**Question 5**

**Describe the development of temples through Greek, Etruscan, and Roman times. What are the similarities and differences? How did the temple design progress or change? Include three buildings as examples. Include names of buildings and approximate dates. Describe the main design ideas including structural types, organization/layout, the character of the interior spaces, and names of the building components.**

Ancient temples have been a feature of the landscape in Europe since the time of the Greek and Etruscan civilizations. One of the most noticeable similarities between them was the use of marble in the construction of the temples, which served as a symbol of wealth and grandeur. While the Etruscans built temples with a relatively simple design, the Greeks began to develop the more ornate style of classical temples. This style was adopted by the Romans, who further refined it and used it for their monumental buildings. Examples include the Parthenon in Athens, the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus in Rome, and the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Ancient temples were usually constructed of marble and featured a mix of columns and walls, as well as a portico. The Greeks developed a more ornate style of classical temple design, which was adopted and further refined by the Romans. One example is the Parthenon in Athens, constructed in 447-432 BCE; its design features a peripteral arrangement of columns and a stepped roof. The Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus in Rome was built in the 6th century BCE and was characterized by its large interior space which was surrounded by columns.