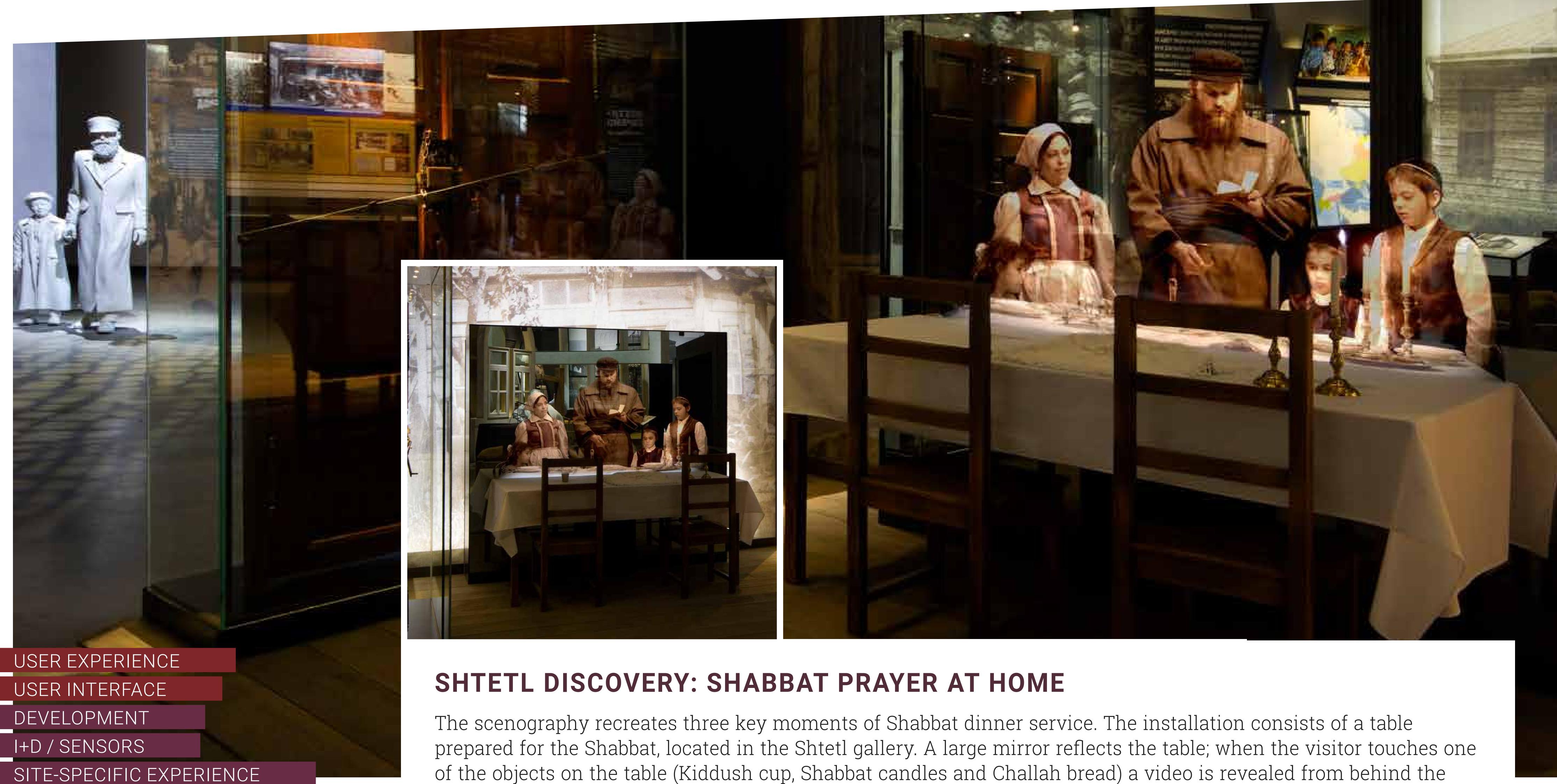
A typical schoolbook of the period, Cheder, shows the seven days of Creation with texts and animations. A rearprojection system and custom made gesture input mechanism was built into a molded resin, translucent book. As visitors gestures to turn the pages, the Hebrew text transforms into an animation illustrating the theme.







Moscow, Russia

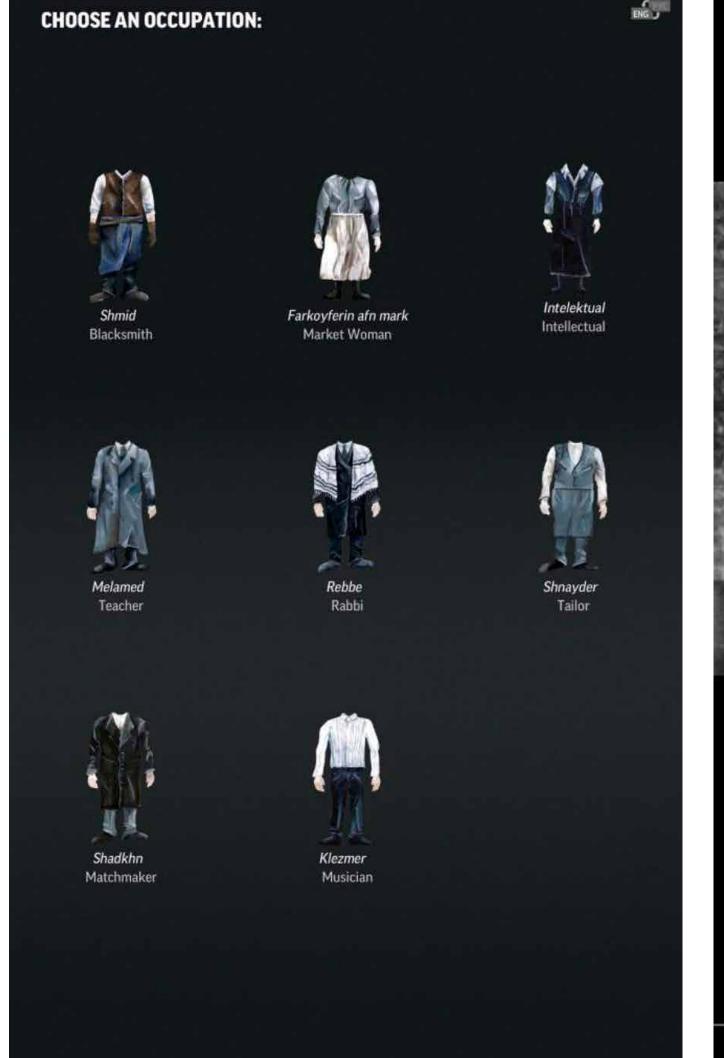


mirror showing a relevant part of Shabbat dinner service..

