



Year 5 Design & Technology - Summer Term 1: Architecture

1. Architecture has changed over time. Many designs and inventions have influenced society.

Prehistoric
c10,000–c2500 BC



Stonehenge, England

Ancient Egyptian
c3100–c30 BC



Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt

Classical c850
BC–cAD 470



Parthenon, Greece

Gothic
1100–1500



Notre Dame Cathedral, France

Renaissance
1400–1600



Villa la Rotonda, Italy

Baroque
1600–1830



Palace of Versailles, France

Early industrial
1700–1850

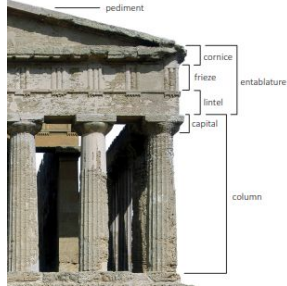


Iron Bridge, England

Modernist
1920–1970

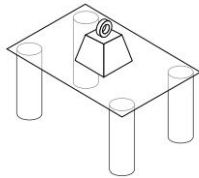


De La Warr Pavilion, England



2. The ancient Greeks developed the **Classical** form of architecture. They used columns to support roofs, which had three main orders; **Doric**, **Ionic** and **Corinthian**. Ancient Greek buildings were symmetrical and beautiful.

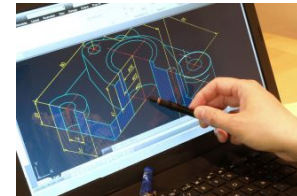
Roofs had a triangular shaped part, called the **pediment**, and a wide horizontal part, usually decorated with a **frieze**, called the **entablature**. Greek buildings were usually made from limestone or marble.



What is needed to design and make a building?

3. Support, stiffness and stability can be created by using **triangular** shapes to create strong frameworks, columns to support roofs and overlapping brickwork patterns.

4. Computer-aided design (CAD) is the use of specialised computer software to design objects. CAD can help designers to create better quality, clearer designs and make changes easily.



Postmodern
1960–1990



Dancing House, Czech Republic

Sustainable
1980–present day



Bosco Verticale tower, Italy

architecture	Classical	Computer-aided design	Corinthian	Doric	entablature
frieze	Ionic	stability	stiffness	support	triangular