

GREEK ARCHITECTURE



The purpose of this Enrichment4You e-guide is to provide an overview of the Acropolis. In this e-guide you will read a brief overview of Greek architecture.

1. Overview of Greek Architecture - Pages 1 - 2.
2. Make a Greek Temple Facade - Pages 3 - 9.

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Published by

Henrich Incorporated

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GREEK ARCHITECTURE

A brief history

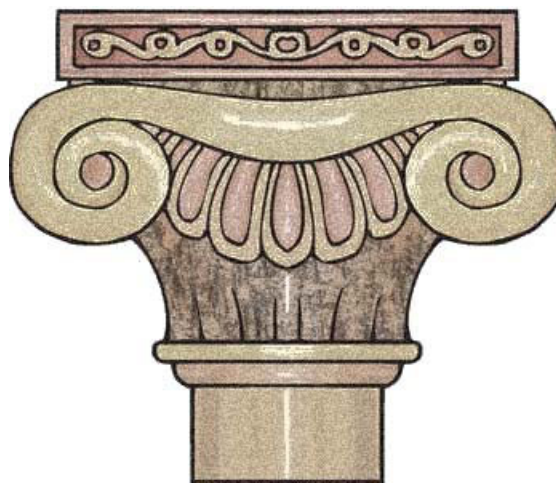
GREEK ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

Greek architecture took form along the Aegean Sea when the Dorians migrated into Greece around 1000 BC. The Doric order style was the earliest form of Greek architecture. Most of the monuments erected at this time exhibited this architectural form. The Parthenon is an example of early Doric architecture.

At Miletus, the most important Ionic buildings were built. The Erechtheum was an example of Ionic structures. The Corinthian order also began during this time. Corinthian buildings were very ornate.

Rather than using mortar, the Greeks used finely cut stone joints. Although marble is often associated with ancient Greek buildings, rough stone covered with a marble dust and lime coating was also used.

The Greeks built agoras (public meeting places, stoas (colonnaded shelters), monumental tombs, temples, propylaeas (city gates), stadiums, palaestrae (gymnasiums), and amphitheaters.



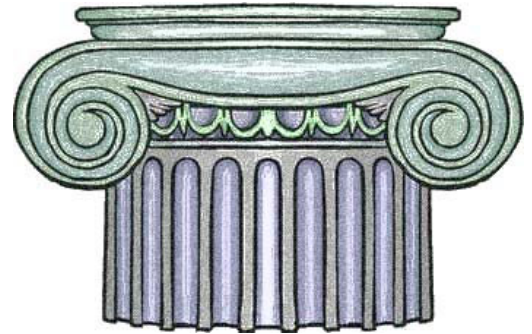
GREEK ARCHITECTURE

A brief history

GREEK ARCHITECTURAL TERMS:

ANDRON - In ancient Greece, the part of a building used by men, especially the banquet room.

ARCHITRAVE - In the classical orders, the lowest member of the entablature; the beam that spans from column to column, resting directly upon their capitals. The ornamental moldings around the faces of the jambs and lintel of a doorway or other opening.



AULA - In ancient architecture, a court or hall, an open court attached to a house.

CARYATIDS - load bearing statues.

CORNICE - Any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed. The third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. An ornamental molding, usually of wood or plaster, running around the walls of a room just below the ceiling; a crown molding; the molding forming the top member of a door or window frame.

FRIEZE - The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

GYNAECEUM / GYNAEKONITIS - That part of a Greek house, or a church reserved for women.

PEDIMENT - In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice, often filled with sculpture. Also called a front on when used to crown a subordinate feature, such as a window.

PORTICO - A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns; a colonnaded (continuous row of columns) porch. A freestanding roofed colonnade

ROSETTE - A round pattern with a carved or painted conventional floral motif; a circular or oval decorative wood plaque used in joinery, such as one applied to a wall to receive the end of a stair rail. An ornamental nailhead or screwhead

TRIGLYPH - The characteristic ornament of the Doric frieze, consisting of slightly raised blocks of three vertical bands separated by V-shaped grooves. The triglyphs alternated with plain or sculptured panels called metopes.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Construct a Greek Temple Facade

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The ancient Greeks built their classical temples with the belief that certain forms and proportions were pleasing to the gods. There were three main architectural orders or styles in ancient Greek architecture, identified by the decoration and proportions of their columns, capitals (column tops) and entablatures (structures resting on the capitals).



