

Topic

Structures:

Ancient Greeks



Holy Family Halewood Year 5 and 6 Design Technology



Skills We Will Acquire

- Using a wide range of tools, materials and components
- Accurately measuring, marking out, cutting and shaping materials and components
- Accurately assembling, joining and combining materials and components
- Accurately applying a range of finishing techniques, including those from art and design

Learning Objectives

- To research what a Parthenon was and why it was so important
- To investigate different ways of strengthening different materials
- To experiment with creating sturdy columns out of a variety of materials
- To use precise measurements to design and create a model.
- To design, create and evaluate a reproduction of the Parthenon

Knowledge We Will Acquire

- Understanding the functional properties and aesthetic qualities of different materials and components
- How to reinforce and strengthen a 3D framework
- Technical vocabulary relating to structures

Parthenon, Athens



Key Vocabulary

Parthenon- a marble temple built in Athens between 447 and 432 BC to honour the goddess Athena

Structure- anything that has been built

Shell Structure- the basic structure of something

Framework- a supporting structure around which something can be built

Column- an upright pillar or post, typically cylindrical (cylinder shaped) used as a support for a building, or as an ornament or monument

Pillar- a tall vertical structure of stone, wood, or metal

Doric- the simplest of the classical styles of ancient Greek building

Architect- a person who designs buildings

Sculptor- an artist who makes sculptures

Sculpture- the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, marble, or stone

Material- the matter (stuff) from which a thing is or can be made

Component- one of the parts of something

Construction- the act of building something

Join- link or connect two or more things together

Parthenon Design Facts

- The Parthenon was designed by the renowned Greek architects **Ictinus** and **Callicrates** and the sculptor **Phidias**.
- It is an example of **Doric** style, which is a simple style with a plainer column than other styles of architecture.
- The Parthenon is built entirely of Pentelic marble (marble which comes from Penteli in Greece)
- The Parthenon is 45 feet tall, and its base is 228 feet by 101 feet.
- The Parthenon has a rectangular floor plan and rests on a base of three steps.
- The Parthenon has eight Doric columns in the front area and 17 columns on the long sides. The columns are 34 feet tall.