**A Hidden Treasure in Sacred Heart Cultural Center**

**5th Grade Lesson Plans**

**Columns**

Components:

1. Objectives
2. Pre- and Post –Tests
3. Historical Information on Sacred Heart supplied with this lesson and on Sacred Heart Cultural Center website, www.sacredheartaugusta.org.
4. Directed Questions to correspond to the historical information.
5. List of vocabulary words appropriate to the unit. (Terms to include: column, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, pilaster, bas-relief, niche, colonnade, fluting, obelisk, caryatids, pyramidal, column capital, basilica, cruciform, acanthus leaves, lotus and neo-Classical)
6. Virtual Tour of columns appearing inside and out at Sacred Heart Cultural Center with explanatory notes attached.

Procedure:

1. Teachers will introduce the historical concept of learning about local history and culture, noting especially the impact early brickworks/brick masons had on local architecture. This will be an important part of one’s civic and cultural knowledge
2. Administer the Pre-test and then evaluate the answers.
3. Use the historical information to prepare background and history of Sacred Heart Cultural Center.
4. Review vocabulary terms as they are needed.
5. View the Virtual Tour of Sacred Heart Cultural Center and point out the various columns and columnar details present on the columns both inside and outside of Sacred Heart.
6. Give Post-test and evaluate.

**Historical Understanding**

SS5H3 – The student will understand reasons why people immigrated to the United States especially to Augusta in Late 1800s to early 1900s.

SS5G2 – The student will understand that immigrants were drawn to Augusta because of opportunities to work in an industrial environment which could lead to a cultural expansion or expression.

SS5E1 – The student will gain an understanding of how and industry like brickwork would lead to a more sophisticated enhancement of architectural buildings.

**History of Sacred Heart**

December 2, 1900 - Sacred Heart Catholic Church built by Jesuit priests opened its doors for worship. Approaching and entering Sacred Heart makes one think of a European village of old where the cathedral represented the treasures and artistic treasures of the village. So it is with Sacred Heart.

The first bricks were laid for Sacred Heart church in 1897. The church was a house of worship for over seventy years. It is an architectural masterpiece. The church closed in 1971 due to Augustans moving to the suburbs.

After sixteen years of vacancy, the building was saved from demolition by the Peter S. Knox family and reopened as Sacred Heart Cultural Center.

Sacred Heart Cultural Center is a combination of several architectural styles both inside and out: Victorian Romanesque, Gothic, Revival, Classical and Byzantine.

**Administer Pretest (See attached)**

**Take Virtual Tour**

**Fifth Grade Lesson Plan on Columns at Sacred Heart**

**Discussion**

1. What are columns and why are they used?

The Oxford English Dictionary defines columns as upright pillars made of stone or concrete supporting an entablature, arch or other structure.

1. How long have columns been used?

Columns were used in Egypt as early as 3000BCE. Later the Greeks used them extensively and developed the styles that are still commonly used today. The Romans adopted the Greek styles and modified and adapted them. Columns have continued to be used ever since in the classical styles as well as newer designs.

1. What are the different parts of columns?

Columns have three basic parts which are the base or bottom, the shaft, and the capital or top.

1. Why are columns made differently?

Columns reflect the artistic styles of different cultures. The capitals or tops often display or exhibit different plants or objects important to certain cultures. For example, the capitals of Egyptian columns are characterized by papyrus or lotus buds. The Greek Corinthian columns display acanthus leaves, a plant common in Greece. A style of column may also be selected for different structure requirements.

1. What are the names of different types of columns and how do you recognize them?

Different types of columns are usually recognized by their capitals. As previously stated, Egyptian columns have lotus or papyrus capitals. Greek columns usually follow three designs which are called Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The Doric has a plain or unadorned capital. The Ionic has a scroll type form on the capital and the Corinthian has the acanthus leaves and is the most ornate of the three. The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns are used extensively in the New-Classical style of architecture which is prominent in many public buildings such as banks and government offices as well as homes and churches

Another type of column is called obelisks. They are tall tapering shafts of stone, square in section with a pyramidal top. They stand alone as monuments and are not used to support buildings. They have been used since ancient times. The Washington Monument is one example of an obelisk type form.

Caryatids are columns in which the shaft, instead of being a cylinder, is a sculpted female figure.

1. What is fluting and where is it used on columns?

Fluting is the vertical grooving found on the shaft of a column.

1. What is a pilaster?

A pilaster is an engaged or attached rectangular pillar projecting slightly from the wall.

1. What is a niche?

A niche is a recess set into a wall to hold a statue or decorative object.

1. What is bas-relief or relief carving?

It is a carving that projects from a flat background. A Bas-relief stands out only slightly from its background, while an alto-relievo projects considerable more.

1. What is a basilica and what is a cruciform style of building?

In Roman architecture, a basilica was an oblong form of building used for public administration. Early Christian churches evolved from this type of building into cruciform or cross-shaped type of structure.

1. What is a colonnade?

A colonnade is a row of columns used to support an entablature or arch.

**Posttest (See attached)**

At least 80% of posttest should be passed to demonstrate an understanding of columns at Sacred Heart Cultural Center.

**Questions for Pre and Posttest for 5th Grade**

**Columns**

1. What were the materials used in making columns?
2. Alabaster
3. Brick
4. Concrete
5. Marble
6. All of the above
7. What are architectural columns?
8. Rows of numbers
9. Upright pillars
10. Articles in newspaper
11. People in a live
12. All of the above
13. Why are columns used?
    1. Support structures
    2. Divide the building
    3. Adorn the building
    4. All of the above
14. How long have columns been used?
    1. Just in the last twenty years
    2. Turn of the 19th century
    3. As early as 3000 BC
    4. After WWI
15. How do you identify different types of columns?
    1. By their capitals
    2. By their size
    3. What color they are
    4. What they are made of
16. Which column is not used for support?
    1. Doric
    2. Ionic
    3. Corinthian
    4. Caryatids
17. What is fluting on a column?
    1. To play a musical instrument
    2. Vertical grooving
    3. A fabric
    4. A loud noise
18. What is a pilaster
    1. Vertical grooves
    2. Stone pillar
    3. Top of a column
    4. A column attached to a wall on one side
19. What is a niche?
    1. A recess set into a wall
    2. Egg pie
    3. Hole in the ground
    4. Cut from a sharp knife
    5. All of the above
20. A relief carving is
    1. An animal sound
    2. A raised image
    3. A window
    4. Flight of steps
21. What is a basilica?
    1. An obelisk
    2. A column
    3. A rectangular building
    4. A sea animal
22. What is a colonnade?
    1. A summer drink
    2. Government assistance
    3. Row of chairs
    4. Row of columns
23. What three columns originated in Greece?
    1. Ionic, Doric Corinthian
    2. Obelisk, Papyrus, Lotus
    3. Sonic, Phonic, Ironic
    4. All of the above
24. What are the three parts of a column?
    1. Pilaster, arch, colonnade
    2. Niche, bas-relief, lotus
    3. Base, shaft, capital
    4. All of the above
25. Why do we study architecture?
    1. To learn different art forms
    2. To gain a cultural awareness
    3. For historical value
    4. To appreciate craftsmanship of past generations
    5. All of the above