

Across	Down
5) Latin word for 'I work'	1) Greek harp
8) Roman god of fire	2) Son of Odysseus
9) Egyptian Pharaoh responsible for the construction of the Red Pyramid	3) Roman god to whom the first month of the pre-Julian calendar is dedicated
10) Maze in which Theseus fought the minotaur	4) Actor who plays Achilles in the film <i>Troy</i>
11) Greek goddess of love and beauty	6) Gaius Julius Caesar's mother
13) Egyptian Pharaoh; father of Menkaura	7) The Head of Classics at Bedales
14) Odysseus' wife	12) The island on which Odysseus lived
15) The ship on which Jason sailed to find the Golden Fleece	



**THE FIRST EVER EDITION OF  
BEDALES' CLASSICS  
MAGAZINE**

**JUST IN TIME FOR  
CHRISTMAS**



### Welcome to the new Classics magazine.

In this first edition there is something for everyone: music, architecture, language, sport, food, history and more. That range of subject matter perfectly encapsulates why Classics is the most important subject in the curriculum: because it is the ultimate cross-curricular subject. It contains elements from all others. You can't be a good classicist without knowing about literature, geography, history, languages, science, music, art, philosophy and more. Just as importantly, it studies the Greeks and Romans, the two civilisations which are the foundations of our own. If you want to know where you have come from culturally, you need to know about them.

The magazine is the brainchild of the editorial team, who have worked very hard on it and with huge enthusiasm. I congratulate them and urge you to support their efforts by having a look inside.

*Julian Spencer*

### Editors

Toby Denton,  
Lara Johnson-Wheeler,  
Hugo Francis,  
Grace Warde-Aldam,  
Josie Bentley,  
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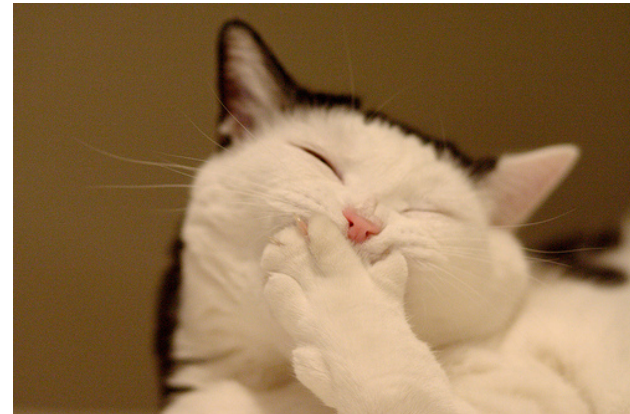


### Ode to Julian *Sophie Le Roux*

O Julian Spencer!  
The dispenser of knowledge  
The fountain of truth  
He taught us Latin; in 201 by the roof  
In every lesson he would proclaim with glee  
The well loved joke about the six pine trees.

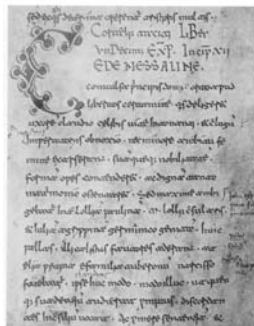
When Virgil proved taxing  
He made it relaxing  
By telling us all we would pass  
Alas! this preceded laughs.

Now we can only interlope  
In other lessons where we have no hope  
Latin was our passion  
But AS is just not the fashion  
We simply had to quit.



However, this kind of language was useless for serious composition, and scholars continued to learn the older 'classical' style complete with written endings. They used grammars written by writers like Priscian and Donatus, which in turn used Cicero, Caesar and the other classical writers, so that the 'gap' between Latin masses and Latin as written by the elite became wider and wider.

Eventually the tension was too much, and by the eighth century there is a clear difference between classical Latin and proto-French. When Anglo-Saxon and German scholars learned Latin, because it was the language of the western church, it was the 'correct' or 'classical' form which they wanted, so that they could read and copy out all the learning of the classical world. So it was that when a 'reform' of Latin education was put in place by King Charles the Great, he included a lot of English and Irish scholars among his experts, and Latin became more-or-less 'standardized' throughout the West, while the common people's languages continued to develop and mutate.