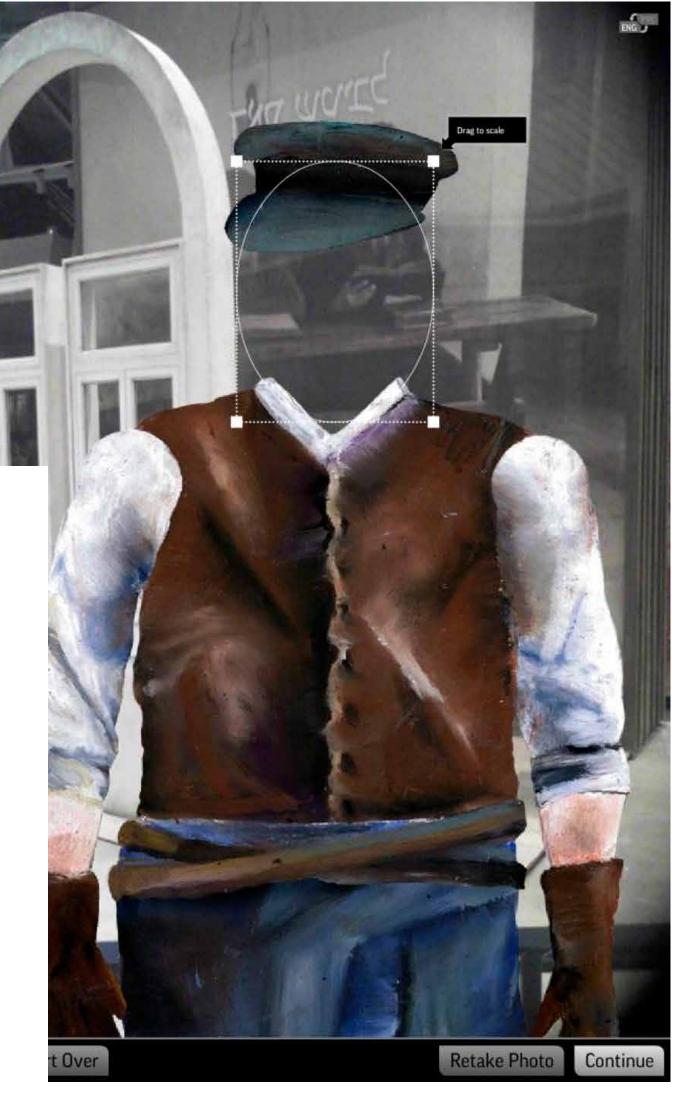
Moscow, Russia













SHTETL DISCOVERY: MAKING A LIVING

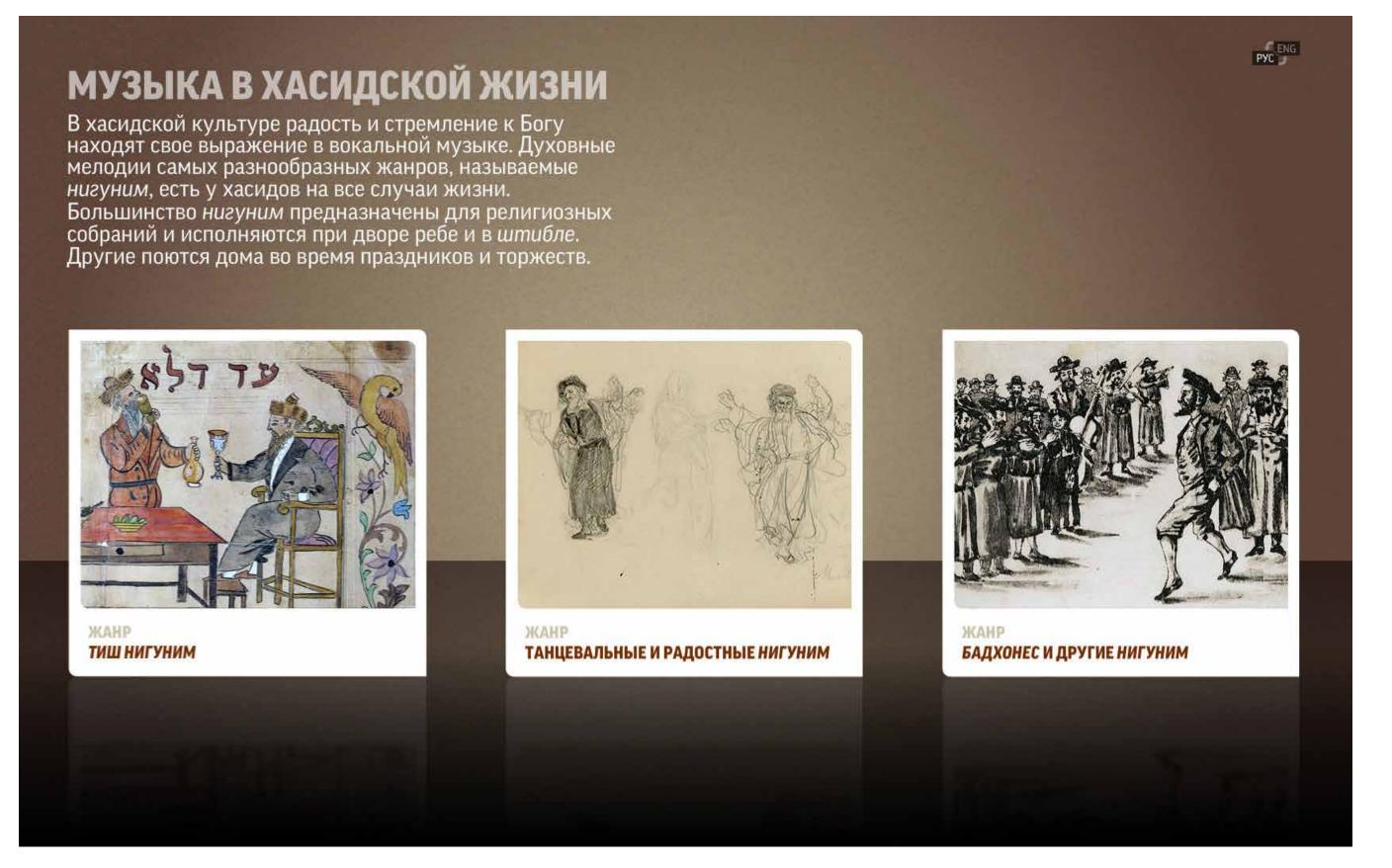
This playful, kinect-based activity is geared towards younger visitors. It explores community roles through the interactivity with a pre-rendered avatar. Interactive installation consists of a small touch screen selector, web camera, 65" display (behind a mirror) and a Kinect sensor. Located in the Shtetl gallery, the installation invites the visitor to incorporate his/her face into historical avatar representing one of the typical shtetl occupations. The avatar then replicates the visitor's gestures. Additionally, an image can then be printed out at the exit counter and taken home as a souvenir of the visit.

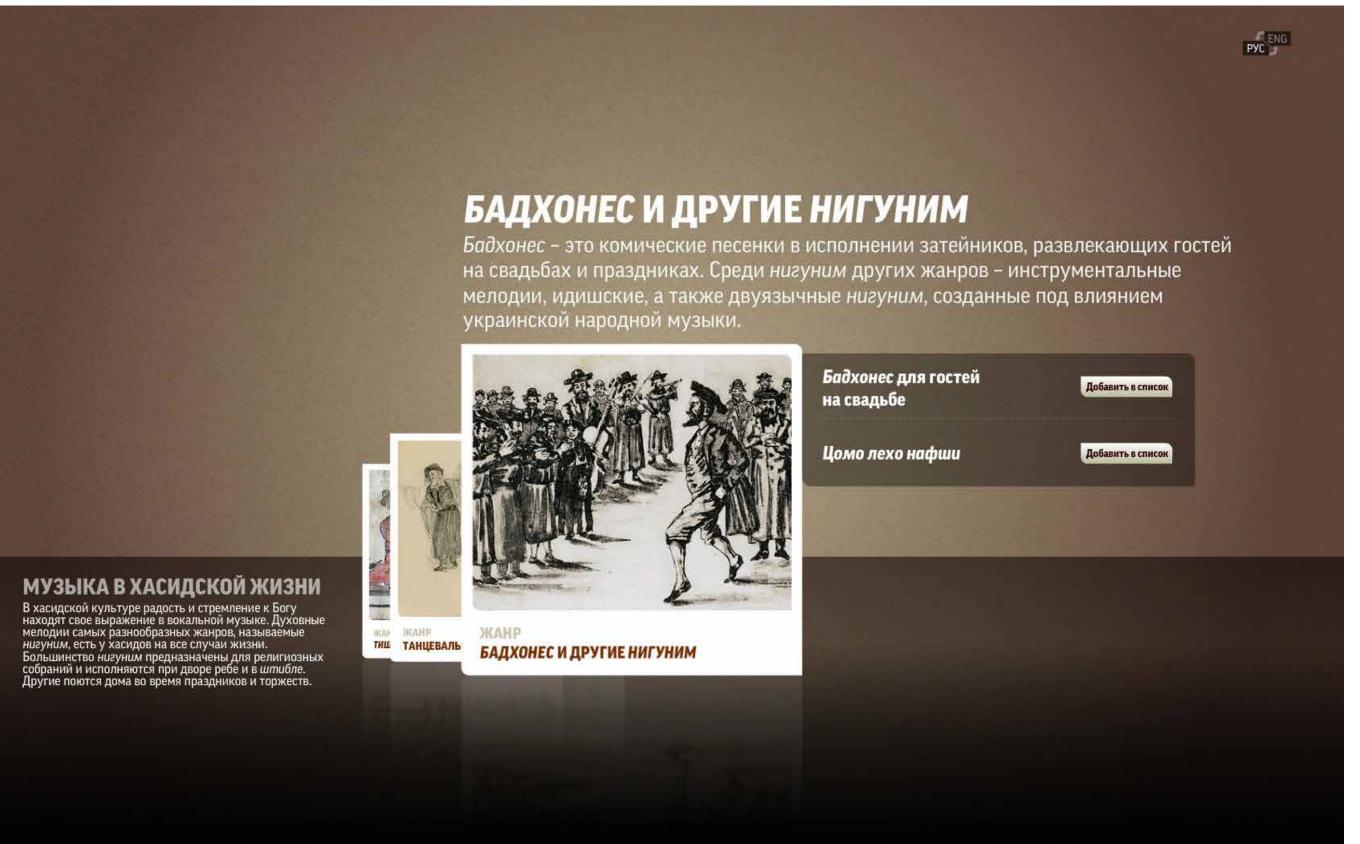
Moscow, Russia











SHTETL DISCOVERY: SHTIBL

This interactive music player offers selections from four musical genres typical of Hasidic culture. The visitors can listen to different themes, make playlists, download them or buy them at the Museum store. The installation underlines the centrality of music in Hasidic circles and demonstrates how worshippers expressed their spirituality.

Moscow, Russia

SHTETL DISCOVERY: SYNAGOGUE DIGITAL TORAHSCROLL

Interactive installation that allows the visitors to view a weekly Torah portions (Parashat) on a facsimile of a Torah scroll. The installation that consists of a piece of furniture containing a projector, an IR camera, an IR transmitter placed within the Yad (text pointer) and a sound system.

When the user touches the Torah calendar, with the digital Yad, the appropriate weekly reading portion slides in to view, simulating the traditional action of scrolling through the Torah. The audio of the selected text is heard. Parashat are proscribed weekly readings central to synchronizing synagogue services all over the world.



