This enrichment activity has five Greek illustrations for you to color and embellish.

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ANCIENT GREEK COLORING PAGES

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS:

1. To make coloring pages for your Mystery of History Student Notebook, print coloring pages on 8 1/2” X 11” paper. Color as desired and file behind the corresponding country and continent. Or for your classroom display enlarge each of the drawings to 11” X 17” at your local copy store. The larger the drawing the easier it will be for younger children to color some of the pictures.

2. Use different types of artist’s supplies to color the images. For example, use pastel crayons, watercolor pencils, magic markers or chalk to color the images. Many children love to color using “special” art supplies. It also gives them an opportunity to experience color through different mediums.

3. Add dimension to the images by outlining the design with dimensional paint. Dimensional paint is available at most craft, hobby and fabric stores and comes in numerous colors. One type of dimensional paint that most children enjoy is “puff paint”. This paint will “puff up” when heated.

4. After decorating the pictures, cut them out and mount them to another larger sheet of heavy cardstock weight paper that has also been decorated.

5. Add texture to the drawings by first attaching the finished drawing to a larger sheet of heavy cardstock or poster board and then gluing on different collage items such as bits of fabric, buttons, beads, or glitter. Texture gives younger children an opportunity to learn about different materials through touch. Sometimes by just introducing a new texture, you also will introduce a new vocabulary word.

6. Decorate the images as desired. Then make a color laser copy of the image onto photo fabric. Photo fabric can be purchased at craft and fabric stores and is also available at home office supply stores. After the image has been printed onto the fabric, embellish it further with dimensional paint or hand stitched detailing. Use the fabric for making a wall hanging. This allows the finished artwork to become something “special” rather than just busy work.
GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Greek architecture has had a lasting influence. Many of the buildings in Europe and the United States incorporated Greek columns, capitals and decorations on their buildings. Make a list of some of the buildings in Washington D.C. that have Greek styled architecture.
There are three main Greek architectural styles:

- **Doric** - oldest style. Used mostly on mainland and western colonies
- **Ionic** - developed on Aegean Islands
- **Corinthian** - invented in Athens

Other common features found in Greek architecture are frescos, painted stones, carved friezes, acanthus leaf detail, egg & dart detail, depictions of gods & goddesses, as well as historic events.
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. Doric architecture includes the following features- Hypaethral (roofless) and peripteral (surrounded by a single row of columns), sturdy columns with plain capitals and no bases.
Another style of Greek architecture was called Ionic. This style featured volutes (spiral scrolls on capitals) and acroteria (pediment ornaments).
The most ornate of all Greek architectural styles was the Corinthian style which used the acanthus leaf on its capitals. The Corinthian style was the basis for ancient Roman architecture.