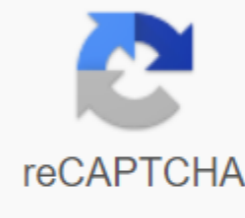




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(vc_row) (vc_column) I am not vc_column (vc_row_inner) (vc_column_inner) (vc_column_text) Greek culture has influenced the architecture of all subsequent periods of Western civilization. In the 18th and 19th centuries, almost all buildings, monuments and temples were practically copies of Greek buildings. The Parthenon, a Greek temple designed by the architects Iktinus and Callikratos and built in the 5th century BC, illustrates the architecture of the time. The temple is a doric in order, which is the simplest order compared to the Corinthian and Ionian orders. The parthenon's doric columns are rustic and curved, round cast with a square plate at the top and slightly inside. The Parthenon is important for architecture because it has been an inspiration to other temples, such as the Thomas Jefferson Capitol in Virginia, built in 1785. Ok... As I have quoted the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Order, I think it is fair to give a brief explanation to them. Developed during the archaic period, the Order of Doric presents simple, strong and elegant geometric shapes classified by Vitruvia, a Roman architect, as a man.- order. The Ionic Order is more far-fetched and decorative than the Order of Doric and peaked in the classical period. Vitruvius regarded him as a women's order. The Corinthian Order, in turn, comes from the Ionian order, but in the future the ornament is valued, with a wealth of details. Made this quick explanation. Let's move on. The Greeks were obsessed with the harmony and completeness of their temples and monuments. For them, the monuments were like large sculptures, which should be made symmetrically, respecting the proper proportions. Temples were the most important buildings, for it was through them that Greek architecture received full expression. Greco-Roman architecture emerged as a result of the conquest of Greece by the Roman Empire, when Rome was influenced by various elements of Greek art, including its architectural features such as the shape of temples and the use of large columns. The use of marble and bronze to decorate Roman temples was also a strong influence of Greece. At first, Greek art dominated the Romans in such a way that the poet Horace, ironically, quoted the following sentence: The conquered Greece conquered its cruel conqueror. (vc_column_text) (vc_empty_space) (vc_column_inner) (vc_row_inner) (vc_column) (vc_row) (vc_row) (vc_column width)1/2 vc_masonry_media_grid stylelazy element_width12 grid_id vc_gid:1486241979270-134ddf27-dcf1-1 includes 374 (vc_column_text) Parphenon. 448-432 BC, Athens. (vc_column_text) (vc_column) (vc_column width)1/2 (vc_masonry_media_grid) items_per_page1 element_width12 grid_idvc_gid:1486241979283-e6aaa1da-8e75-7 include vc_column_text 373 . 118-125 AD, Rome. (vc_column_text) (vc_column) (vc_row) (vc_row) (vc_column) I did not vc_column (vc_column_text) Greco-Roman architecture was widespread in almost all of Western Europe and North Africa. Later, Roman architects, although still using Greek forms, developed a larger personality, creating their own construction methods, such as arches that cover a distance greater than Greek pillars. The dome and dome were also designed by the Romans, such as the innovative use of concrete, allowing for more flexible designs. It is observed then that the two arts became practically sisters. But it is important to highlight the differences between them. Let's see: the Greeks built temples to glorify the gods, while the Romans built forums and civic buildings in honor of the Empire. To make the walls, the Greeks used stone blocks, but the Romans used concrete. The Greeks were fascinated by straight lines and rectangles, while the Romans loved rounded shapes and curved lines. The Greeks used pillars and dintel as auxiliary systems, and the Romans preferred rounded arches and vaults. The style of the Greek columns was doric and ionic, while the Roman columns were more far-fetched because they were Corinthian order. There are several differences between Greek and Roman art, but the similarities between them are stark, so much so that the fusion of both has created Greco-Roman art, influencing the style of sculptures, paintings, and architecture. Greco-Roman architecture is still important for modern architecture, being a source of inspiration. National Library, Rio de Janeiro in 1810. United States Supreme Court. Built in 1932-1935, the Abraham Lincoln Memorial. Washington, DC. Founded in 1922. (vc_column_text) (vc_column) (vc_row) (vc_column) I don't vc_column (vc_column_text) Thanks for accessing! Comment, share, follow me on social media and stay on top of the news published here on the blog! (vc_column_text) (vc_column) (vc_row) I am a lover of Greek architecture and in this matter I try to show the basic concepts of this art, its elements and the differences of each style called Order. I will not consider the history of Greco-Roman architecture, but rather its styles, in Part 2, ancient temples, and in Part 3, the application of styles in our modern architecture. The Greeks are famous for their temples and temples for their columns. Columns can be compared, as far as function is concerned, with the pillars used in the current reinforced concrete structures. Both are designed to produce vertical building effort and transfer them to other elements, be it a slab or a foundation. Greek temples had their structure on the basis of a column and beams, also called a