



Greek Temple Architecture

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Fill in the Blanks (/5)

Word Bank

cella peripteral trabeated entablature pediment

1. The _____ is the inner room of a Greek temple, often housing the statue of a god.
2. A _____ temple has a single row of columns surrounding the building.
3. Greek architecture used a _____ system, which means horizontal beams were supported by vertical posts.
4. The horizontal section above the columns, made up of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, is called the _____.
5. The triangular upper part of the temple front, often filled with sculpture, is known as the _____.

Part 2: Matching (/9)

Match the architectural term to its correct definition.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Stylobate | A. The decorative horizontal band above the architrave |
| 2. Shaft | B. A raised platform on which columns stand |
| 3. Capital | C. The topmost element of a column |
| 4. Architrave | D. The bottom part of a column |
| 5. Frieze | E. The room at the back of a Greek temple, used for storage or offerings |
| 6. Cornice | F. The vertical portion of a column between the base and the capital |
| 7. Base | G. The simple, unadorned beam directly above the columns |
| 8. Colonnade | H. A row of columns supporting a roof or entablature |
| 9. Opisthodomos | I. The projecting horizontal section above the frieze |

Part 3: Short Answer (/6)

How does the structure of the Greek temples reflect their function? What was the outside used for?
What was the inside used for?

Total Score (/20)