← This eleventh-century manuscript of Tacitus' Annales XI-XII was copied by scribes who used 'correct' Latinity and it displays signs of comment, called glosses, and some corrections in the text.

This is also the type of Latin taught and examined in schools. One reason why this should be so is that it *was* the language used by some of the finest and most expressive poets and prose writers who have ever lived. What better way to appreciate them than in their own tongue? Latin isn't a bother - it is a challenge to learn, to be sure, but it is worth the effort.



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# The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Toby Denton

## 1. Great Pyramid of Giza

This was built in 2584-2561 BC as the tomb of fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Khfu. It can be found now In Giza in Egypt still standing, it is the largest of the 3 pyramids in Giza.



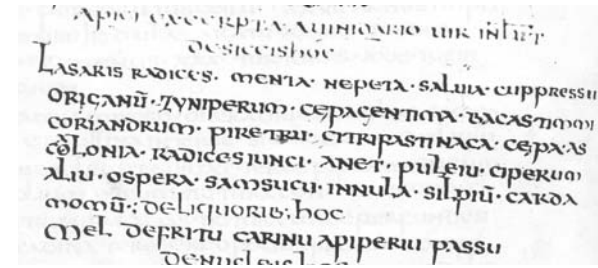
## 2. Hanging Gardens of Babylon



This were constructed between 605-562 BC, it is in current day Iraq and thought to be constructed by Nebuchadnezzar II to please his wife around 600 BC, it was thought to be destroyed because of an earthquake.

## 3. Statue of Zeus at Olympia

Created between 466-456 BC, this statue is situated in Olympia and is 12 meters tall, the statue was meant to be made of ivory, it is unknown why it was destroyed but presumed a fire or an earthquake.



↑ Part of a famous eighth-century manuscript from Paris, the Salmasianus (Paris BN Latin 10618), showing a variety of ways of writing accusative endings.

Third, we have another pronunciation problem – this time with *i* and *e*. These seem to have been interchangeable by the first century AD – and this seems to have affected 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> declension verbs most of all. After all, the present of *rego* goes *rego, regis, regit* – as we all know – while its future goes *regam reges reget*. How can you tell them apart if you pronounce the final *-i-* the same way?

Similar things happened to verbs – the future and past endings were gradually replaced by compound forms using *habere* with infinitives or past participles, so *amare habeo* = 'I have to love' and so 'I will love': *habeo amatum* = 'I have loved'.

The muddle over endings also made Latin change in another very important way. Classical writers could arrange words in any order in a sentence. This is simplified in teaching Latin nowadays so that we insist that 'the verb goes at the end' and 'the subject is the nominative and the object is the accusative' and so forth. As the endings disappeared, it became impossible to work out with any clarity who was doing what to whom unless you put the words in a set order, so a Latin style which always followed SVO or subject-verb-object replaced it, and all those long 'periods' beloved of Caesar, Cicero et. al. became a thing of the past!



## Whatever happened to Latin?

*Christopher Grocock*

*The age-old jibe about learning Latin is that it is a dead language – so what's the point of studying it? There are lots of answers to this question – but it ought to be borne in mind as well that Latin never went away, it just changed, into Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, and, Romanian.*

How did Latin turn into the 'modern European Romance languages'? Well it was already in a state of flux by the time that Cicero, Caesar, Vergil et. al. were writing, and the major reason why it eventually changed was forced on it by *pronunciation*, and this hapened in three different ways.