MATERIALS NEEDED

- *Copy machine
- *1/2" thick polystyrene foam
- *X-Acto[™] knife (**ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**)
- *Hot glue gun & glue (**ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**)
- *Sheetrock compound, Activa[™] Celluclay Instant Papier Mache' or textured paint
- *Glue appropriate for polystyrene foam
- *All-purpose white primer paint
- *PLAID FolkArt[™] acrylic paints - (white, yellow ochre, burnt umber, black)
- *PLAID Crackle medium
- *Sea sponge or paper towels
- *Paintbrush
- *Posterboard
- *1" dowel cut to 12 inches long
- *Graph or drafting paper

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

1. MAKE THE PATTERNS

**Use a sheet of drafting paper to create the patterns for your Greek facade. Make a copy of all elements for the Greek Facade.*

****WITH ADULT SUPERVISION**, cut out each architectural element (described below) from a sheet of polystyrene foam. Don't worry if the pieces are not "perfect". This will be fixed in other steps.*

**1 Bottom Base - 7" X 20"*

**1 Top Base - 4" X 17"*

**5 Column Bases - 2" X 2" square*

** 5 Column Round Capitals - 1 1/2" in diameter*

**10 Column Square Capitals - 2 1/2" square*

**45 skewers cut to 7"*

**5 pillars made from a sheet of posterboard measuring 7" high X 8" wide. (See page 5).*

**PEDIMENT has several sections divided as follows:*

**Total Pediment Base Size 6" high X 16 1/2" long*

**2 PIECES 1/2" X 8 1/2"*

*GLUED ALONG TOP OF
PEDIMENT*

2 SIDE PIECES

2 3/4"

1 1/4"

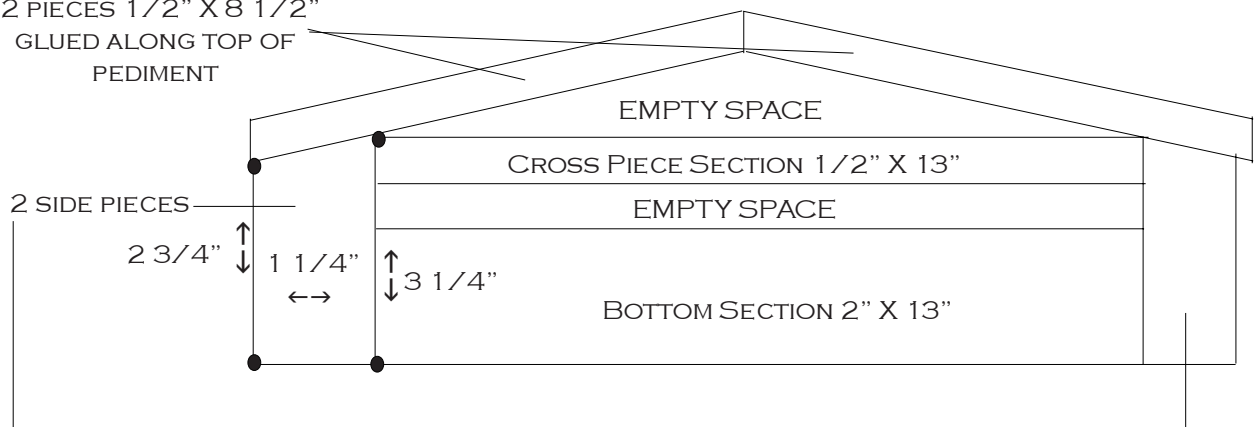
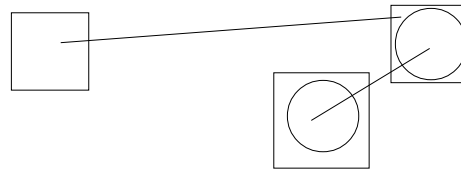
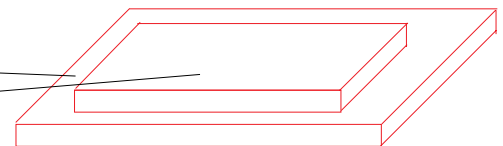
3 1/4"

EMPTY SPACE

CROSS PIECE SECTION 1/2" X 13"

EMPTY SPACE

BOTTOM SECTION 2" X 13"

