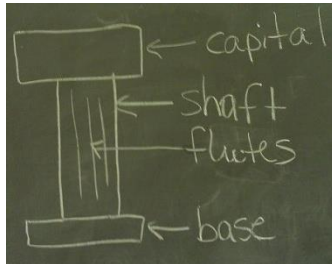


Assignments 2-3 reading selection

- Greece is a peninsula, so many Greek myths involve water.
- Mortals never went to Mt. Olympus (it was too far away), so it became the home of the deities.
- As a country, Greece developed in isolation, so they became far advanced of other cultures at that time.
- Many temples were built to worship the deities of myths, so architecture was very important to the Greeks.
- The main element of Greek architecture was the column.

Column parts:



Columns had two uses:

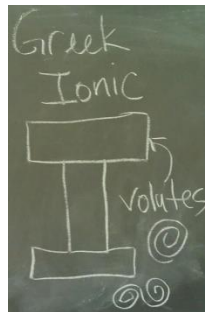
- To support the buildings' walls and roofs
- To decorate (the fancier the column, the richer the person who owned it)

Three types of Greek columns:

Greek Doric: simplest, no base, shaft, undecorated capital



Greek Ionic: had a base, capital decorated with volutes



Greek Corinthian: had a base, capital decorated w/acanthus leaves



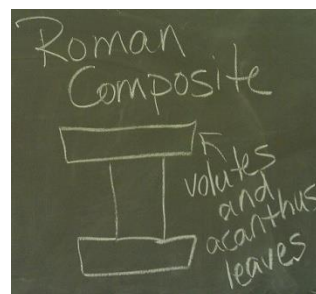
- Rome first came into contact with Greek culture and mythology in 725 B.C.
- Rome wanted to take over Greece for two reasons: their culture (way of life) and agriculture (crops and herds).
- Rome and Greece fought for 579 years, until Rome conquered Greece in 146 B.C.
- A lot of things were similar between the Greeks and the Romans.
- The Romans wanted the Greeks to accept their takeover, so to help them do that, the Romans tried to blend the two countries' cultures.
- Romans gave their names to the deities of the Greeks, so the deities now had two names.

Romans changed Greek columns somewhat to Roman styles instead of creating their own new and different ones.

Roman Doric: the Romans added a base to the Greek Doric column



Roman Composite: the Romans blended together the Greek Ionic and Greek Corinthian columns



The Roman Composite column was used to decorate temples, because it was the fanciest, and the deities deserved the very best.