**slide 13. Colosseum -** Rome, Italy (80 AD)
The Colosseum is one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering.

- an elliptical amphitheater, 615ft. long x 510ft. wide x 157ft. high.
- built in the center of the city of Rome, Italy
- built of concrete and stone, 70 - 80 A.D.
- held 50,000 spectators
- used for gladiator battles and dramas
- it is still standing today, partially ruined by two devastating earthquakes and stone robbers
- one of Italy's most popular tourist attractions

**slide 14. Colosseum facade -** structural use of repeating arches, Ionic and Corinthian half columns
**slide 15. Colosseum interior -** because of huge crowd capacities, architects used solutions very similar to those used toady in modern stadiums. 80 entrances at ground level. Each entrance and staircase was numbered. The wooden floor which deteriorated many years ago covered tunnels created underneath for gladiators, animals and performers to move about below stage.

**slide 16. Neo-Classical Architecture -** Modern day Architecture influenced by the styles of Ancient Greek and Roman Architecture. These influences (Greek columns and Roman arches and domes) can be seen in countless buildings throughout the United Sates, including banks, stadiums, government buildings, museums, even houses...

**slide 17. U.S. Capitol Building -** built in the late 1700's by our countries founding fathers

1772 - Jefferson proposed design competition
1773 - began construction (years later there were many renovations and additions)
1800 - first session of Congress was held
1960 - declared a National Historic Landmark

**slide 18. Chicago - Soldier Field** (Doric columns)
**slide 19. Chicago - Museum of Science and Industry** (Ionic columns)
**slide 20. Chicago - Field Museum** (Ionic columns)
**slide 21. Chicago - Shedd Aquarium** (Doric columns)
**slide 22. Chicago - Chicago Union Station : Great Hall** (Corinthian columns)
**slide 23. Arlington Heights - First Presbyterian Church** (Doric columns)
**slide 24. Arlington Heights - St. James Church** (Corinthian columns)
**slide 25. "Mr. Booktower's" project**

*project : Challenge the students to design and construct a foundation strong enough to hold Mr. Booktower's collection of books, using twelve 3in. x 5in. index cards and tape. The foundation must be tall enough to allow Mr. Booktower to stand underneath. We put the students in groups of 4. I gave each group 12 cards and a roll of Scotch tape. I brought in 3 very heavy art books and a toy man to represent Mr. booktower. The students then began to work on their creations... The key to the solution was to learn from the Ancient Architects and use columns as a structural element. Each group eventually came to this solution, with some trial and error... see included pictures. Each of their approaches to the construction of their columns was different, but we were all amazed that each approach worked!*