First, final *-m* was losing its force. We can see this happening 'before our very eyes' when we look at the way Vergil's hexameters are scanned. Here we find that words ending in *-m* and beginning in *-h* are elided (that is, run together so that in effect a syllable drops out). This is an indication that by the first century BC – if not before – the Romans were not clearly enunciating either of these letters. Now a lot of case and verb-endings make use of final *-m*. Not being able to distinguish them in spoken Latin causes a number of problems: in the first declension, it means you can't tell *domina* and *dominam* apart very clearly (and many ancient Romans might not do very well in a Latin reading competition . . . but never mind.

Second, there was a problem with *vowel length*. In some beginners' texts the Latin vowel long *a* is marked with a macron, *ā*, to distinguish it from short *a*. Now the Romans didn't use this mark except over letters where an *-m* was indicated like Spanish tildil *ã*: see figure 1, where a scribe has copied an earlier manuscript with a complete muddle of final *-um*, *-ū* and *-u*).



### 4. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus

This temple was created in 550 BC it was dedicated to the Greek goddess Artemis, it took 120 years to build and was burned down in 356 BC by Herostatus because he was trying to achieve eternal fame, then it was rebuilt by Alexander the great, only to be destroyed again by the Goths in AD 409

### 5. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

This stood about 45 meters tall, it is in modern day Turkey, the tomb was made for Mausolus the king of Caria, it was damaged by an earthquake and then demolished by European crusaders.



### 6. Colossus of Rhodes

This is a huge statue of the god Helios, it was constructed between 292-280 BC, and stood 35 meters tall, it was constructed on the island Rhodes, it was demolished on 226 BC by an earthquake, and stood for just stood for 54 years.



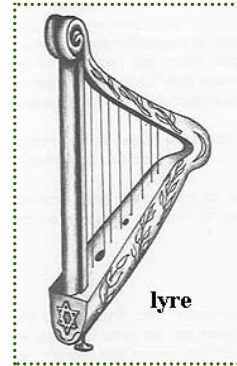
### 7. Lighthouse of Alexandria

The lighthouse was constructed in 280 BC the height varies from 115-150, it is located in Alexandria in Egypt, it was built to serve as the ports land mark then as a lighthouse and thought to have been destroyed in the 14th century AD.



## Ancient Music *Lottie Gulliver*

Music was a major part of Greek life, they thought of music as a way of honouring the Gods, and making the world a more civilised place. There is no way of finding out what Greek music sounded like, because there is no record of it, and they didn't write down their music either. The instruments that the Greeks had were pipes, lyres, drums and cymbals. Their Pipes were made of wood and reed, with holes cut. Some were played vertically like a recorder, and some horizontally, like a flute. Sometimes people would even play 2 pipes at a time. These instruments were played in a very lively way for dancing; this music was played when they were worshipping Dionysus, the god of wine and parties.



The Greeks also had lyres, which are like small harps, and probably sounded something like a guitar. Apparently the first lyre was made from a turtle shell by the god Hermes when he was very young, and then he gave it to the god of reason and logic Apollo. As the Greeks thought of music as a great expression of order and patterns. Lyre music was played in a calmer, more soothing way than the pipes and drums.

We don't know as much about the music of ancient Rome as we do about the music of Ancient Greece. There are various reasons for this, one of which is that early fathers of the Christian Church were against music of theatre, festivals and pagan religion



as benevolent, strong and fair, though she is sometimes faulted for lacking emotion and compassion. Nevertheless, her superb intelligence and great powers of reason led to her becoming the patron deity of Athens, the intellectual capital of the world at that time.

### **Mostly 5s**

You're *Dionysus!* Son of Zeus, the king of the gods, Dionysus was the god of wine and merriment; many celebrations and feasts were held in his honour. A handsome young man, he preferred to travel – learning more about the secrets to joy and, indeed, wine-making - rather than stay on Mount Olympus. Though considered reckless by some, he was, overall, the most popular god amongst fellow deities and mortals alike.

### **Mostly 6s**

You're *Hades*, the god of the dead. He was unfortunate in having to stay in the Underworld - of which he was ruler - in darkness and silence, surrounded by spirits of the deceased. He lived here with Persephone, the wife he had abducted, and Cerberus, a fearsome three-headed guard dog. Although better known for his lack of mercy, he was also a skilful economic entrepreneur, giving rise to his nickname: "the Rich One".