Moscow, Russia



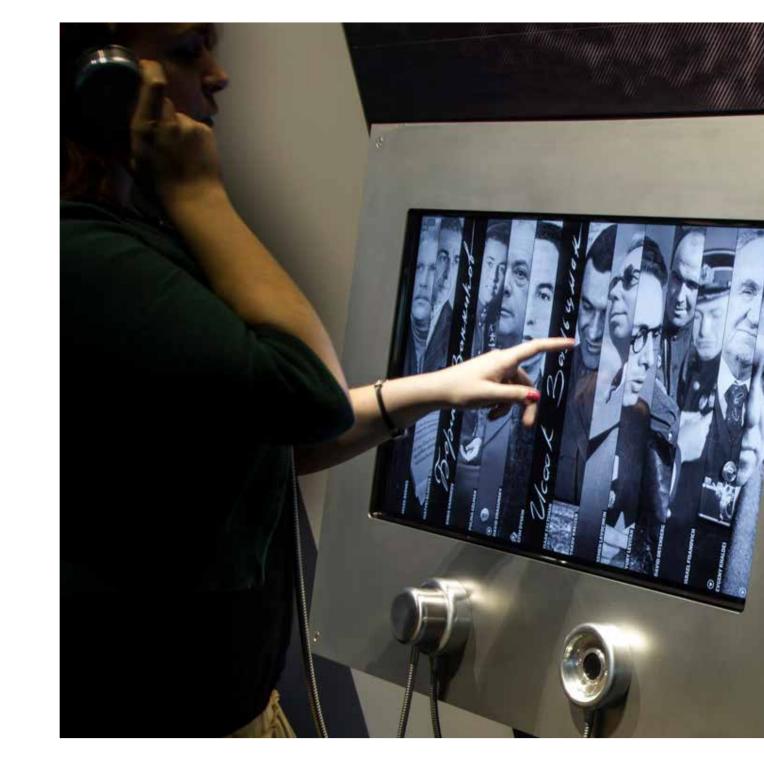


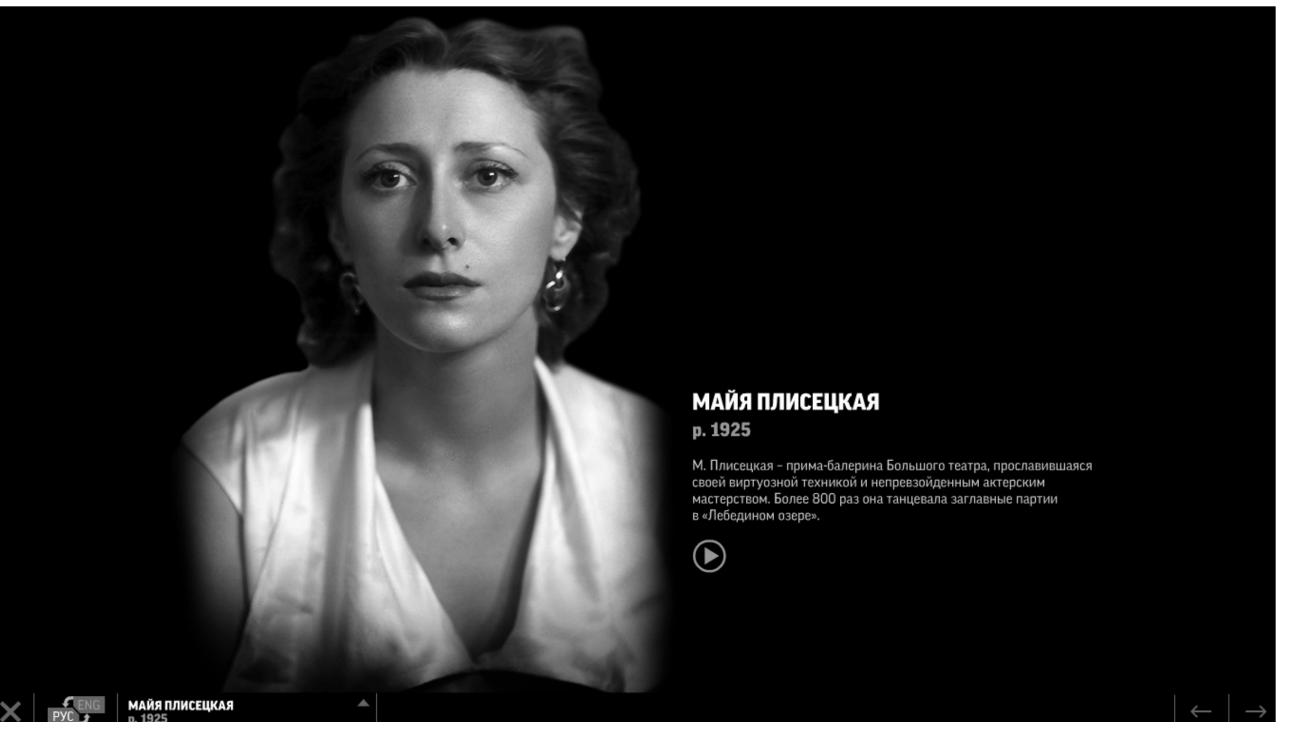


STORYPATH: JEWISH LIVES

7 PIECES: MIGATIONS, CITIES, WAR AND REVOLUTION, SOVIET UNION, GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, HOLOCAUST & POSTWAR.

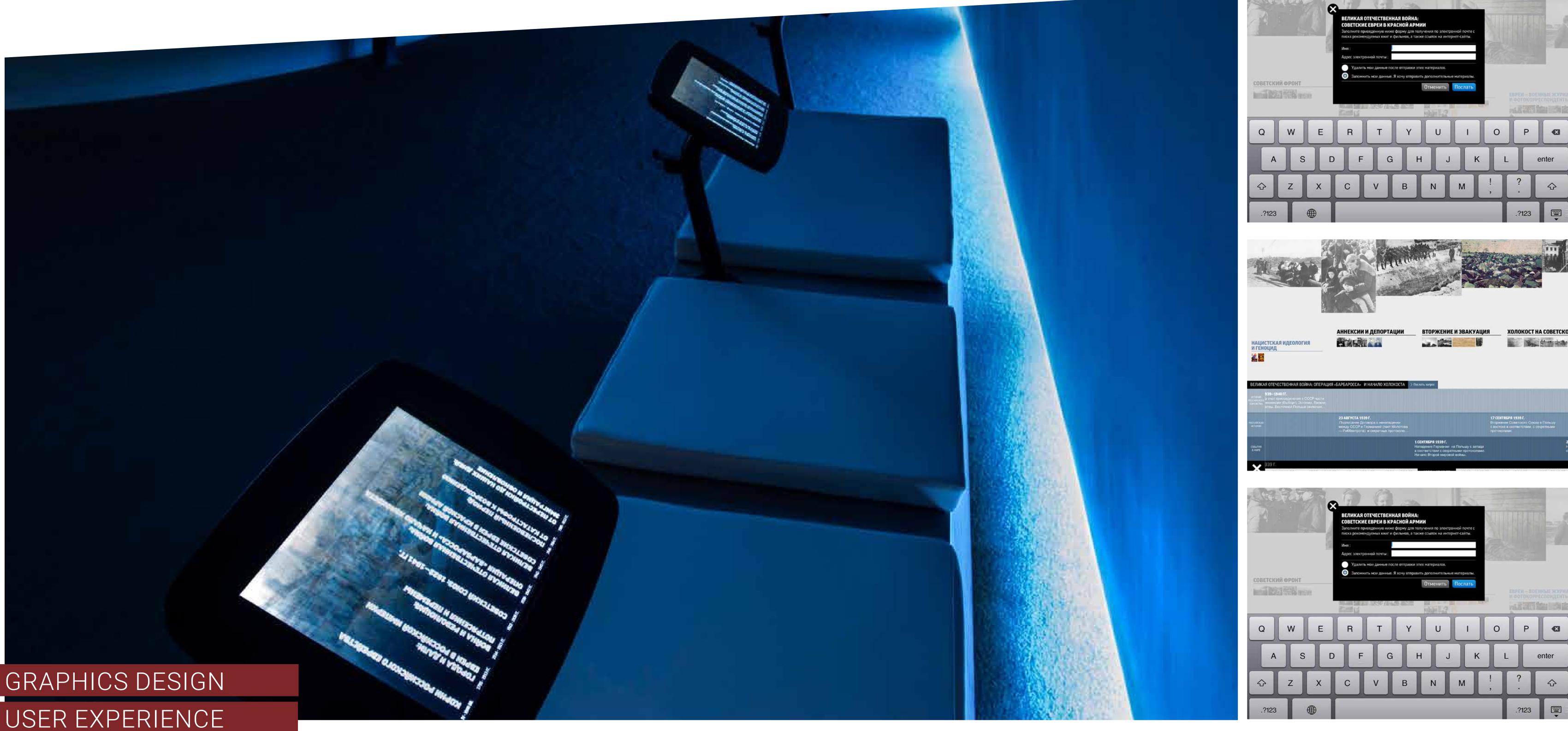
Seven screens, distributed along the Story Path, offer information about historical figures through short films and illustrated biographical texts. At each station, visitors learn about people of the period, both ordinary and extraordinary. The Jewish Lives stations present personal and deeply human stories.







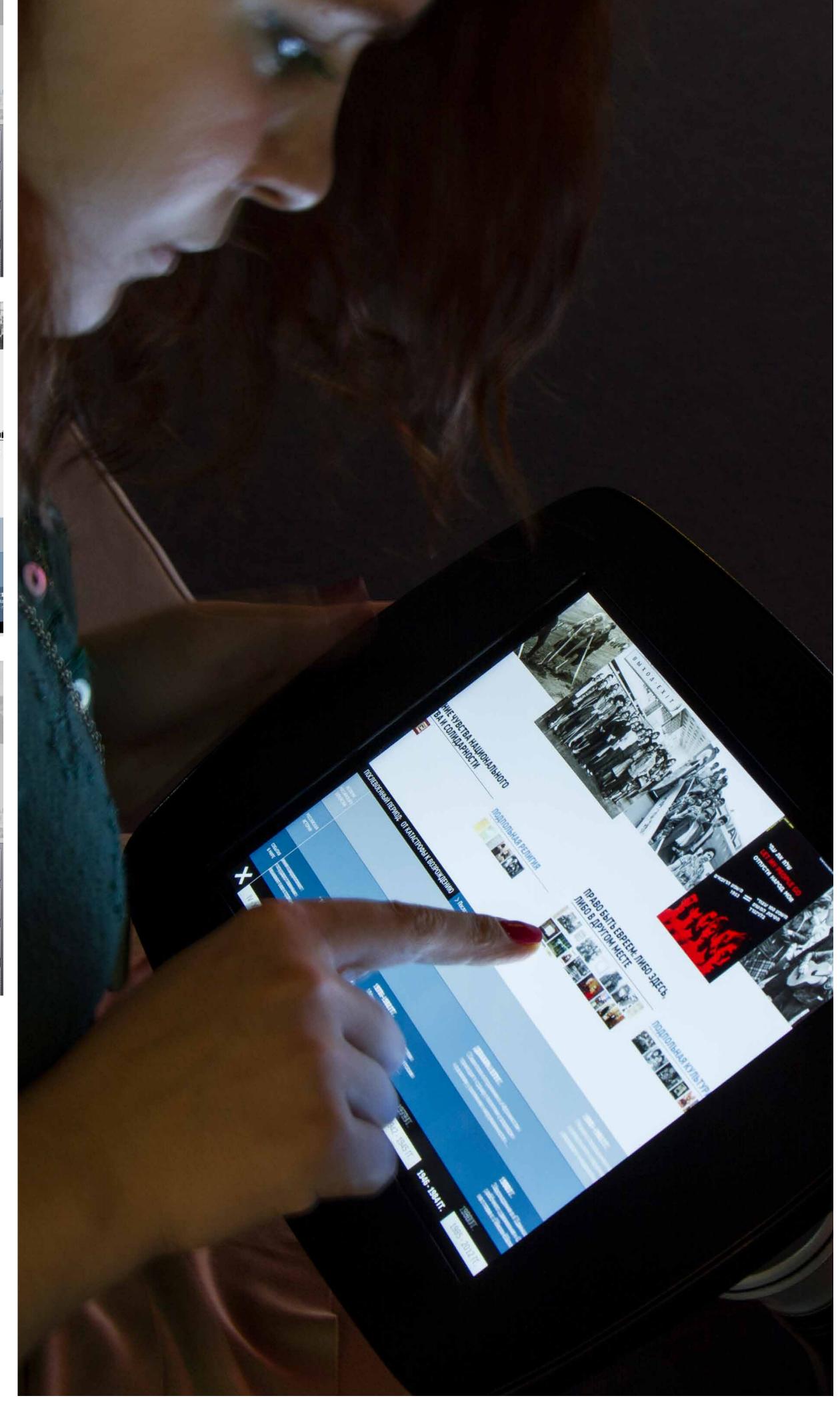
Moscow, Russia



STORYPATH: DEEP DIVE STATIONS

Presented on fifteen iPads, the application is repeated throughout the Museum. The iPads replicate the detailed timeline panels that run along the walls of the museum, thus giving visitors an opportunity to contextualize the theme of each gallery in a larger historical frame.