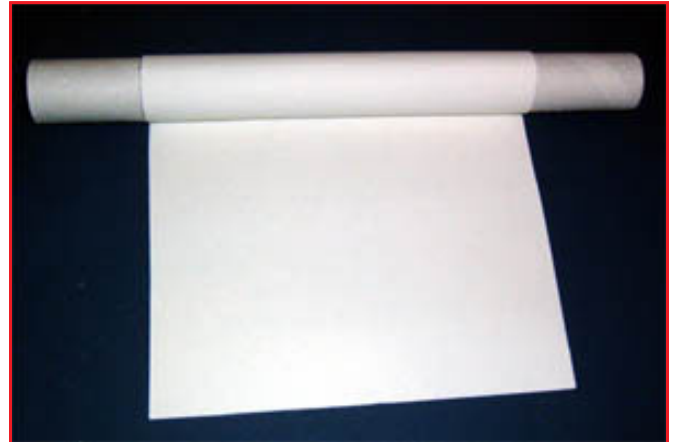


GREEK ARCHITECTURE

2. MAKE THE COLUMNS

**The 5 columns are made by rolling a sheet of posterboard into a tube.*

**Take a precut sheet of posterboard that is 7" X 8" and roll it around a 1" diameter dowel. Glue the end to itself to hold together. Remove the dowel. Repeat this process to make all 5 columns.*



****ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED FOR THIS STEP.***
Form a hot glue "line" along the length of the tube and quickly and carefully place one of the precut 7" skewers in place. Repeat this process until 9 skewers have been placed around the column.

****Each skewer is placed approximately 1/8"-1/4" apart. If desired premeasure the location for each skewer prior to gluing.***



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

3. MAKE THE COLUMNS (Continued)

**Glue the 5 round capitals to the 5 square capitals.*

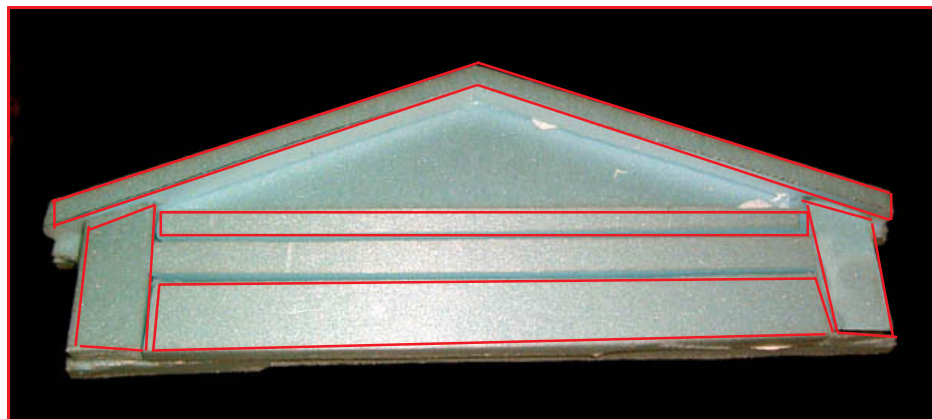
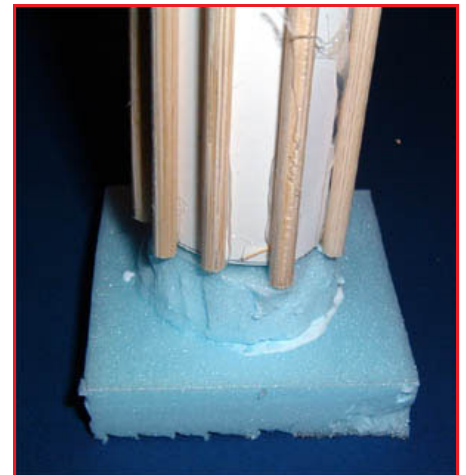
**WITH ADULT SUPERVISION, use hot glue to attach the bases and capitals to the top and bottom of the columns. The columns will be on top of the round pieces.*



**We found it easier to turn the capitals “upside down” and then glue on the bases.*

4. MAKE THE PEDIMENT

**All pieces of the pediment are glued onto a single sheet of polystyrene foam that has been precut. Recommended pieces and sizes are provided on page 4.*