### **Mostly 7s**

You're *Poseidon!* Poseidon was the god of the sea and the brother of Zeus, the king of the gods, and Hades, the god of the underworld. Despite being moody and unpredictable, he was very creative and famed for his enchanting invention of the horse. He fathered many children, some with his spouse, Amphitrite (a nymph and sea goddess), but most with his almost 30 other lovers.

### **Mostly 8s**

You're *Zeus!* The king of the gods, he was the ruler of Mount Olympus and god of the sky and thunder – relating to his eminent attribute, the fearsome thunderbolt. Unfortunately, his terrifyingly short temper left some in a calamitous state (for example, Prometheus, after having stolen fire from yours truly, was punished by being chained to a mountain where an eagle pecked out his ever-regenerating liver everyday for eternity !). Even so, his immense power and strength added to his prominent charm, owing to his many love affairs; he is said to have fathered around 100 children, the most famous of whom was Hercules.



## Now count up your scores and see which number you answered most often...

### Mostly 1s

You're *Aphrodite!* Goddess of love and beauty, she was the most beautiful deity on Mount Olympus. Although sometimes criticized for her flirtatious behaviour (including her many adulterous affairs, including one with Ares, the handsome god of war), she *was* married to the remarkably dull god of the furnace, Hephaestus. As well as being extremely attractive, she was also gentle and rather poignantly vulnerable. She was not without her faults, however, the greatest of which was her promise to the mortal Paris, which resulted in the infamous Trojan War.

### Mostly 2s

You're *Apollo!* Apollo was easily the most cultured of all the deities, being the god of prophecy and the truth, art, music, light and the Sun, healing, poetry and dance. He was the son of Zeus, the king of the gods, and a nymph named Leto. Creative and handsome, he had ample love interests - of both sexes - resulting in several children (the most famous of which was the outstanding musician, Orpheus).

### Mostly 3s

You're *Ares!* The son of Zeus and Hera - the king and queen of the gods - Ares was the god of war. He was notorious for his querulous personality and sometimes cruelty (his throne on Mount Olympus was said to be covered with human skin). However, he was decisive, determined, and brave, as well as considered to be the greatest warrior of his time. Moreover, his athletic characteristics enhanced his astonishing good-looks, which brought about an affair with the most beautiful goddess, Aphrodite.

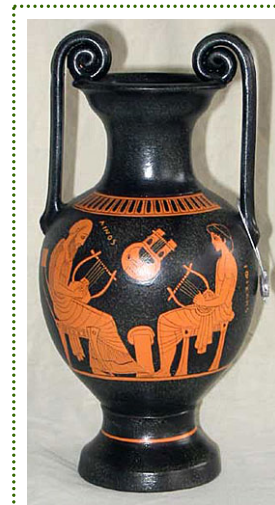
### Mostly 4s

You're *Athena!* Athena was the goddess of wisdom and the favourite child of Zeus, the king of the gods. She is portrayed



and suppressed it once Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire.

It is said that the Roman were not particularly creative or original when it came to music. They did not attach any ethos to music as the Greeks did. It is however safe to say that Roman music was mostly monophonic (single melodies with no harmonies) and that the melodies were based on a system of scales called modes, and also that the rhythm probably followed the natural metre of the lyrics.



↑ An Ancient vase showing musicians playing lyres.

They had more instruments than the Greeks such as the Tuba, Comu, Aulos, and (borrowed from the Greeks) the lyre. They also had the lute, the kithara, the organ and some percussion instruments.

Even though there was a lack of musical originality on the part of the Romans, they did enjoy music greatly and used it for many activities. Music contests were quite common and attracted a wide range of competition; they would often have hundreds of trumpeters and pipers playing together at massive games and festivals.



Jokes  
*Daisy Clery*

The Latin Professor was so upset that he went to a bar near his house for a drink to settle his nerves.