It also gives visitors an opportunity to email selected material and bibliographies to themselves, using a local net web services.



USER INTERFACE

STORYBOARDS

DEVELOPMENT

MOBILE

CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SITE-SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

Moscow, Russia









CITIES & BEYOND: INTERACTIVE TABLES

PAULINE WENGEROFF, SIMON DUBNOW, SHOLEM ALEICHEM, LEON PINSKER

Visitors can sit down at one of 5 tables in the famous café, from the turn of the previous century. Each table is hosted by a cast of a seated, historical figure. The visitors can explore their contributions by interacting with the animated objects projected onto the table. As the visitor learns about their subject, they may be presented with a short poll designed to reinforce the comprehension of the information. Historical results of the poll can also be viewed.

From time to time, the café tables and the entire gallery freeze and dramatically synchronize for a projection of destructive event, recalling the pogrom the café was subjected to in the early 20th century.

Moscow, Russia



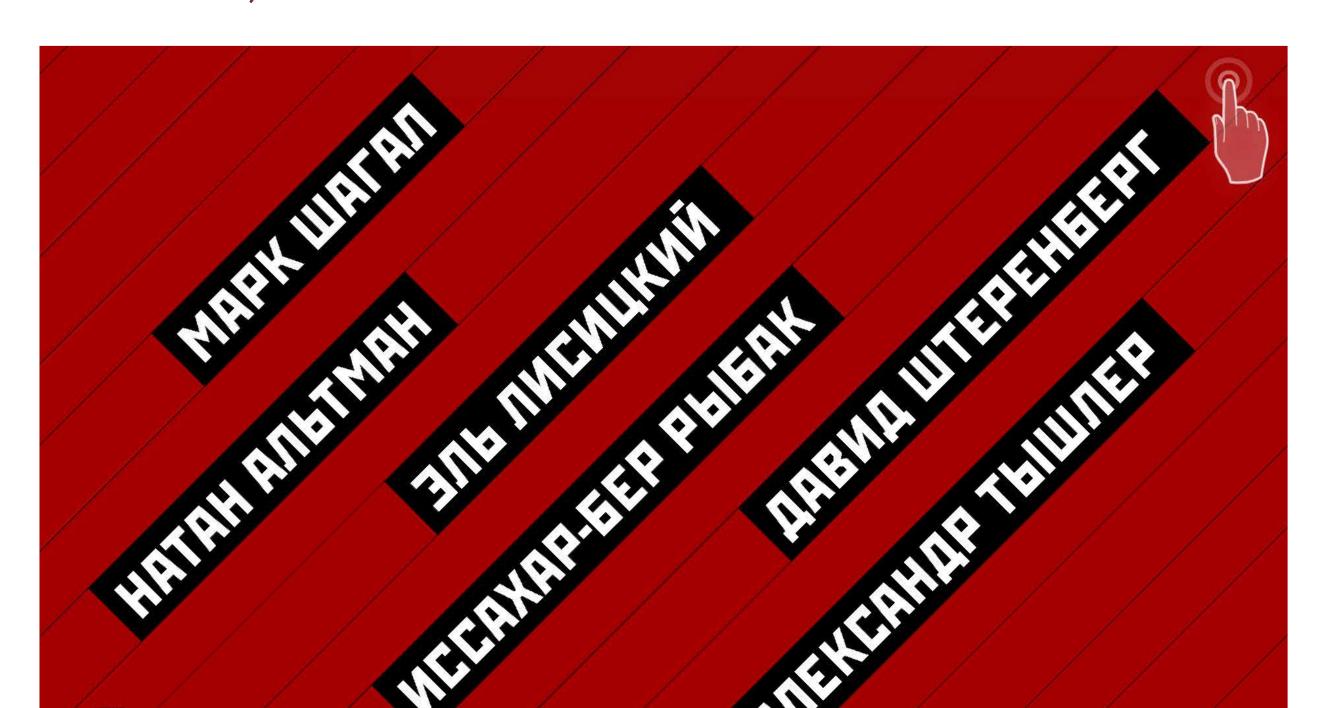
WAR & REVOLUTION: PILLAR SHARDS PALE

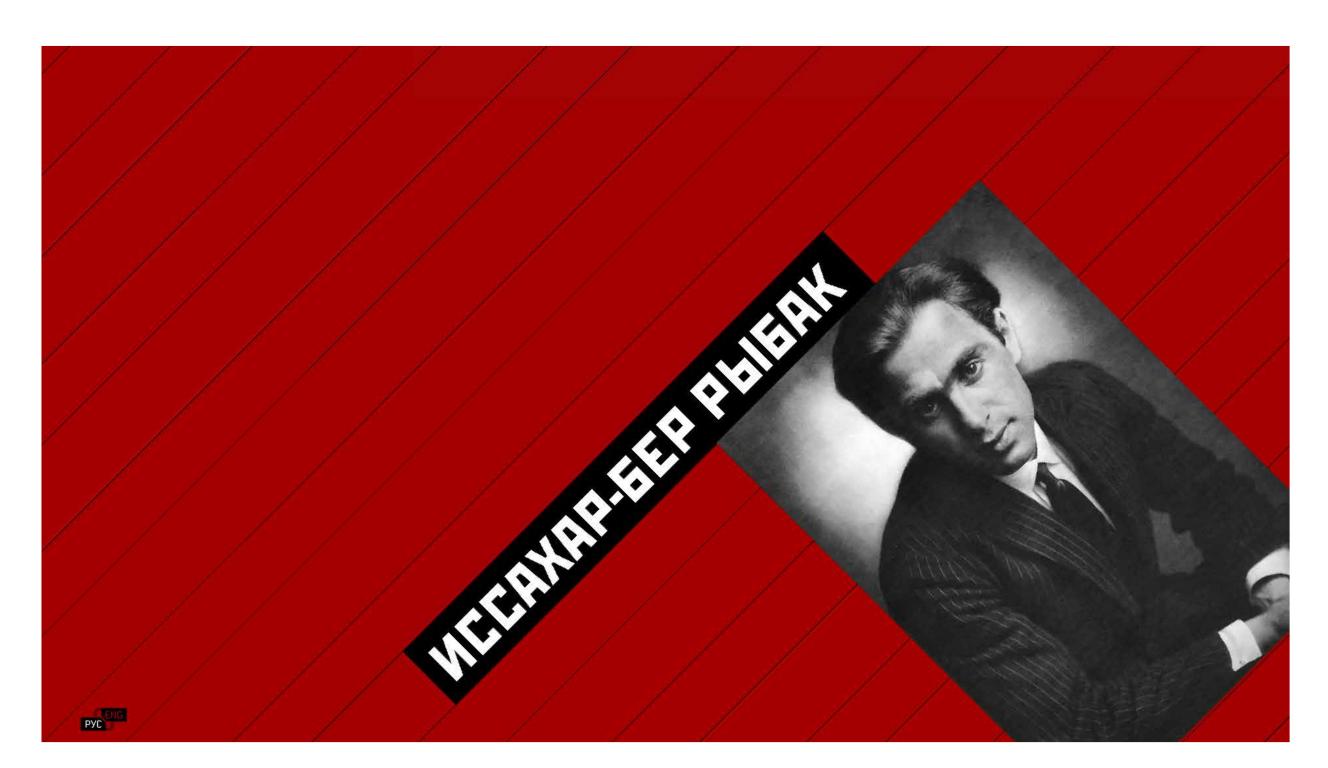
The screen allows the user to move through a devastated streetscape based on an a historical photograph, using a 3D cutout animation technic. The destroyed cityscape reveals artworks of Marc Chagall, from the WWI series that represents destruction of the Pale and the influence it had on Chagall's art.





Moscow, Russia







WAR & REVOLUTION: PILLAR SHARDS **ARTISTS**

Designed based on constructivist aesthetics, the Artists Shard is set in the War and Revolution gallery of the Museum. It showcases works and information of six renowned Russian artists. The visitor can select one of the artists and see their portrait, paintings and brief biography.





