

From Columns to Skylines: Exploring Greek and Modern Architecture

Vocabulary	
Architecture	The design of structures or buildings such as houses, places of worship, schools and offices.
Architect	A person who designs buildings.
Sculpture	An artistic form in which materials are worked into three-dimensional art objects
Three-dimensional (3D)	Having or appearing to have length, width and depth.
Form	Form is three dimensional shapes such as cubes, spheres or cones. Sculpture is the art of creating 3D forms.
Innovative	Introducing new ideas, original and creative in thinking.
Influence	A thing or person that has affected others / has influence
Legacy	The long-lasting impact of historical events, actions or people.

Greek Architecture: The ancient Greeks built grand buildings with distinctive features such as columns, friezes and ceremonial gateways. Some of the most well-known and well-preserved ruins are those of temples like the **Parthenon**.

The ancient Greeks took great pride in carefully building beautiful temples because they believed that the temples were homes on Earth for their gods and goddesses, so they wanted to make them very impressive and beautiful to please them. Temples were usually the biggest and grandest buildings in any ancient Greek city.



The **Parthenon** is in Athens. It was built between 447 and 438 BC. It was dedicated to the goddess Athena. In the case of many historical ruins from Ancient Greece, while parts of the buildings like the roofs have been destroyed over time, the strong stone columns often still stand proudly where they were originally placed.

Doric: This is the simplest style you see on temples and the oldest. The top of the columns are not decorated and are usually a simple shape.



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

Corinthian: This is the fanciest style but it isn't as popular. The columns are a bit thinner and the top is very decorative with lots of leaves carved into it.

Ionic: The column is the same width at the top and bottom. The top of the column has a distinct curly scroll decoration.

The legacy of Greek architecture: The influence of Greek architecture has had a lasting impact on the style of architecture used in buildings all around the world, not just in Ancient Greece. The designs of many buildings are based on those ancient Greek features, which shows the great legacy and influence it has had.



The British Museum, London. Built between 1823-1852, designed by Sir Robert Smirke.



The Lincoln Memorial Building, Washington, USA. Built in 1935.

Modern architecture:



Dame Zaha Hadid – (1950 – 2016):

Zaha Hadid is British and one of the world's most famous female architects, being the first woman to win the Royal Institute of British Architects' (RIBA) Gold Medal in 2016. She has been called 'Queen of the Curve' in reference to her fantastic curvy designs on some famous buildings, including the London Aquatics Centre, pushing the boundaries for architecture itself and leading the way for women in the field.

The Aquatics Centre,
London 2012



30 St Mary Axe, also known as the **Gherkin**, is one of London's most distinctive landmarks. It was designed by Norman Foster and Arup Group and was completed in 2004.



The Shard is a pyramid-shaped 72-storey skyscraper in London, designed by the Italian architect Renzo Piano. It was completed in 2012.