"What'll it be?" asked the bartender.

"A *martinus*," said the professor.

"Don't you mean martini?" asked the bartender.

The professor replied, "If I wanted more than one I'd ask for more than one."

**Teacher:** How was the Roman Empire cut in half?

**Pupil:** With a pair of Caesars!

**Veni, vidi, volo domum redire,**

Translation: I came, I saw, I want to go home.

An Ancient Rome History lesson

**Teacher:** When was Rome built?

**Pupil:** At night.

**Teacher:** Why did you say that?

**Pupil:** Because my Dad always says that Rome wasn't built in a day!



<p><b>What is your favourite colour?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Green</li> <li>2. White</li> <li>3. Black</li> <li>4. Grey</li> <li>5. Red</li> <li>6. Yellow</li> <li>7. Blue</li> <li>8. Gold</li> </ol> <p><b>Which holiday would you prefer?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A big city with plenty of nightlife</li> <li>2. The Bahamas, Hawaii, Florida... anywhere where there's enough sun!</li> <li>3. An activity camp in Australia</li> <li>4. A cultural tour of Japan</li> <li>5. A fortnight in Spain: viva la fiesta!</li> <li>6. Anywhere where I can get out of my hellish household</li> <li>7. A Caribbean cruise</li> <li>8. Paragliding above the South American rainforests</li> </ol>	<p><b>If caught in a fight, how would you approach the enemy?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Try to seduce them</li> <li>2. Nothing - you know they're going to lose</li> <li>3. Punch them</li> <li>4. Reason with them</li> <li>5. Put your hands up and say: "Let's have a drink"</li> <li>6. Get your dog to deal with them</li> <li>7. Find a weapon</li> <li>8. Try to intimidate them</li> </ol> <p><b>Where do you feel most comfortable?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In front of the mirror</li> <li>2. At the theatre</li> <li>3. Working out</li> <li>4. Reading a good book</li> <li>5. Eating and drinking</li> <li>6. At night, in the dark</li> <li>7. Swimming, sailing: anything to do with water</li> <li>8. Dreaming; metaphorically, being in the clouds</li> </ol>
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Which Greek God are you?

*Josie Bentley*

Take this quiz to see which Greek god or goddess best fits your personality...

**Which is your best trait?**

1. Beauty
2. Creativity
3. Courage
4. Intelligence
5. Humour
6. Wealth
7. Power
8. Charm

**Which is your worst trait?**

1. Promiscuity
2. Flirtation
3. Impulsiveness
4. Lack of emotion
5. Rage
6. Dishonesty
7. Antagonism
8. Impatience

**What would be your dream job?**

1. Model
2. Musician
3. Soldier
4. Professor
5. Party coordinator
6. Undertaker
7. Scuba Diver
8. Prime Minister

**Which would be your favourite pet?**

1. Dove
2. Lion
3. Vulture
4. Owl
5. Serpent
6. Dog
7. Dolphin
8. Eagle

**A group of ambitious 6.2s has set up a selection of activities. Which would you pick?**

1. Blind Date
2. Open Art
3. Boxing
4. Debating
5. Wine Tasting
6. "How to be a millionaire"
7. Sailing
8. Current Affairs Analysis



Mythology  
*Holly Roberts*

When people talk about mythology they normally mean the stories they read as children. They see Odysseus as a great hero; they discover where the vices of the world came from, and how hope followed them out to give human beings something to live for. Every culture has a mythology if you stretch back far enough to find it. Our own mythology has its descendents in the fairy tales we read today.

But in the same way that those fairy tales have become happily singing cartoons for children to laugh over, as opposed to truly terrifying ideas that were originally incorporated, of changelings left in the place of real children, or a fairy queen who stole a pretty young man to play with, and only spat him out 100 years later, a stranger in his own land, so the stories we read in our younger years have lost the potency they once had.



