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Through architecture it is possible to find out many things about a culture and it's people. Thus a country is not only identified by its people and government, but by its architecture. Each culture, specifically Western cultures, developed a specific style of architecture, like columns, that differentiated them from other cultures. This tendency can be seen in several of the most famous monuments of Western Civilization. Take Greek architecture, for instance.

An example of how it is possible to find out about a culture and its people would be the Greek Parthenon. The Parthenon was built to honor the Greek goddess, Athena. This is seen in the way that the Parthenon was built. It is grand and prestigious and was specifically built towards the sky to be closer to the "heavens" and their Gods. This shows how the Greeks personal beliefs influenced their architecture.

Ancient Greek architecture is best known for its columns. One purpose that columns had was to support and hold the structure upright. There are many structures throughout Greece with columns. One of those structures would be the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. Construction on the Parthenon began in 447 BC when the Athenian Empire was at the height of its power. It was completed in 438 BC. It is the most important surviving building of Classical Greece. It is considered to be the completion of the Doric order. The Doric order is one of the three orders of classical architecture; the other two orders were the Ionic and the Corinthian. The Parthenon uses the Doric design columns. Doric columns are the simplest columns of the three columns found in Greece. Doric columns stood directly on the floor of a temple without a base; their vertical shafts had flutes, which are lines carved into the columns from top to bottom, with twenty parallel grooves and they were topped off by a smooth capital that went from the column to meet a square "abacus", which is a flat slab that forms the division of the capital (made of a circle topped by a square) of a column, at the point of intersection, where they met, with the horizontal beam that they had.

Ionic columns were used to build the Temple of Hera on Samos. Ionic shafts were taller than Doric shafts. This made the columns look slender. The shafts also had a special characteristic called "entasis". Entasis is a little bulge in the columns that made the columns have the appearance of being straight; it was a kind of illusion. The frieze was plain. The bases were large and looked like a set of stacked rings. Ionic capitals had scrolls above the shaft. The Ionic style was a bit more decorative than the Doric style.

The last column is the Corinthian column. This column was used to build the Pantheon in Rome, Italy. The Corinthian column was the most elaborate column of the three. The Corinthian column also used "entasis" to make the shafts look straight. The Corinthian capitals had flowers and leaves below a small scroll. The shaft had flutes and a base like the Ionic column. Unlike the Ionic and Doric columns, the Corinthian capitals were flat.

Columns were not only for the structure, but for lifestyle too. Columns related to lifestyle because they were what made the Parthenon possible. The Parthenon was built to be grand which

Every Western culture has its own architectural style that sets them apart from the rest. Greece is one of those cultures. Greece is a country known for its architecture. One of those elements is a column that is now used in many different cultures.