

Archi

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

In Greece, a series of models arises Jan. I sciences, art, etc., Which then will expand by the European accident, for them, Greece is considered the origin of Western civilization.

Greek art is developed on the Balkan peninsula, where he reached the Greek civilization.

The Greek world was maintained until the time of Alexander the Great, political factions in a series of city-state (polis), of which the most important being Athens.

We note three features of the Greek world affecting art:

Anthropocentrism 1: man is the center, any Greek cultural event is preceded by the importance given to men, 2nd Greek thought: the Greeks are the first to use a rational thought why science such as philosophy, physics, etc.. ,

3 ° His religion: because in Greece more than religion speaks of religion, ie a religious spirit that pervades everything, in sculpture highlights the images of gods and architectural highlights shrines and temples.

-Chronology.

In Greece we distinguish three stages:

1.-Archaic Stage: holds the s. VIII, VII and VI Ac

Stage 2.-classical: the golden age, took the s. V and IV Ac

3.-Stage Hellenistic: occupies the s. III and II Ac

- General features of Greek architecture.

-1 ° is a lintel architecture.

-2 ° architecture is a rational, mathematically calculated, made to the measure of man,

-3 ° The materials used are stone, marble, ...

-4 ° The architecture is defined by an order, and order is given by the column, there are three architectural orders:

a) Doric: The temple stands on a base of stairs and called estereóbato, and the last step above is the stylobate, the Doric column is not based, the shaft goes right to the land and the capital of the Doric order is the simplest. Collared consists of three parts, horses and abacus. The entablature consists of architrave, frieze and cornice

"**Architrave:** this command is run, has no separation.

-**Frieze:** This consists of triglyphs and metopes.

-**ledge:** highlights of the frieze.

Completes the building a triangular pediment.

b) Ionic: The temple stands on the estereóbato, Ionic column if you are based, the salient part of the column is called a bull, and the next is called Scotland. The most characteristic of the Ionic capital is formed with volunteers, the architrave of the Ionic order is divided into three horizontal bands (flower-beds). The frieze is run, it has no division, but may be decorated by embossing. Then the rest is equal, the cornice and pediment.

c) Corinth: the same as the Ionic order, except the capital, is more decorated, consists of two parts, the first body with a double row of acanthus leaves, and the second body with a stem that is rolled in center and corners, and are called caulículos.

-5 ° painted architectural constructions.

6th quest for visual harmony

7 th use of the canon (as) the size of the columns due to a proportion.

8th Greek architecture but there are buildings which by themselves are of interest, such as temples, theaters. Greek architecture is set among these sets include the sanctuaries and the outstanding work the acropolis acropolis of Athens.