



# Design and Technology:

## Greek Temples

### • What I should already know:

- How to design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria.
- Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.

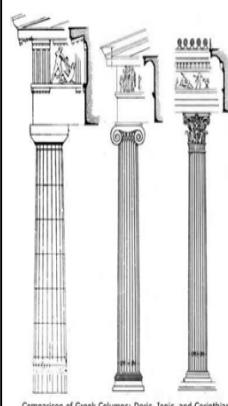


### At the end of this topic, I will know:

- Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks (for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing), accurately.
- Investigate and analyse a range of existing products.
- Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals.
- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, and annotated sketches.
- Design a Greek temple. Look at the design, purpose and construction of pillars. Look for examples of Greek influenced architecture today in modern Britain.

### Key Facts:

The three main Greek architectural orders are :



- Doric:** The Doric order is the oldest and most simple order. The columns have no base and the columns have a very simple capital. In other words, Doric buildings were the least decorated. Archaeologists believe that Doric architectural buildings, which were built in stone, evolved from wooden buildings that were very similar.
- Ionic:** The Ionic order is more decorative than the Doric. The columns are taller and thinner, and the capitals at the top of the columns are decorated with scrolls and other patterns. The bases of the columns are also decorated.
- Corinthian:** The Corinthian order is a lot like the Ionic order, but the capitals are even more elaborately decorated, usually with leaves and floral patterns.

### Vocabulary

<b>Column</b>	Supports the roof, but also gives the building a feeling of order, strength and balance.
<b>Capital</b>	The topmost member of a column and the most distinctive member of the order.
<b>Frieze</b>	The middle member of the entablature, usually decorated with sculpture.
<b>Pediment</b>	'The gable': the recessed area within the angle formed by the meeting of the cornices at the roof; usually filled with sculpture.
<b>Cella</b>	The enclosed chamber or sanctuary of a temple; also known by the Greek term <i>naos</i> .
<b>raking cornice</b>	Upper frame of the pediment, below the roof line.
<b>shaft</b>	The main body of a column of pier between base and capital.