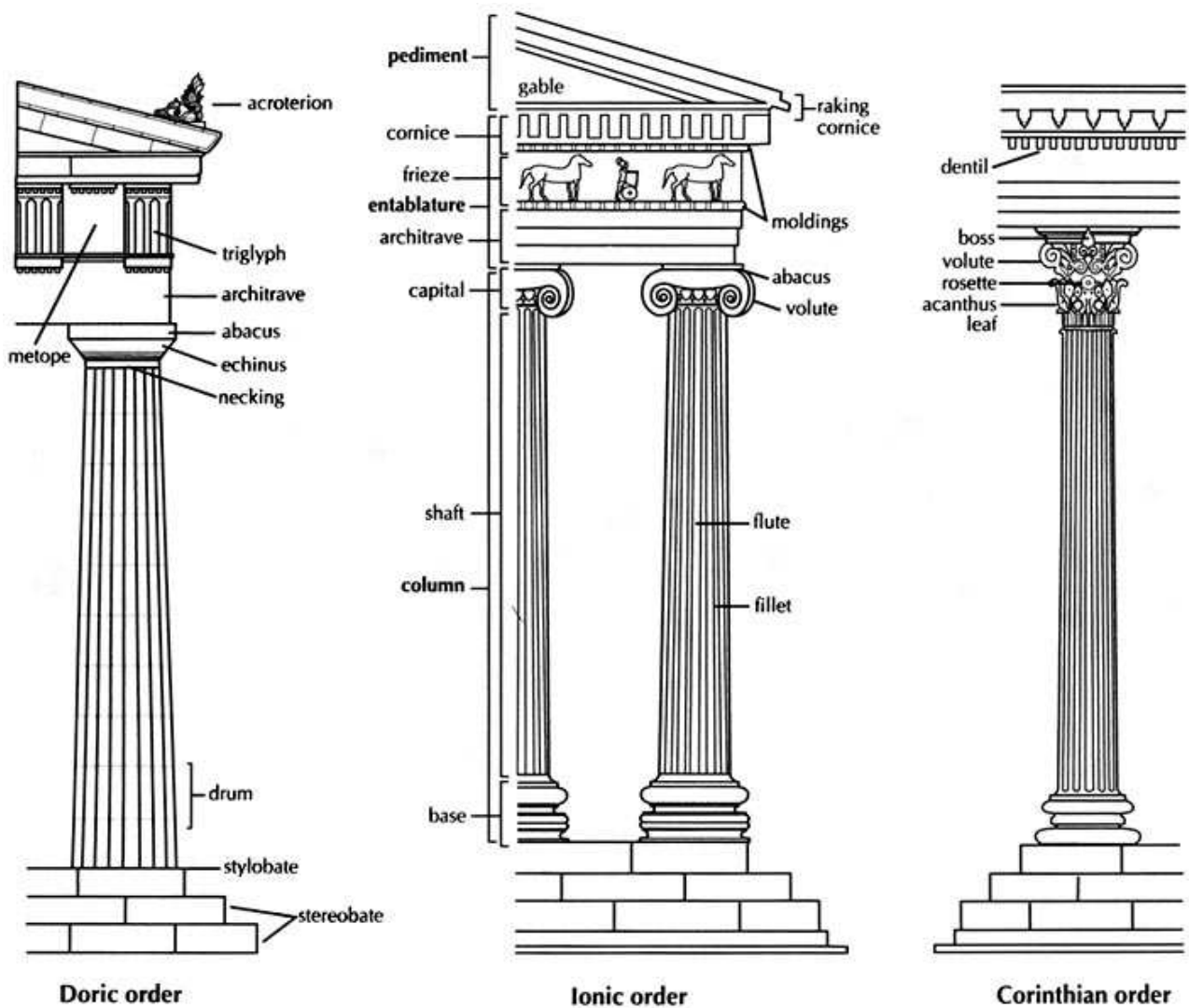


Ancient Greek Temple

Between the 9th century BC and the 6th century BC, Ancient Greek temples developed from the small mudbrick structures into monumental double porticos buildings, often reaching more than 20 metres in height (not including the roof).