People today still go to war over the honour of their god, their religion, but these ancient mythologies looked at gods as something both less and more than modern figures revered today. The Gods of the Classical times were in some ways very human: they were jealous, and petty, and could fall easily in love or into hatred of both each other, and of mortals. Whether symbolically, or in reality, to the Classical people, the Greek and the Romans, these Gods embodied the things that made up their everyday lives. In a way that One God can never quite manage, the pan-





theon of gods available gave their suppliants both backers and rules to follow as the occasion demanded.

Apollo, and Dionysus, who represented order and chaos, day and night, wisdom and madness, were opposite sides of the same coin, and taught the Greeks about moderation not only in the more fleshy pleasures, but in the pleasure of knowledge. Whilst the two gods were very different, the mortals acknowledged a need for attributes of both gods in themselves, enabling them to avoid the problems later found in the Christian faith, of Papist against Puritan, one wishing to acknowledge the beauty of holiness, the other to find God only in a complete lack of indulgence.

The tale of Hippolytus, who refuses to worship the Goddess of love, teaches us not to ignore our feelings, or emotions. The God of War presides over war, and backs the winners, but people did not go to war in his name; instead the god ensured that, for all their love of war, both the Greeks and the Romans had a healthy respect for it.

The mythologies of the past are different from religions today in that they exist almost exclusively as stories. They are different also, however, in that they taught people valuable lessons in life, and commanded a respect which made these lessons less easy to ignore than those passed over today in favour of lessons which are more useful to the person practicing them than the person they are being practiced upon. History shows us that the ancient laws of hospitality were almost taken more seriously by the Greeks, than 'do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' was taken by Christians.



Roman Recipe  
*Sally Granger*

Toasted pine kernel sauce for roast wild boar or  
pork

**INGREDIENTS**

- 100 g pine kernels
- 1 heaped tsp cumin seeds
- 1 level tsp celery seed
  - 1 tbsp honey
  - 2 tbsp olive oil
  - 1 tbsp fish sauce
- 2 tbsp white wine vinegar
- 60 ml white wine
- generous freshly ground black pepper
- 1 tsp dried mint or 2 tsp fresh mint
- ½ tsp dried thyme
- ½ tsp dried or fresh savoury (or 1 tsp thyme if no savoury)
- a good pinch of saffron strands



The Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre) which was built from 70 AD to 82 AD is one of the greatest engineering feats of the last two thousand years. It sits next to the Roman Forum and only a short walk from Palatine Hill and used to host one of the most well known contests in the Ancient world; Gladiator shows.

The shows had strong religious significance but were also strong demonstrations of power and family hierarchy. However it may have held religious significance but in the middle ages it was used as a quarry and was disregarded of having any religious significance at all. It did however in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century start to gather more religious significance and was deemed to be a Christian site. Obviously as Rome is where Peter (Jesus' apostle) came to build the church of God the influence upon Rome is huge. After the Colosseum was deemed a Christian site they started ripping parts down to build the Vatican. Lots of the bronze which was used in the construction of the Colosseum was taken and made into the Dome of St Peter's Basilica.

After the arrogance of the Catholic church on doing such a monstrous act they paid quite recently for big restoration works on the Colosseum to make up for the poor actions of the past. The Catholic Church has an awful reputation in Rome for stealing and knocking down buildings for the building of the Vatican City. Saying this, the Vatican City has such a profound affect on you when you visit. Even if you are in no way religious you cannot deny that you are taking aback by the majestic opulence of the Sistine Chapels roof. (even if it does take 100 museums and 4000 corridors to get there). The legacy of Ancient Rome lives on through the architecture but its effect on the western world was cataclysmic. The premise on which our Society is built stems to what the Romans did for us. The famous saying, 'What did Rome do for us?' A lot!





