

ARCHITECTURE FOR KIDS

EASTER HOLIDAYS 2019 - ValentinyFoundation

Conceptual lesson: What is the architecture? What is the difference between architecture and construction? The architecture of the ancient world

Theory: Lecture-discussion how the wild people came to the need for in-house and began to live in caves and how they organized their life there. Then they began to build their houses using the sticks, skins and stone. They worshiped the heavenly bodies, because the human welfare depended on the warmth and light. That's why the first temples were built. The most famous buildings are: Stonehenge, the Palace of Knossos and "The Labyrinth of the Minotaur." "Interesting History of Ancient Man" or "The Croods".

Practical part: everyone will paint the stone as the ancient people painted the walls of their caves with the figures of animals. *Materials: stones, acrylic*



Pyramid is a symbol of aspiration to the Heaven (Ancient Egypt, Babylonian ziggurats, Mayas' pyramids)

Theoretical part: Let us turn to the dawn of civilization and to role of architecture at that time. We'll talk about the perception of the world by the ancient Egyptians, their cult of the afterlife and huge buildings: temples and world-famous pyramids. Video: "Interesting History of Ancient Egypt" or "Prince of Egypt"

Practical part: each kid will make 3d model of the Sphinx (origami) according to the prepared scheme.

OR: Pyramid from corks *Materials: origami paper or cork*



Ancient Architecture: the Ancient Greece

Theory: Consider the architecture of the Ancient Greece and its main principles. We'll see the most outstanding monuments of Greek classics (Acropolis of Athens), mention the fascinating Greek mythology. The definition of the orders Doric and Ionic to be considered. Cartoon "Interesting History of Ancient Greece" or "Hercules".

Practical part: Children will be invited to make a Greek column from the white clay and paint it out after drying (we will talk about the latest researches proved that the temples had not a specific white color, but they were covered with colorful paintings, patterns and ornaments. Kids will feel themselves a real ancient Greek architects).

Materials: clay, acrylic (gouache).



Architecture of fortifications (Middle Ages)

Theory: In the Middle Ages (the era of wars in the Europe) architecture, science, technology, diplomacy, medicine and others were subordinated to military requirements. Castles and fortresses performed the defensive role primarily, and served as the residence of the rulers. We get familiar with the basic features of the Romanesque style (round arches, massive walls and small windows) on the example of the following objects: Neuschwanstein Castle (Germany), the Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy), Maria Laach Abbey, Sully Castle, Stirling Castle, Carcassonne Castle (France).
Practical part: doing the castle using cardboard, foil, colored paper, cocktail sticks, which then can be used for games or as a treasures store.



Renaissance. Leonardo Da Vinci

We'll discuss how sometimes the genius of the whole Epoch may be embodied in one person. Let's see the inventions of Leonardo's and how they function, especially his engineering devices.

Practical part: construction was one of Da Vinci's great passions and all the time of his life he wanted to build an ideal city of the future, hoped that one day it will be built according to his drawings and plans, the highest achievements of science and technology will be implemented there. This city will be convenient for its inhabitants. But, unfortunately, Leonardo has not seen how his dream comes true. The students are offered to release their imagination and draw their ideal city.

Materials: paper A3 - A4, pencils, watercolor, gouache.