GRAPHICS DESIGN



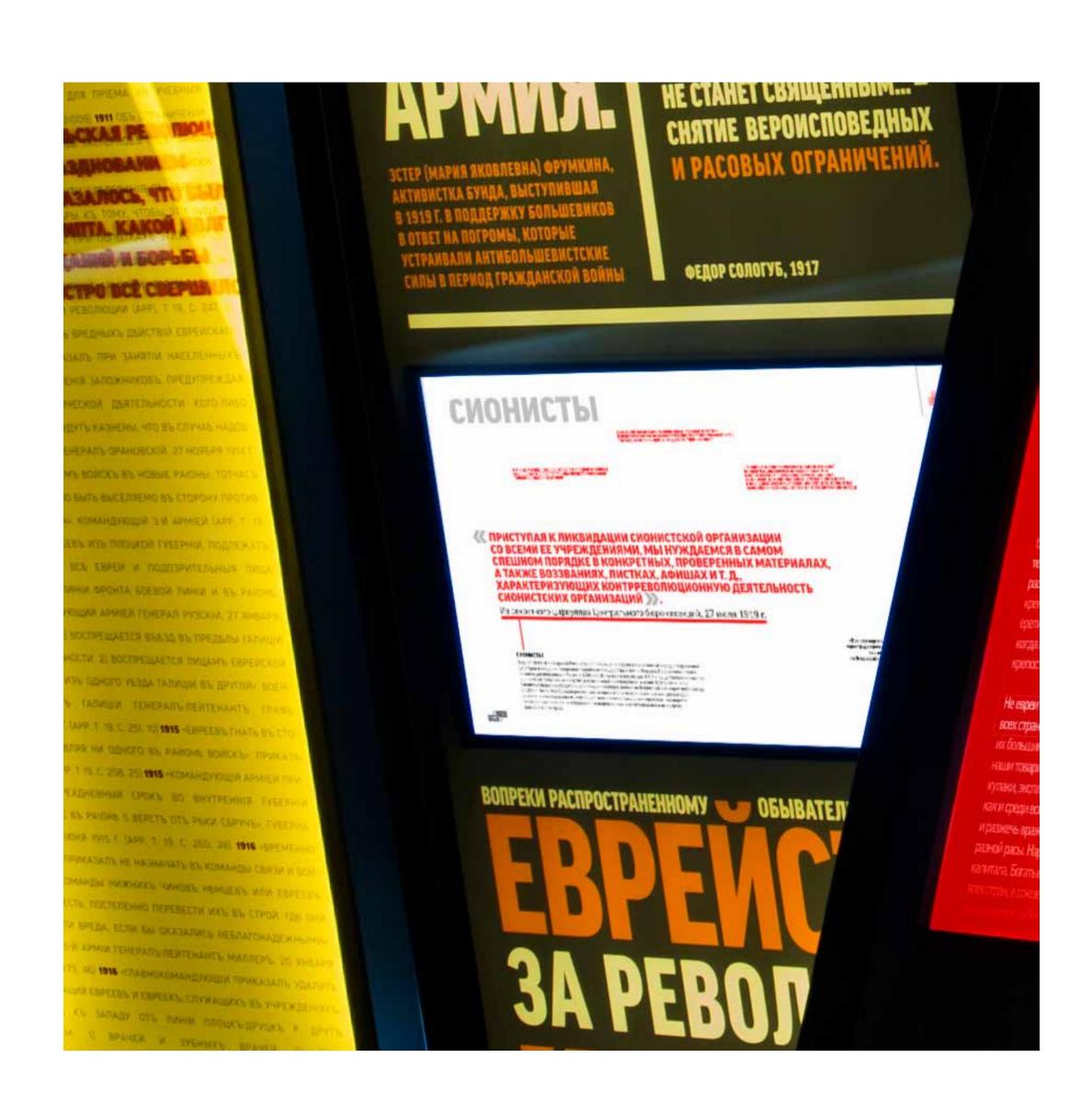
Moscow, Russia

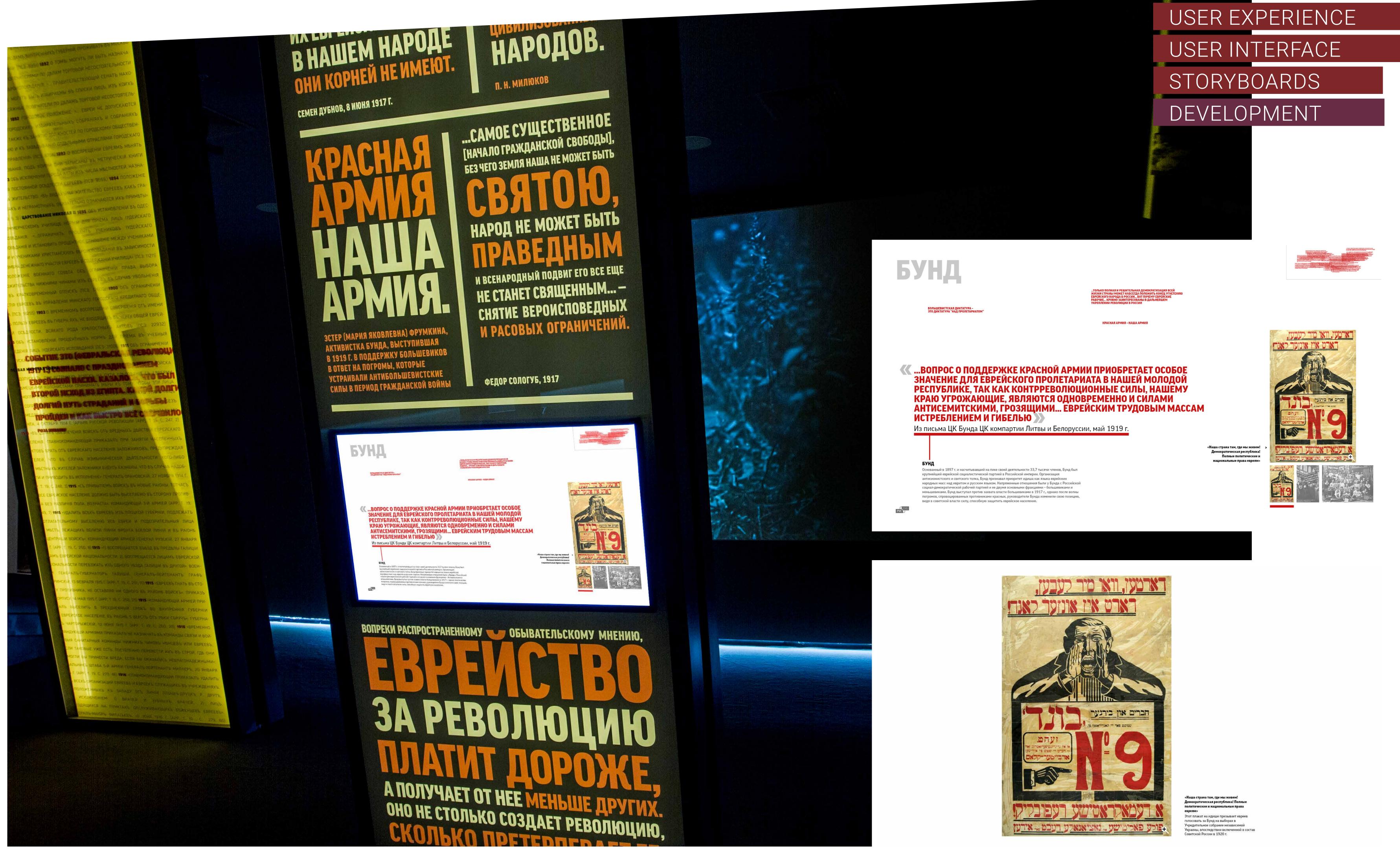


GRAPHICS DESIGN

WAR & REVOLUTION: PILLAR SHARDS PARTIES

Set in the War and Revolution gallery, this interactive details the political complexity of the times, focusing on various Jewish Political parties: Dund, Cadets, Areynikte, Folks, Poale and Zion. The interface design makes use of a floating info cloud scheme to better reflect the sense of chaos and plurality, typical of the period.

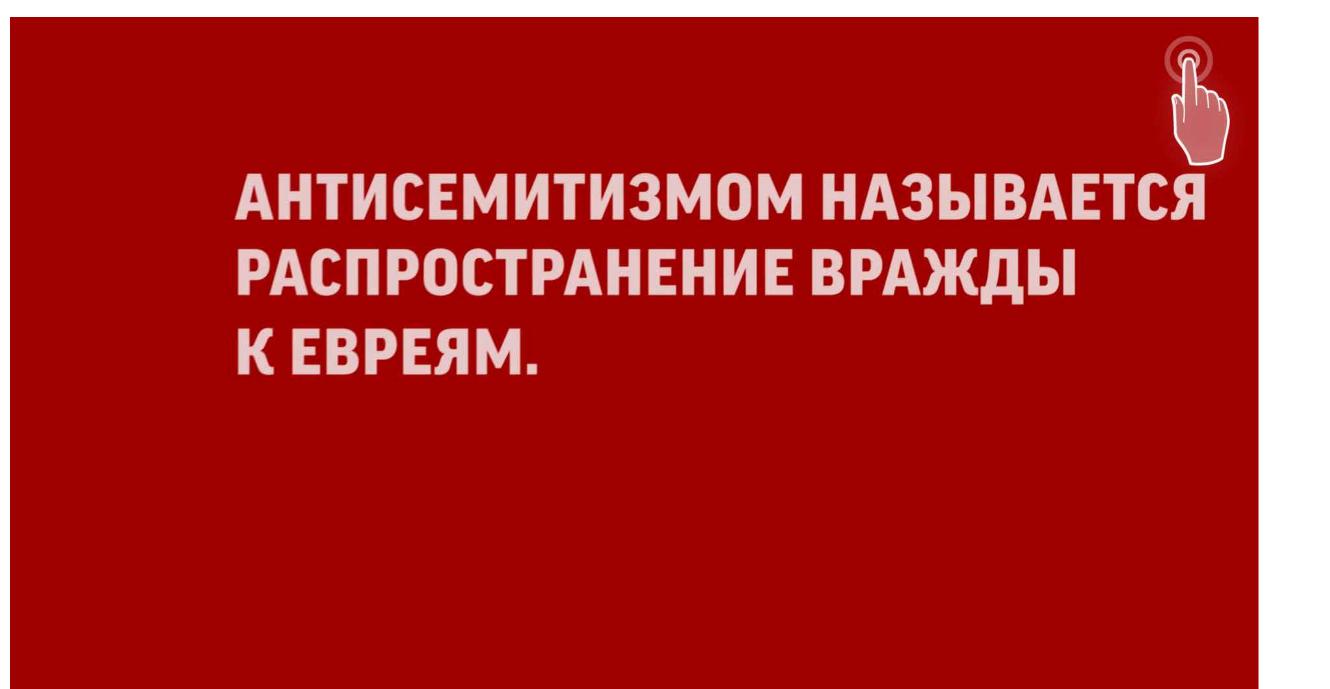




Moscow, Russia



GRAPHICS DESIGN



Антисемитизмом называется распространение вражды к евреям. Когда проклятая царская монархия доживала свое последнее время, она старалась натравить темных рабочих и крестьян на евреев. Царская полиция в союзе с помещиками и капиталистами устраивала еврейские погромы. Ненависть измученных нуждой рабочих и крестьян помещики и капиталисты старались направить на евреев. И в других странах приходится видеть нередко, что капиталисты разжигают вражду к евреям, чтобы засорить глаза рабочего, чтобы отвлечь их взоры от настоящего врага трудящихся – от капитала. Вражда к евреям держится прочно только там, где кабала помещиков и капиталистов создала беспросветную темноту рабочих и крестьян. Только совсем темные, совсем забитые люди могут верить лжи и клевете, распространяемой против евреев. Это – остатки старого крепостного времени, когда попы заставляли сжигать еретиков на кострах, когда существовало рабство крестьян, когда народ был задавлен и безгласен. Эта старая крепостническая темнота проходит. Народ становится зрячим.

