

# **Ancient Greek Architecture**

Kuliah Arsitektur Pramodern  
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Program Studi Teknik Arsitektur  
Universitas Komputer Indonesia

## History

The architecture of Ancient Greece is the architecture produced by the Greek-speaking people (**Hellenic people**) whose culture flourished on the Greek mainland and Peloponnesus, the Aegean Islands, and in colonies in Asia Minor and Italy for a period from about **900 BC until the 1st century AD**, with the earliest remaining architectural works dating from around **600 BC**. [1]

Ancient Greek architecture is best known from its **temples**, many of which are found throughout the region, mostly as ruins but many substantially intact. The second important type of building that survives all over the Hellenic world is the **open-air theatre**, with the earliest dating from around 350 BC. Other architectural forms that are still in evidence are the processional gateway (propylon), the public square (agora) surrounded by storied colonnade (stoa), the town council building (bouleuterion), the public monument, the monumental tomb (mausoleum) and the stadium.

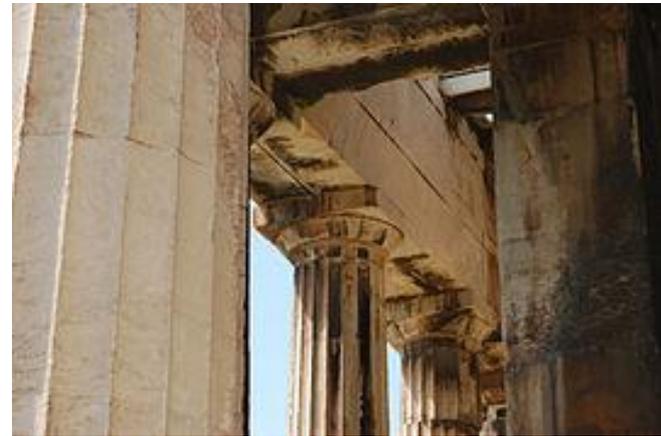


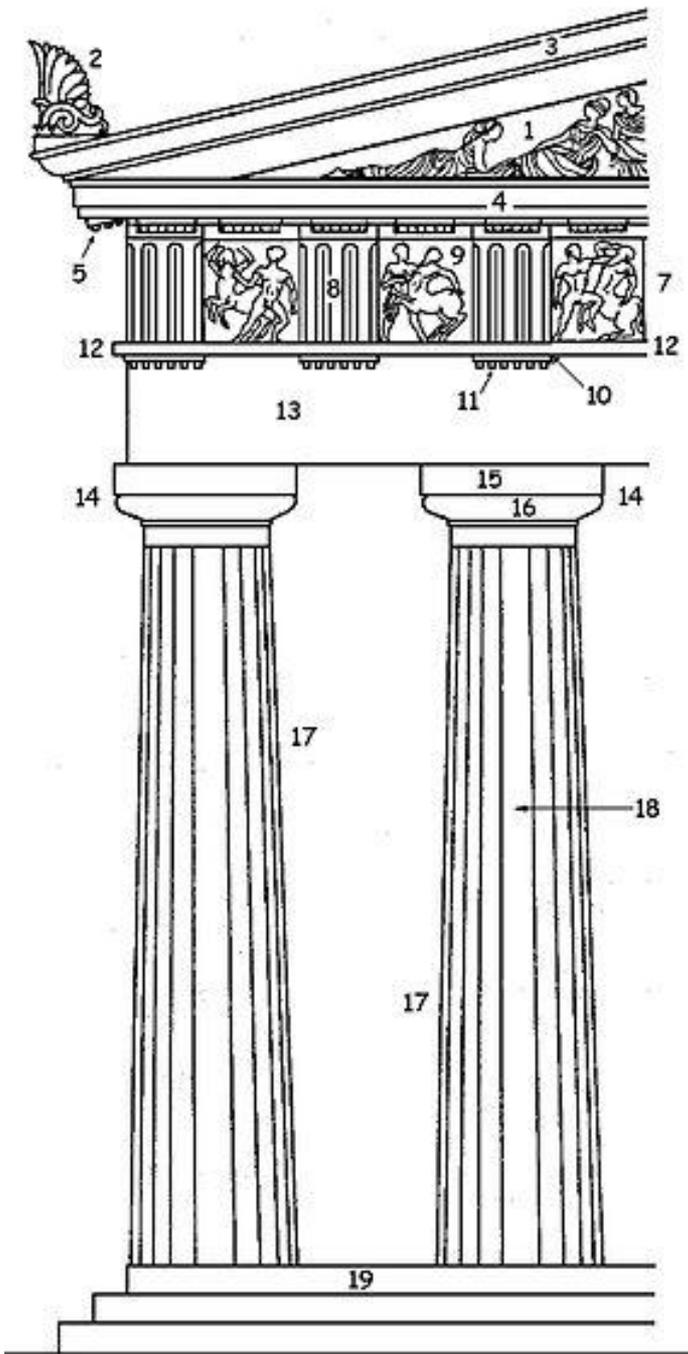
Ancient Greek architecture is distinguished by its highly formalised characteristics, both of structure and decoration. This is particularly so in the case of temples where each building appears to have been conceived as a sculptural entity within the landscape, most often raised on high ground so that the elegance of its proportions and the effects of light on its surfaces might be viewed from all angles