# Rome

*Tom Kingsley-Jones*

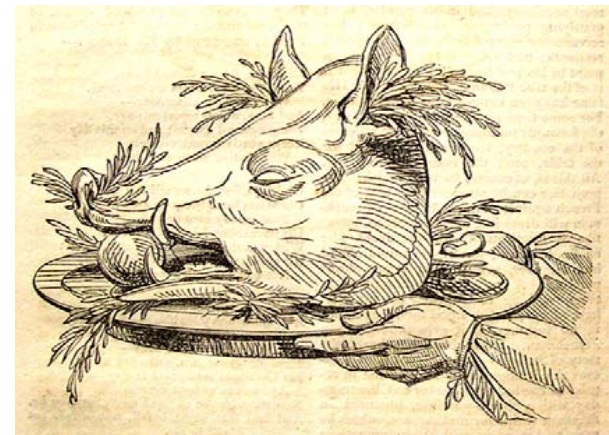
The name itself evokes powerful images within our minds of Destruction, Domination, opulence and progression. It was the hub of the Western world for thousands of years and what has been said as 'the greatest Ancient civilisation of the world.' It sits at the heart of the Mediterranean which has been the focal point of the progression of the West for thousands of years. I had the honour of visiting it this summer and was totally immersed in the history and culture which surrounds it. Around every corner a new site of Rome is found or amazing art galleries, one can say that you will never be bored in Rome. The atmosphere had such an intensity which seemed to leave such a large affect on you and became the fundamental core of your visit to Rome.

It has to be said that Rome has an absolutely stunning array of sights which are enchanting and also fascinating. If it is from the power and magnificence of the Vatican City or from the history and immensity of the Colosseum there is nothing that won't take your breath away.



## DIRECTIONS

Place the pine kernels in a dry frying-pan and put on a medium heat. Toss and shake the pan regularly until they are an even light brown. Do not burn them as they will taste bitter. Reserve and cool. In the same pan put the cumin and celery seed and roast them until they give of their flavour. Grind in a mortar or coffee grinder with plenty of pepper. Put the herbs, saffron and the pine kernels in the mortar and pound or process the mixture to a fine texture. Add the honey and the oil and pulse or grind again. Tip into a small pan and add the vinegar and fish sauce. Blend smooth and heat. Assess the consistency and add wine to achieve a clinging texture. Taste. Adjust the seasoning if necessary: it should be neither too sweet nor too sour. Serve hot with roasted meat in chunks on cocktail sticks.



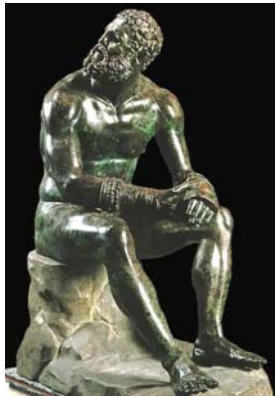
What d'y'all want to know about sport?  
(We could learn a thing or to!)

*Ben Dale*

The Greeks were, believe it or not, the first people to create some of the sports that we sooooo love to play today. You know when you play a game of 'footie', which was probably cultivated from a few Greek people kicking a rock about in a field, or hay yard, somewhere. It comes as no surprise that they were famed for their sport they invented, and still are today. Well that and their feta cheese.

Many sports came from the Greeks. Some are still played today and some maybe not (possibly due to their violent nature).

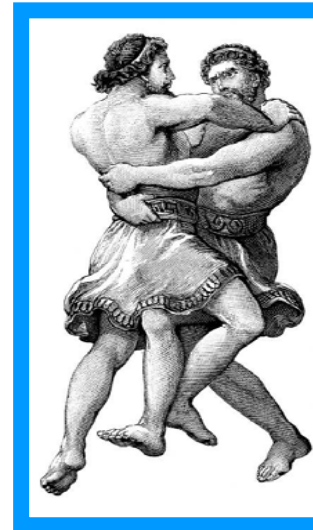
One very violent sport, (get ready you gangsters,) which they played was wrestling. It was a very physical sport, which helped the athletes keep fit and in shape, along with the many other sports as well. The contestants were allowed to make their opposition bail out any way they could accept biting or gouging out the eyes, but this probably happened anyway (kind of like football today. You set rules, but no one follows them). The boxing glove was known as a Himante, a bit of cloth wrapped around the hand; great protection hey... Maybe not.