Не евреи враги трудящихся. Враги рабочих – капиталисты всех стран. Среди евреев есть рабочие, труженики их большинство. Они наши братья по угнетению капиталом, наши товарищи по борьбе за социализм. Среди евреев есть кулаки, эксплуататоры, капиталисты, как и среди русских, как и среди всех наций. Капиталисты стараются посеять и разжечь вражду между рабочими разной веры, разной нации разной расы. Народ нерабочий держится силой и властью капитала. Богатые евреи, как и богатые русские, как и богачи всех стран, в союзе друг с другом, давят, гнетут, грабят,

«О погромной травле евреев»

а граммофонную пластинку. В своей речи он выступает против антисемитизма и еврейских погромов. Март 1919 г.

WAR & REVOLUTION: PILLAR SHARDS LENIN

This interactive shows and extensive textual extract from Lenin's famous speech focused on the rights of the Jewish people, in the emerging Soviet Union. Key phrases of the speech are highlighted for interaction. Once selected the excerpt is annotated for historical context and significance.

Антисемитизмом называется распространение вражды к евреям. Когда проклятая царская монархия доживала свое последнее время, она старалась натравить темных рабочих и крестьян на евреев. Царская полиция в союзе с помещиками и капиталистами устраивала еврейские погромы. Ненависть измученных нуждой рабочих и крестьян помещики и капиталисты старались направить на евреев. И в других странах приходится видеть нередко, что капиталисты разжигают вражду к евреям, чтобы засорить глаза рабочего, чтобы отвлечь их взоры от настоящего врага трудящихся – от капитала. Вражда к евреям держится прочно Антисемитские расправы Гражданской войны Ленин ставит в один только там, где кабала помещиков и капиталистов создала беспросветную темноту рабочих и крестьян. Только совсем беспрецедентного в истории России уровня насилия. В ходе погромов были убиты или скончались от ран от 50 до 200 тысяч евреев. темные, совсем забитые люди могут верить лжи и клевете, распространяемой против евреев. Это – остатки старого крепостного времени, когда попы заставляли сжигать еретиков на кострах, когда существовало рабство крестьян, когда народ был задавлен и безгласен. Эта старая крепостническая темнота проходит. Народ становится зрячим. Не евреи враги трудящихся. Враги рабочих – капиталисты





Moscow, Russia





SOVIET: STAR TABLE

This unique installation incorporates a multi-projector high resolution system, projecting on a 7.5 meter starhuge, non-rectangular surface was developed to provide touch input that allows up to 10 users to interact both with content and each other.

The interconnected, floating grid interface represents prominent figures of the Russian Jewish community throughout history. shaped table. A highly complex, custom solution for this—Visitors select and drag thumbnail portraits to learn more about each individual. Additionally, a preprogrammed "interruption" event takes control of the entire gallery and the central table for a high impact audiovisual show.