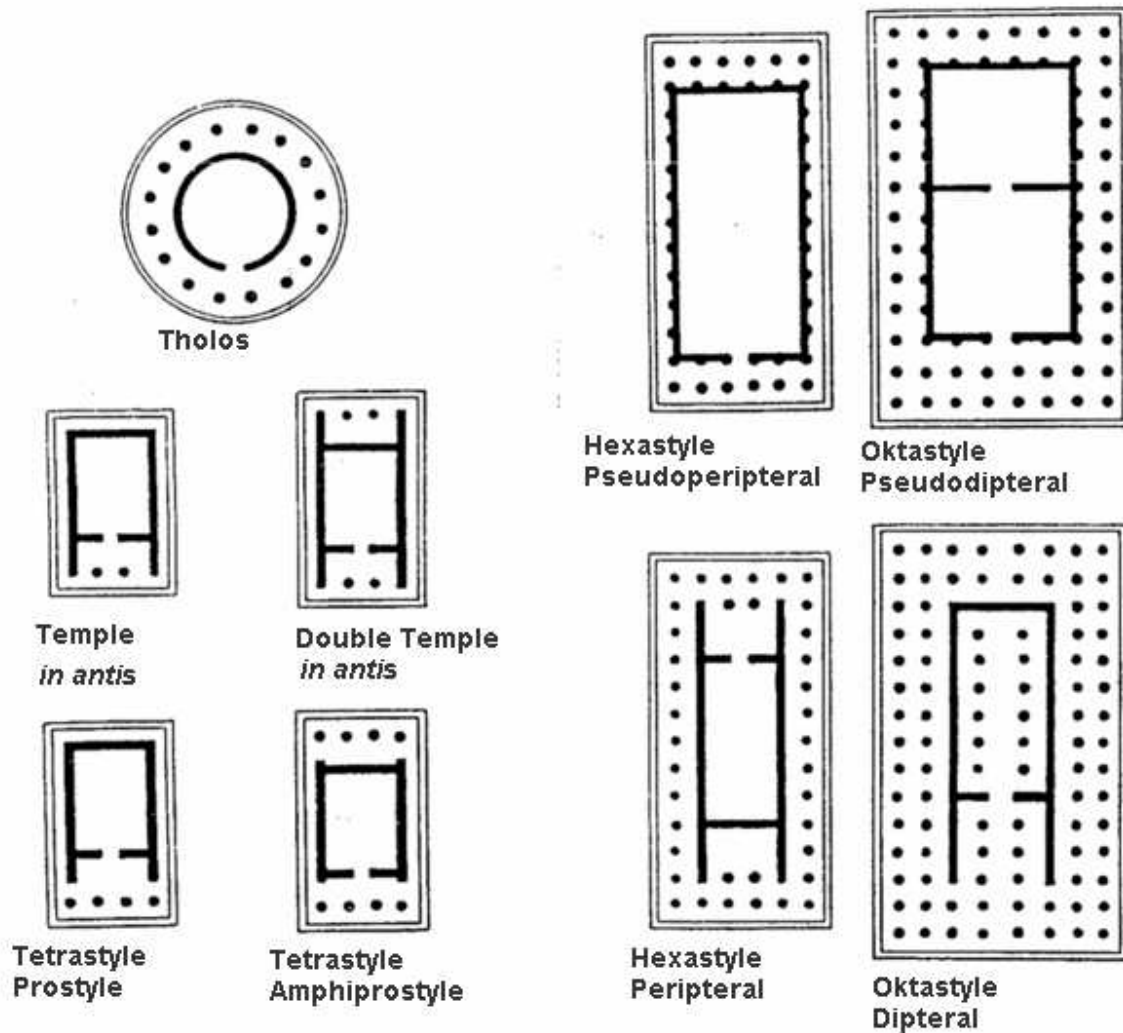
Greek temples are a development of the post and lintel structure combined with the principle of attic and the element of truss. These acts like the skeleton for the building, supporting well proportioned elements designed to express the structure of the temple itself.



In all the different Greek order, the façade is topped by the triangular hollow room of the **pediment** (timpanon) resting on the **architrave** supported by columns, just like lintel is supported by posts.

Greek temples were structures built to house deity statues within Greek sanctuaries in Greek paganism. The temples themselves did usually not directly serve a cult purpose, since the sacrifices and rituals dedicated to the respective deity took place outside them.

Their plans show different variation on a structure that is basically a **cell** (naos) surrounded by a porch.



Greek temples were made of stones and white marble and they were painted with vivid colors, so that bright reds and blues contrasted with the white of the building stones or of stucco.