column and a dintel. Greek buildings had three main elements that were subdivided according to style or order: PLATFORM, COLUMNS and ENTABLAMENTO. The Figure below is the Parthenon, and we can clearly perceive the three elements. PLATFORM is the foundation of the building, COLUMNS, where the pillars of the columns are located and HOUSING where the beams are. Parthenon in Greece. The cylindrical part of the columns is called FUSTE. Above the steel is the so-called CAPITEL, which has a difference between the styles of Greek columns, because the capital can be simple or extremely elaborate. ABACO is a small base for getting beams. The detail of the Greek column is divided into: abacus, capital and ste. GREEK ARCHITECTURAL ORDERS There are three: Doric Order, Ionian Order and Corinthian Order. The illustration above is in good resolution (right click on the image and open in the new tab) and allows us to notice the differences between styles through the comparison between the columns. The Order of Doric is masculine, simple, practical and rough. This style is more functional and less decorative. The Ionian Order symbolizes feminine, a little more worked and represents more attention to aesthetics. The base is added to the column and capital gains are symmetrical curved decorations. The capital of the Order of Ion, the Order of Corinthian, represents nature and is the most created, with floral arrangements or foliage carved into the capital. It also has a column base and the jam has two diagonal beams. Captain Corinthian. In the image below (open the image in the new tab to enlarge), we can see the differences of each architectural style. Differences between the orders of Janica, Doric and Corinthian. See this link: Greco-Roman Architecture Part2 - The temples of Marcelo Albuquerque Originally Greek and Etruscan architecture was made in the forest, being replaced by limestone (especially marble) from the late 7th century BC. In fact, we see in the doric order a stone image of the doric order in the forest, not literally a sculptural equivalent. Forms of carpentry must somehow become sacred in order to be preserved in their representation in stone. He also commented on the choice of orders, according to the function of the building, Vitruvius leaves he recorded that doric is associated with male, ion to female and Corinthian to virgin, but notes that this was not a strict rule Ancient Rome. The Treatise Cerlio recommends the use of dori in the temples of more extroverted saints and warlike figures in general; Ionic for quiet saints, neither too strong nor too soft, and people to know; and Corinthian for virgins, especially the Virgin Mary. The Order of Corinthian is also associated with abundance, luxury and wealth. Tuscany will be suitable for fortifications and sturdy and durable buildings. Due to the distance between the columns, the Romans established five types of intercollums described by Vitruvia, in addition to events developed during the Renaissance, such as columns in pairs with marked pairs, columns marked in narrow-narrow rhythms of triumphal arches, and the rhythmic unification of the Pilster, column and semi-dome, as seen on the facade of the cathedral. On Roman temples, they have elements derived from etruscans and Greeks. These are the dwellings of deities, where they were held under the auspices, meetings of members of the government and the protection of public values. There are no open and public prayer meetings, as is the case in the Christian and Muslim religions, and many temples have been allowed only to high priests and initiates, with the main course doing their rites outside, as well as the Greeks. As Gombrich notes about Greek architecture as well as for the Romans, although some of these temples are huge and imposing, they do not reach the colossal size of Egyptian buildings, probably because the Greeks and Romans (even the republic) did not have a divine ruler who could undertake colossal structures such as the pyramids. They were buildings made by people for people. Architectural plants are diverse and have different shapes, and come from Etruscans and Greeks. A typical common plant, for rectangular party temples, had an inner naos (cella), a body that contained an image of a deity, and a portico called pronaos. The great temples had a colonnade that surrounded the entire building, called peristilo, and the building was called peripterus. Some buildings had double colonnades and even triple. Below are some nomenclature templar typology: Naos: The core of the Greek temple (the corps where the image of divinity was located) Pronau: an atrium with columns and covered. Prostyle: columns on one of the fronts. Amphiprostil: columns at the back and back. In antis: the tapir refers to the pillars on each side of the portico of the Greek temple, slightly extending the walls of the naos, with a structural function. It has its own mirror changes, known as double in antis. Athenian treasure: an example of In Antis. On the right, the Temple of Athena Naik, in the Acropolis of Athens, double in antis. Source: Wikipedia. Available in: . January 20. 2017. Continue reading by buying a full book or e-book. Full. arquitetura greco romana características. arquitetura greco-romana da antiguidade. elementos da arquitetura greco romana. características da arquitetura greco romana. arte greco romana arquitetura. arquitetura greco romana pdf. arte e arquitetura greco romana. principais características da arquitetura greco romana

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