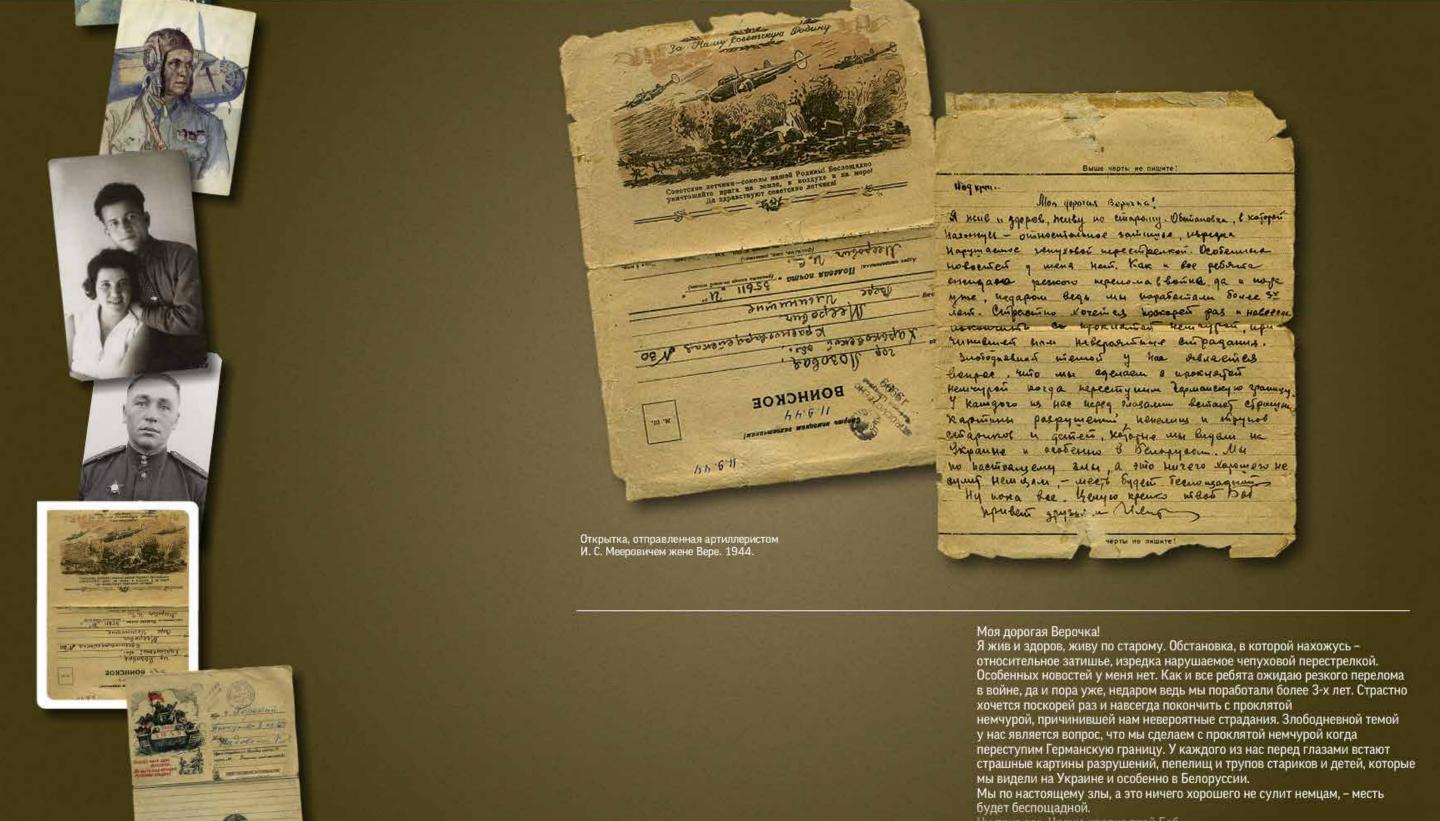
MULTI-USER

Moscow, Russia





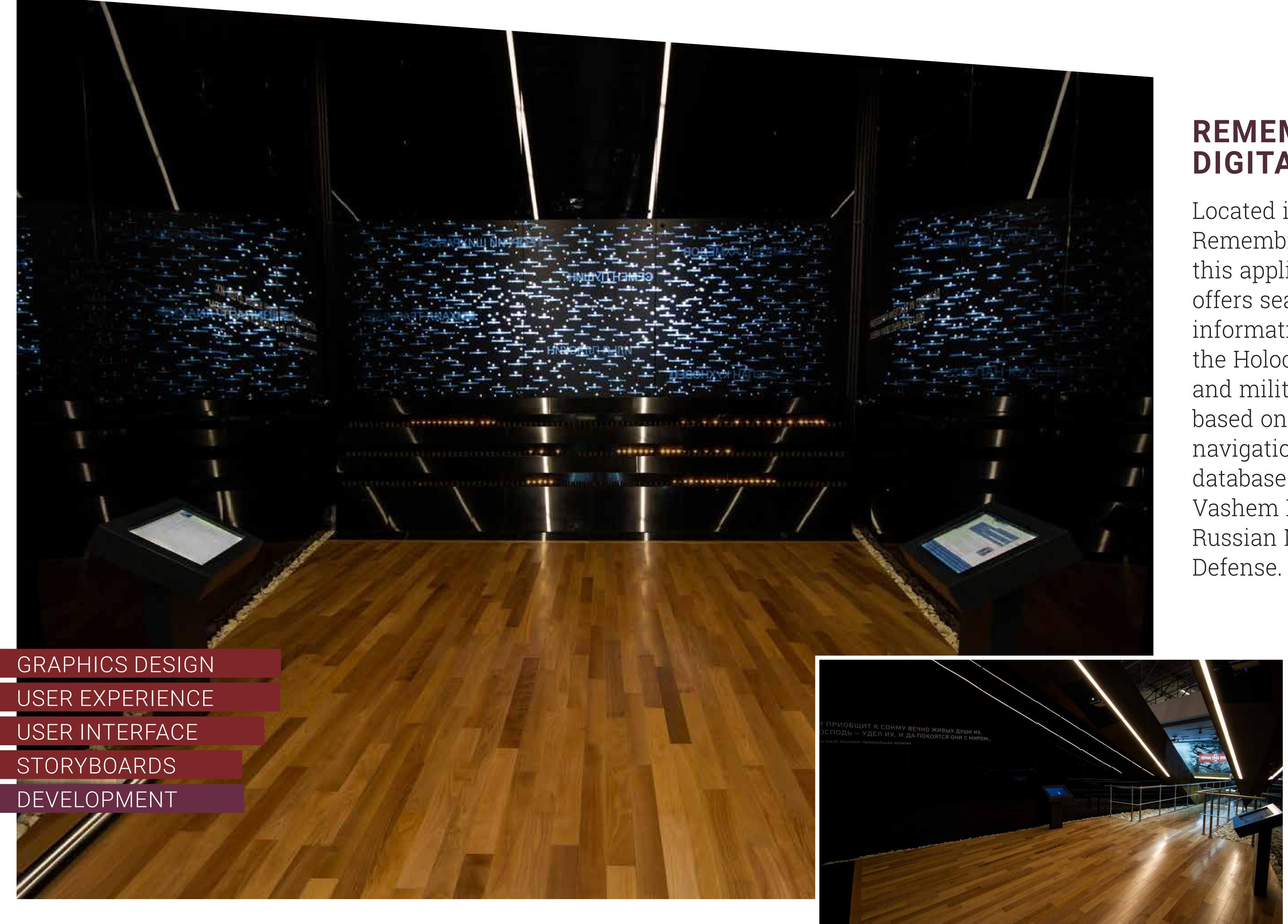




GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR: INTERACTIVE SCRAPBOOK

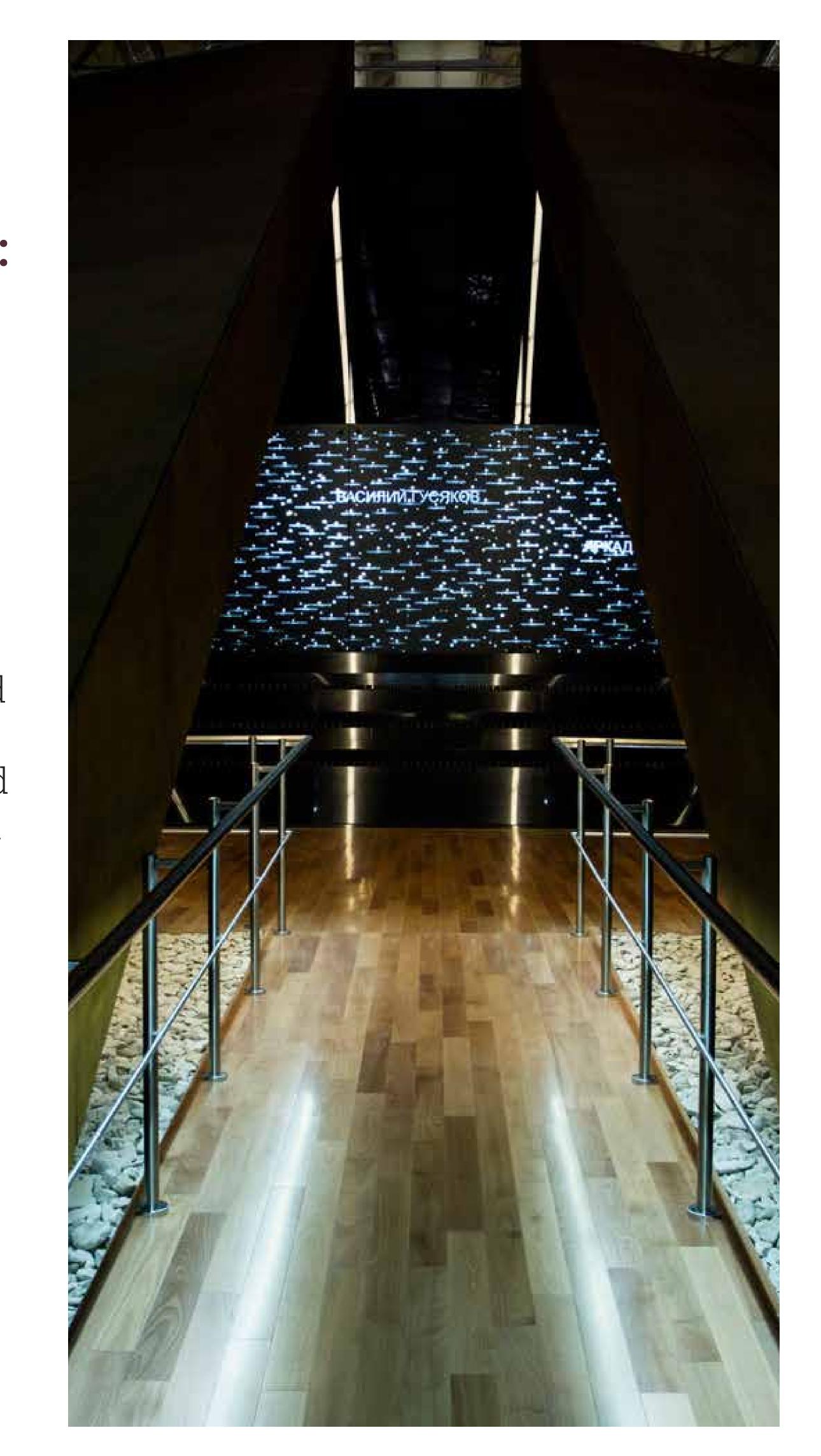
Adjacent to the oral history mini-theater, this interactive is presented as a scrapbook that features letters written by the soldiers and their relatives during the Great Patriotic War.

Moscow, Russia



REMEMBRANCE: DIGITAL BOOKS

Located in the
Remembrance area,
this application
offers search and
information about
the Holocaust victims
and military personal,
based on the restricted
navigation sites and
database access to Yad
Vashem Memorial and
Russian Ministry of
Defense.



Moscow, Russia

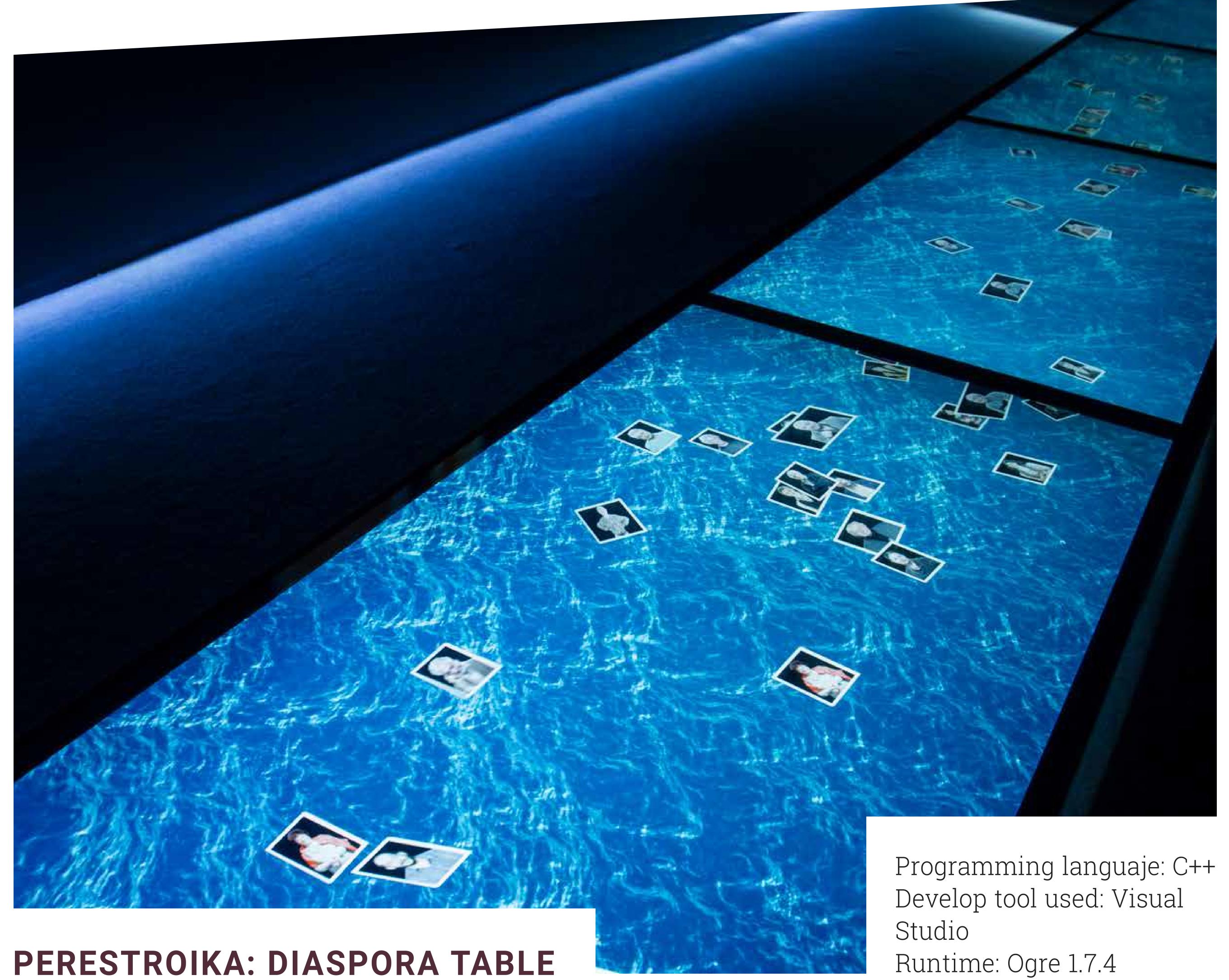


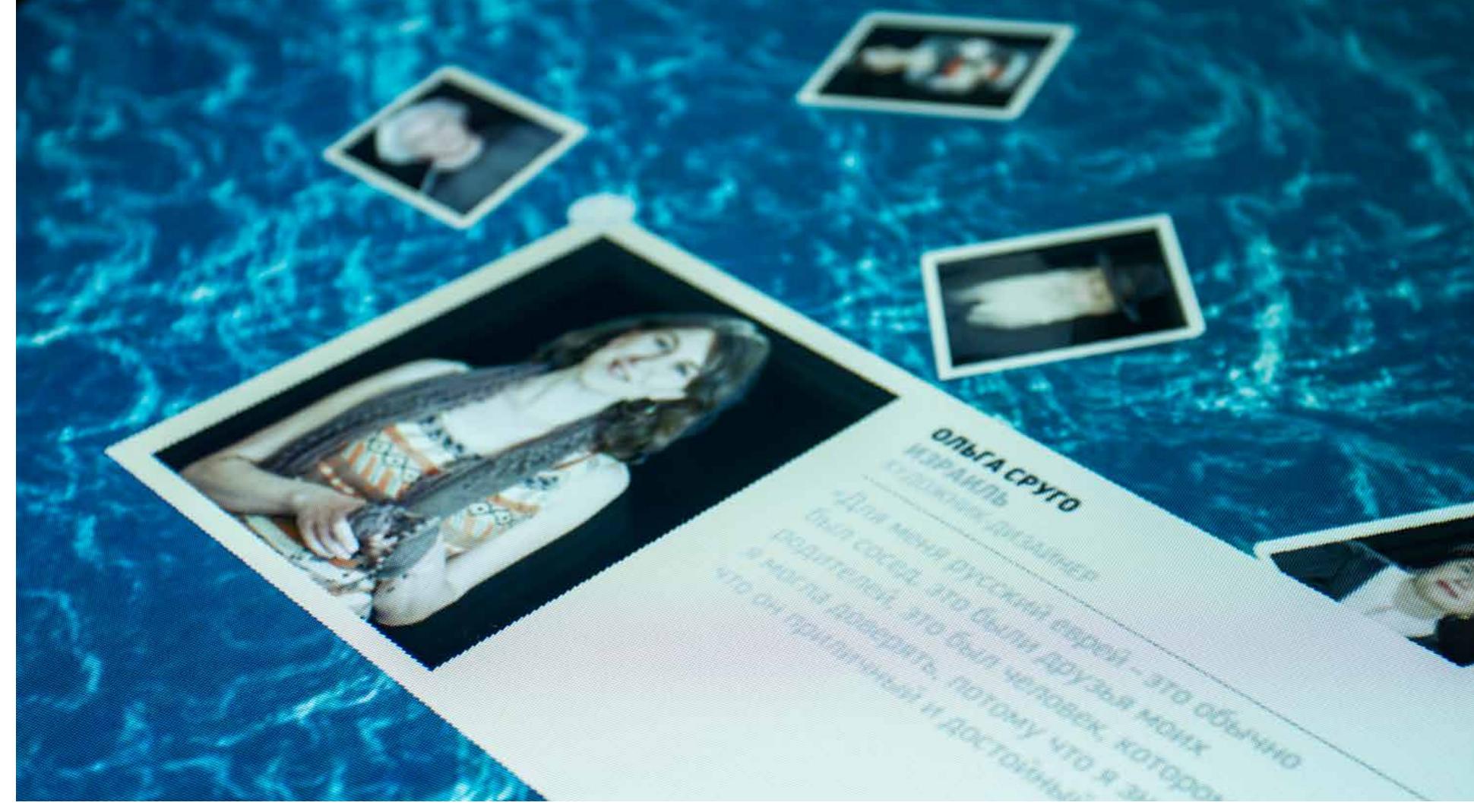
time of the Perestroika to the present. It features portraits which include information

