** This presentation is in conjunction with the Power Point presentation dated 12/2012. We first discussed what Architecture is and why we look at Ancient Architecture. I then presented the slide show. And then we worked on "Mr. Booktower's" project (an adaptation of the Millionaire's Booktower project) to see what the students had learned about architectural structure. They loved this project!*

slide 1. Classical Greek and Roman Architecture

slide 2. Architecture
Architecture is both the process and product of planning, designing and construction of buildings. These buildings are often perceived as cultural symbols or icons and as works of art. An ancient Roman Architect named Vitruvius once said "a good building should satisfy 3 basic principles :

1. **Durability** - it should stand up and remain in good condition.
2. **Utility** - it should be useful and function well for the people using it.
3. **Beauty** - it should be pleasing to the eye. Buildings can be considered works of art.

slide 3. Greece and Italy map
We study ancient Greek and Roman Architecture because it is some of the greatest architecture of all time and has influenced architecture today...

slide 4. Classic Greek Architecture
The ancient Greeks were fantastic architects. They built some of the most impressive buildings ever built. Many in B.C. times, over 2,000 years ago... before the invention of bulldozers. Some temples still stand today. They are admired for their scale, structure, sculptural entities and proportions. Greek Architecture is known for their use of columns, for support and decoration. A column is a structural element that transmits (or carries) the weight of the structure above. Three different styles of columns were used in ancient Greek architecture and can still be seen today in modern architecture...

slide 5. Doric Order - Doric columns are the simplest. They have a capital (top, or crown), and a shaft, but no base. The most famous example is...
slide 6. & slide 7. - The Parthenon (432 BC)

slide 8. Ionic Order - Ionic shafts were taller than Doric ones. They had a base and a more decorative capital (consisting of scrolls).
slide 9. Temple of Nike and Temple of Apollo at Didyma

slide 10. Corinthian Order - Corinthian columns are the most decorative. They have similar Ionic bases and shafts. The capitals are highly decorative with flowers and leaves.
slide 11. Temple of Apollo and Temple of Zues

slide 12. Classic Roman Architecture
Roman architects adopted certain aspects of Ancient Greek Architecture and created a new architectural style 2000 yrs. ago... Their most important contributions to architecture are their use of arches, domes and concrete as a building material. The **dome**, consisting of large vaulted ceilings, provided large covered public space in important buildings. The Roman **arch**, like the Greek column, is a very strong structural shape that carries the weight of the structure above. Roman architects perfected the use of **concrete** as a more flexible and less costly building material than solid stone. Concrete materials were readily available and easy to transport.