The 'main event' for the Greek sportsmen out there, was the Olympic Games, held in honour of Zeus and Olympia, supposedly held by Zeus himself, although we have no evidence for this. The Olympians would come from all over, with the idea that if they won their event, they would bring praise and acclamation for their village.

Many of the events actually consisted of five different sports, such as the Pentathlon. These events were very taxing, and only the fit sportsmen could appear in these events, so



count me out! The sports like Javelin and Discus actually originated from battle, but instead of throwing a Discus, rocks were used as a killing mechanism, and large sticks with sharp ends.

Sport, in Greece, was considered a very social activity to take part in, with it playing a big part in most peoples' life. Our life toady still circulates around sport and in still a big aspect in most lives today, with Javelin, Discus and many others being played regularly. Although maybe not quite so violent. Actually: yes when considering Wayne Rooney.

## Classical Architecture *Philip Kelly*

Classical architecture has its roots in the Greek era where the first signs of certain of its aspects can be seen. From Greece classical architecture evolved and spread throughout the Roman Empire and here its characteristics can formally be defined: the most important of these are the "Five Orders" and the arch. The key characteristics of classical architecture are rhythm and balance, both of the proportions of the elements and of the overall mass and void, together with the controlled use of ornament and a feeling of restrained emotion within carefully controlled form. It virtually disappeared after the fall of Rome until it was reincarnated in the Renaissance, progressing through many different styles such as Mannerism, Baroque, Palladianism and Neo Classicism.

Classical architecture is thought to have first started somewhere between the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. However, there is little proof of this since many of the buildings were built from perishable materials. Its simplest expression, as in the temple format (Figure 1), is of columns supporting a lintel (beam) and maybe in more elaborate cases a sloped roof with a pediment at each end. This is often considered to have evolved from very simple structures using the trunks of trees as columns and a wooden beam as the lintel. From these beginnings more elaborate forms developed which were finally defined during the times of the Roman Empire as the "Five Orders". They cannot be discussed in the Greek times because there are both subtle and larger differences between Greeks and Romans usage. Figure one shows the Parthenon, the most famous and beautiful temple of the classical times. It used the Doric order with friezes (relief sculpture) in the lintel.

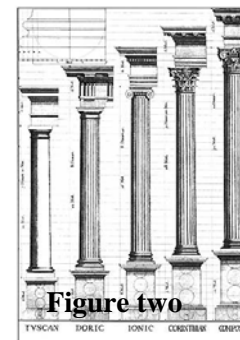


In the pediment (large triangle on top of the lintel) there is also superb figure sculpture. The temple was and often still is seen as perfection in classical architecture.

Greek or classical ar-

**Figure one** chitecture was adopted by the Romans through Greek and Etruscan areas of Italy. During the Roman period a major part of classical architecture, the arch, was added. This was not a Roman invention but came from the east, and its major advantage was that it was stronger than just lintels and columns and therefore more sophisticated structures could be built. During this period the Five Orders of Classical Architecture were formally laid down. The Five Orders were five systems of columns and lintels. The Tuscan was a very simple column and lintel system while the Doric was a slightly more elaborate one with vertical decoration within the lintel. These were the two simplest schemes. The Ionic column had scrolls supporting the lintel. The Corinthian had carved acanthus leaves supporting the lintel. Finally there was the Composite a Roman invention, a combination of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. These five orders became taller in relationship with their width as they progress. They are shown in figure Two, a drawing of them by Vitruvius. Both the arch and the orders are shown in the Coliseum in Rome, which

also shows another key Roman classical theme of a circular building, also used in the Pantheon in Rome. Once the Roman Empire fell classical architecture almost disappeared for a thousand years until the Renaissance in 15<sup>th</sup> century Italy.



**Figure two**

