Greek Columns: Capital Differences 801
The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Greek architecture is famous for its use of graceful and beautiful columns. During the classical Greek architecture period, (there) were three types of columns used (in) Greek temples. The columns differ because (of) their tops, which are called capitals. (Each) of the three Greek capital styles (developed) in a different part of Greece. (The) three types of columns are Doric, (Ionic), and Corinthian.

The Doric column is (the) oldest and plainest. It is also (the) heaviest and the only one without (a) base. The Doric columns of ancient (Greece) were influenced by Egyptian architecture. These (columns) were somewhat squat when compared to (the) other, more elegant, types of columns. (Doric) architecture was widely used by the (Spartans).

The second type of column is (the) Ionic. Ionic columns are lighter than (the) Doric and have two curly scrolls (that) border the ends at each side (of) the capital. Ionic columns are more (slender) than Doric columns and have large (bases). They are simple, yet decorative.

The (Corinthian) columns are similar to the Ionian (columns) in shape. However, the Corinthian columns (are) elaborately decorated. They are decorated with (carvings) of leaf-life structures, which appear to (be) flowering. The Corinthian columns were not (as) widely used as the Doric and (the) Ionic. The Roman Coliseum was built (with) all three types of Greek columns. (The) ground floor of the Coliseum is (Doric), the first floor is Ionic, and (the) second and third floors are Corinthian. (The) influence of Greek architecture can be (found) in many places all over the (world).
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Greek architecture is famous for its use of graceful and beautiful columns. During the classical Greek architecture period, \((\text{there, greek, beautiful})\) were three types of columns used \((\text{by, elegant, in})\) Greek temples. The columns differ because \((\text{of, when, in})\) their tops, which are called capitals. \((\text{Each, Many, Appear})\) of the three Greek capital styles \((\text{floor, ancient, developed})\) in a different part of Greece. \((\text{Ionic, First, The})\) three types of columns are Doric, \((\text{Ionic, slender, they})\), and Corinthian.

The Doric column is \((\text{because, the, coliseum})\) oldest and plainest. It is also \((\text{more, elaborately, the})\) heaviest and the only one without \((\text{base, spartans, a})\) base. The Doric columns of ancient \((\text{which, Greece, these})\) were influenced by Egyptian architecture. These \((\text{shape, columns, capitals})\) were somewhat squat when compared to \((\text{the, that, roman})\) other, more elegant, types of columns. \((\text{Doric, Flowering, Of})\) architecture was widely used by the \((\text{Spartans, ground, also})\).

The second type of column is \((\text{the, to, similar})\) Ionic. Ionic columns are lighter than \((\text{the, there, scrolls})\) Doric and have two curly scrolls \((\text{without, with, that})\) border the ends at each side \((\text{of, famous, heaviest})\) the capital. Ionic columns are more \((\text{slender, at, each})\) than Doric columns and have large \((\text{and, bases, other})\). They are simple, yet decorative.

The \((\text{Corinthian, type, only})\) columns are similar to the Ionian \((\text{columns, column, temples})\) in shape. However, the Corinthian columns \((\text{are, yet, somewhat})\) elaborately decorated. They are decorated with \((\text{found, carvings, part})\) of leaf-life structures, which appear to \((\text{decorative, however, be})\) flowering. The Corinthian columns were not \((\text{carvings, lighter, as})\) widely used as the Doric and \((\text{the, columns, world})\) Ionic. The Roman Coliseum was built \((\text{different, with, built})\) all three types of Greek columns. \((\text{The, Doric, A})\) ground floor of the Coliseum is \((\text{graceful, its, Doric})\), the first floor is Ionic, and \((\text{types, the, as})\) second and third floors are
Corinthian. *(The, Period, Oldest)* influence of Greek architecture can be *(found, influence, structures)* in many places all over the *(widely, world, three).*