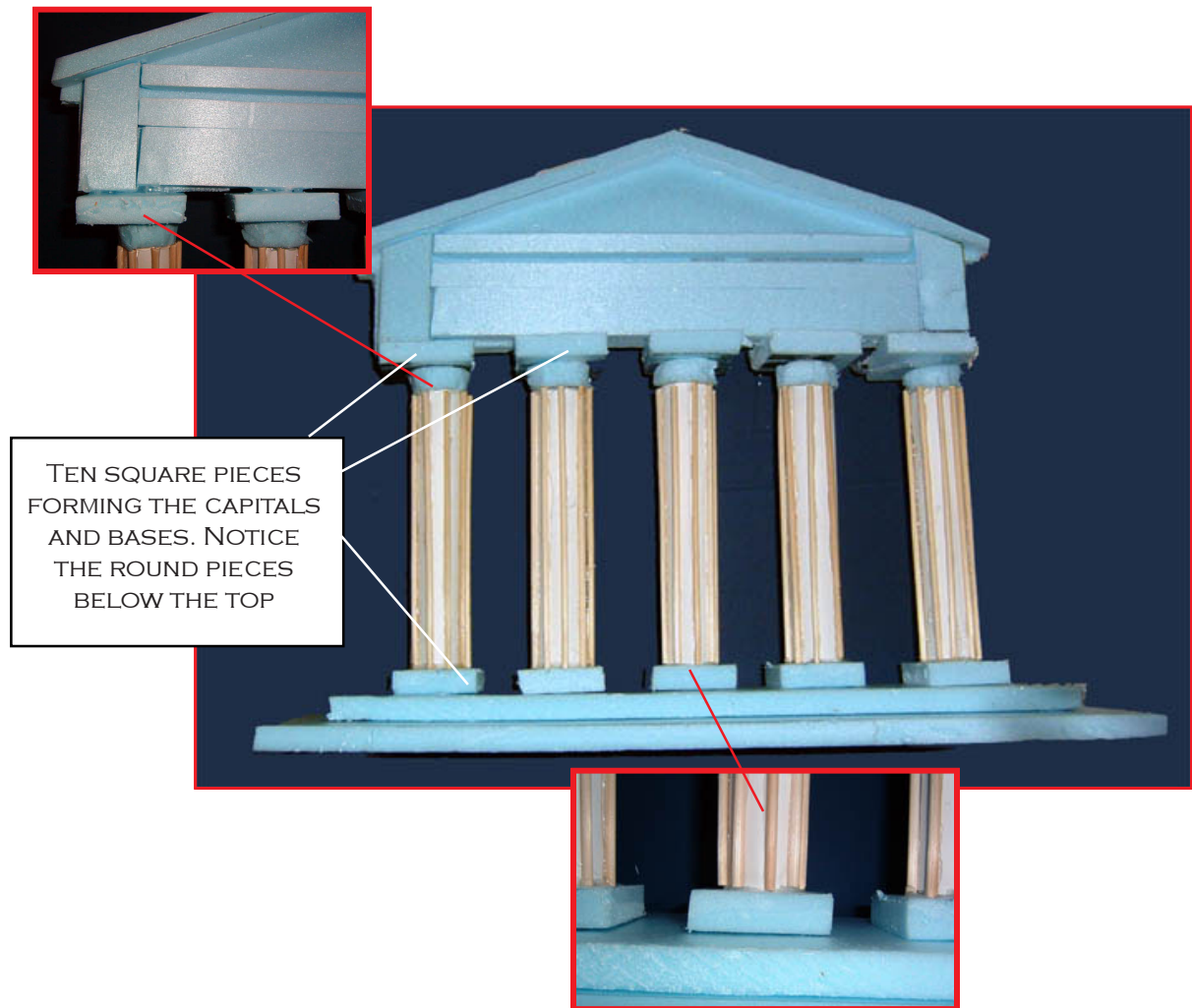
GREEK ARCHITECTURE

5. ASSEMBLE THE FACADE

**Make the base by gluing the top base to the bottom base.*

** **WITH ADULT SUPERVISION**, use the hot glue gun and glue each of the columns along the center of the top base. Attach the two outer columns first, glue the center column in the center. Then glue the two remaining columns equally spaced between the center and side columns.*

**Glue the pediment on top of the columns. This can be a little tricky. Consider placing the pediment on the columns prior to gluing to determine how to best glue it into place.*



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

5. ADD THE TEXTURE

**You can add another layer of texture using either sheetrock compound, instant papier mache', or textured paint. Use a small spatula to spread your selected medium over the surface of the primed facade.*

**Scratch in "blocks" or other details while the texture medium is still damp. Let dry.*



6. CRACKLE THE FACADE

**Follow the directions on the crackle medium and paint various parts of the facade with the crackle medium.*



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

7. PAINT THE FACADE

**Paint the surface of the temple facade with a light shade of yellow ochre. Let dry. You should notice areas “crackling” at this time.*

**Water down some brown umber paint and paint the surface of the facade. Let the umber partially dry and seep into the various cracks on the facade. Then use a clean damp sea sponge or paper towel, remove some of the paint. Let dry.*

**Mix some black acrylic paint and burnt umber together. Water down the mixture and in select areas, paint the surface of the facade with the paint mixture. Let the paint partially dry and then use a clean damp sponge or paper towel to remove some of the paint.*

**Use a clean, damp sponge to dab on some white acrylic paint over certain areas to highlight them even more.*