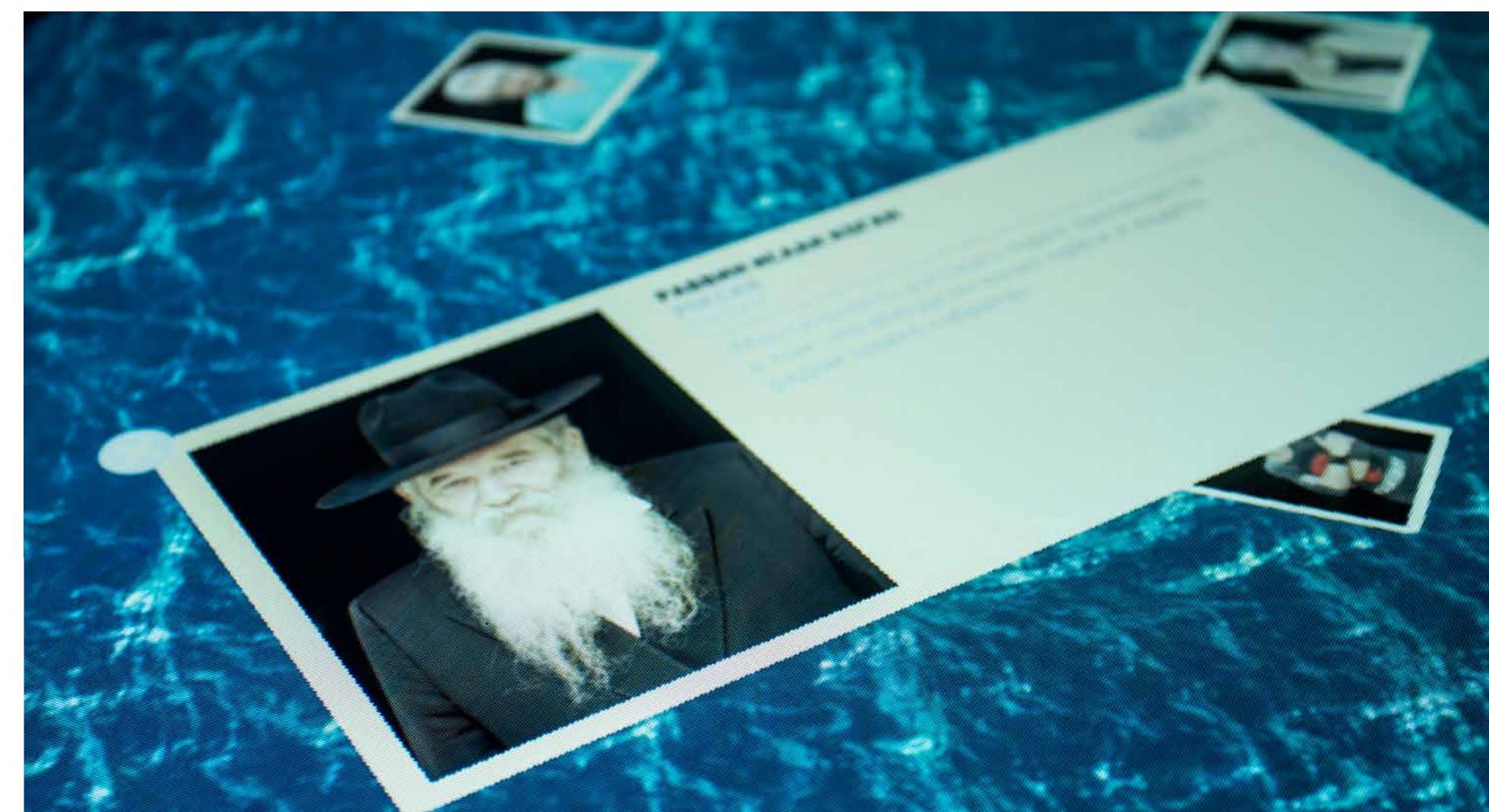
about each person - name, where they live, what they do and a little interview. It thus

provides a large sample of the Soviet era Jews who left the country.

Moscow, Russia







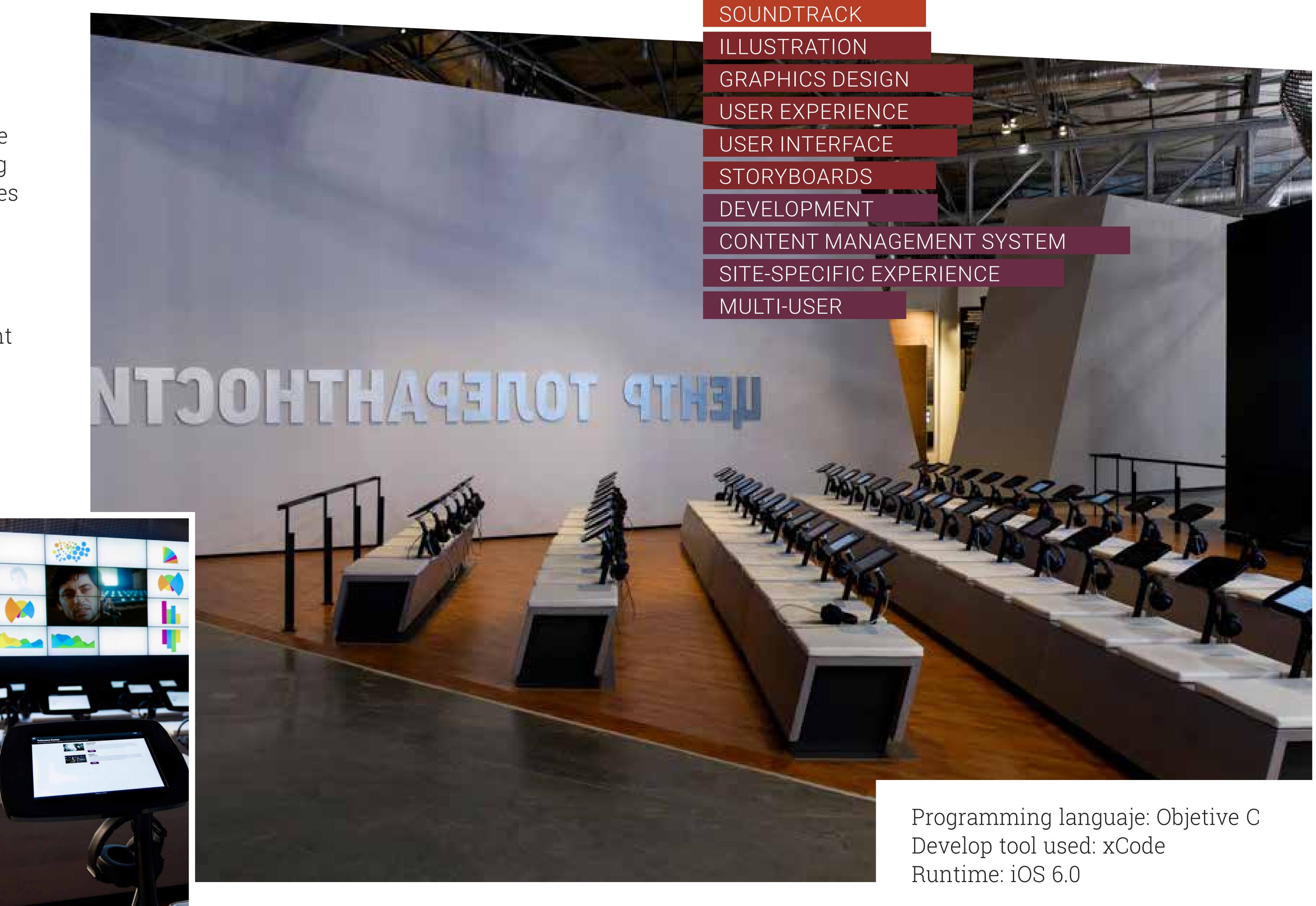
Moscow, Russia

TOLERANCE CENTER

The Tolerance Center is the key area within the museum that provides a forum for individual or large group participation. It makes extensive use of polling and date collection based of complex guided activities that consist of interactive theatrical experience with emotional, hard-hitting media productions. The Center invites school groups, visitors from Russia's many ethnic groups, and adherents of various religions to explore difficult issues in an environment that encourages positive social engagement.

Main features:

- The Tolerance Center system is organized in six different operating modes: Personal Show Mode, Personal Diagnostic Show Mode, Public Show, Group Show, Quiz Show and Diagnostic Show.
- Seating for sixty people. Each seat features an iPad that serves as a voting and media experiencing device.
- Ultra high definition video wall with serves as complement to the iPads.
- Dedicated docent iPad used as a master control of other iPads and video wall for special shows.
- CMS allows for dynamic content management in an easy, intuitive manner.



POST PRODUCTION