The formal vocabulary of Ancient Greek architecture, in particular the **division of architectural style into three defined orders: the Doric Order, the Ionic Order and the Corinthian Order**, was to have profound effect on Western architecture of later periods.

For complete understanding of the whole article, please enjoy Mark Cartwright writings and video also on:

[https://www.ancient.eu/Greek\\_Architecture/](https://www.ancient.eu/Greek_Architecture/)





## Parts of an Ancient Greek temple of the Doric Order:

1. Tympanum,
2. Acroterium,
3. Sima
4. **Cornice**
5. Mutules
7. Freize
8. Triglyph
9. Metope
10. Regula
11. Gutta
12. Taenia
13. **Architrave**
14. **Capital**
15. Abacus
16. Echinus
17. **Column**
18. Fluting
19. **Stylobate**

To find more about greek orders and its application please reach to :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yGPevxwITBE&t=4s>

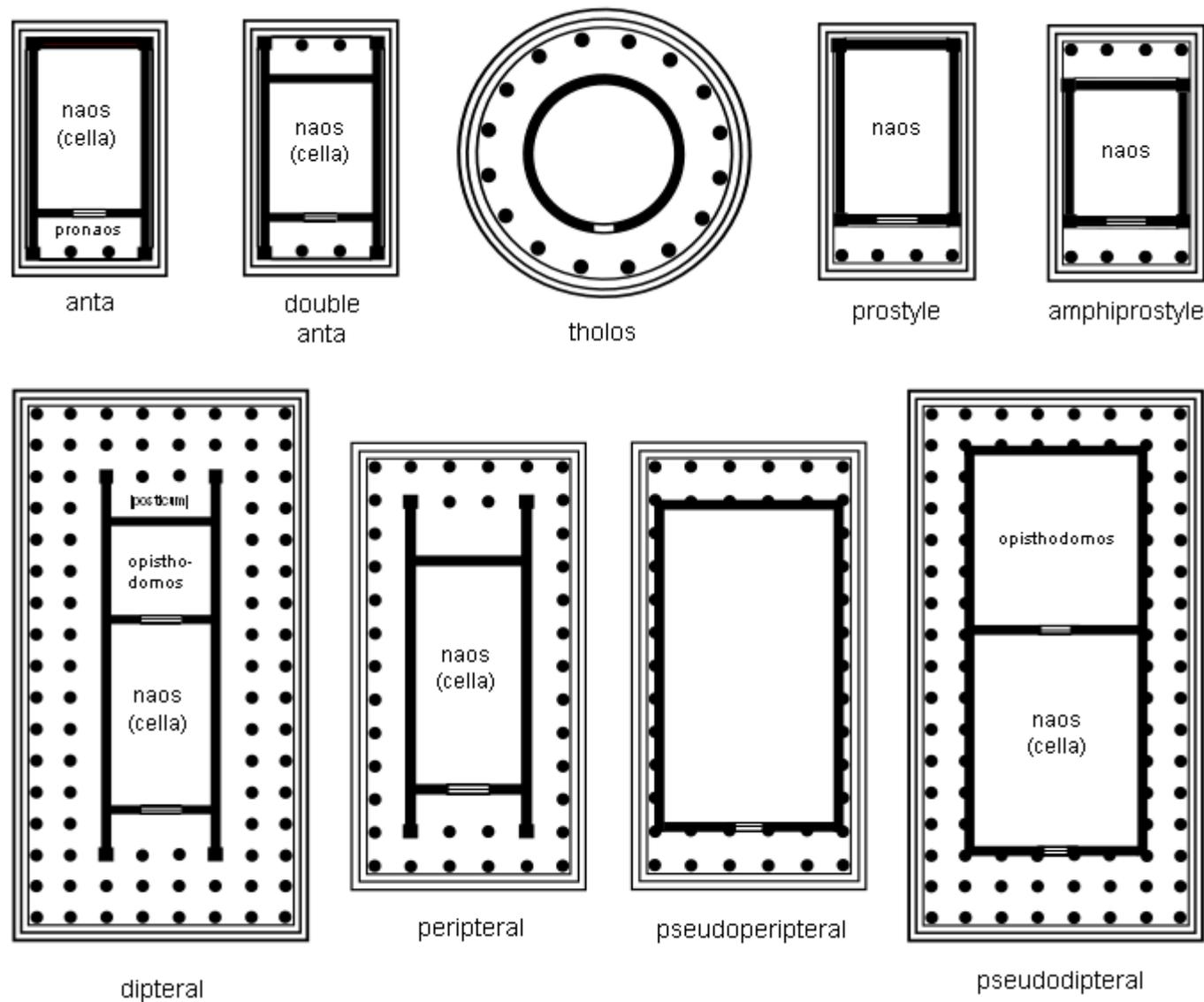
## Plans of Ancient Greek Temples

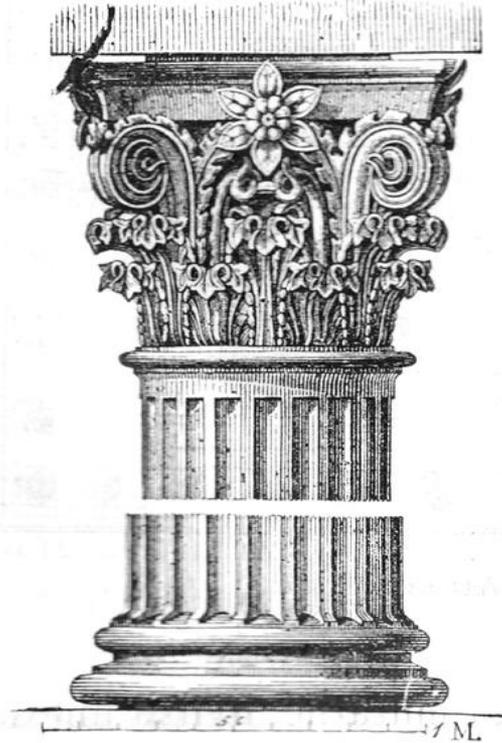
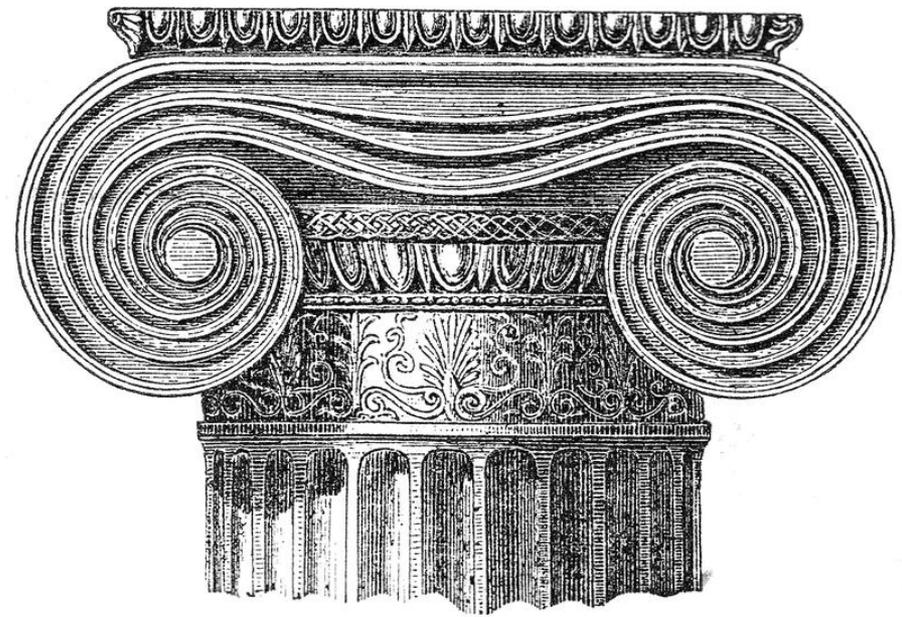
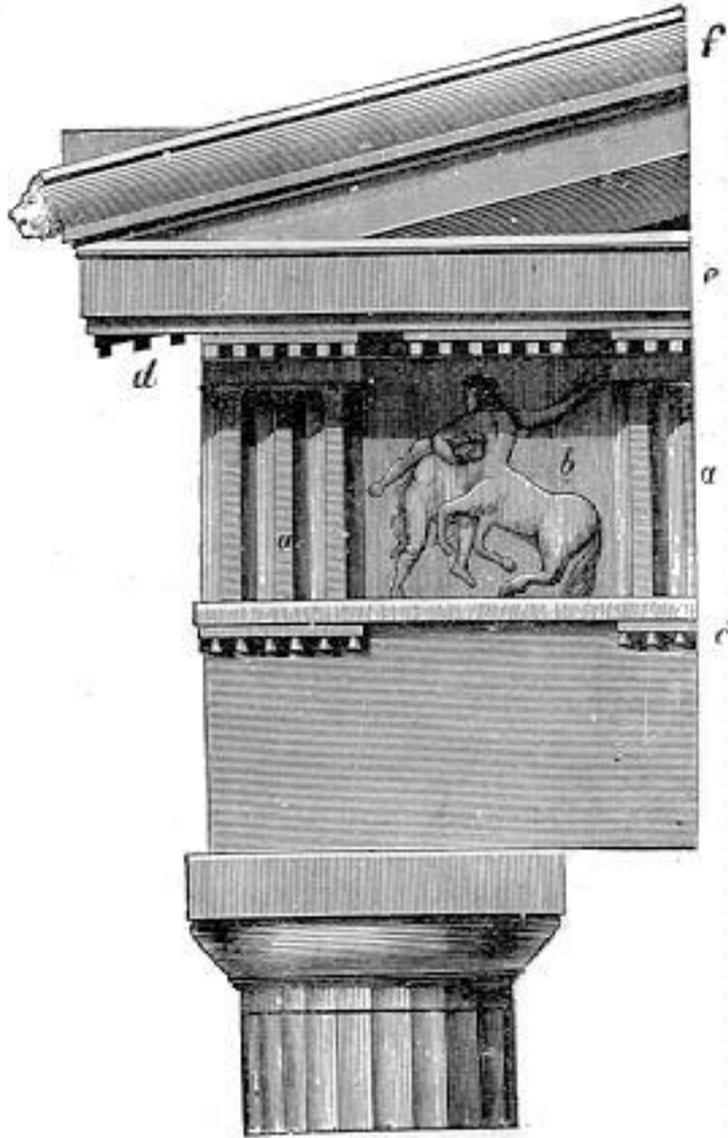
Top:

1. distyle in antis,
2. amphidistyle in antis,
3. tholos,
4. prostyle
5. amphiprostyle
6. tetrastyle,
7. amphiprostyle
8. tetrastyle,

Bottom:

6. dipteral octastyle,
7. peripteral hexastyle,
8. pseudoperipteral hexastyle,
9. pseudodipteral octastyle





The Doric Order in the Parthenon at Athens.

## The Legacy in Indonesia

The almost perfect application of Greek Temple architecture in Indonesia is the Museum Gajah – The National Museum of Indonesia in Jakarta.





## The Legacy in Indonesia

Both the inside courtyard and outside entrance of the building was built with the principles of Greek temple.

The proportion is almost true, a gigantic doric column to describe the greatness of the building and society.



To enjoy the Museum online, both photographs and virtual tour please access

<https://www.museumnasional.or.id/en/>