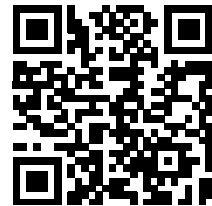


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# American Colonial Architecture



In the early days of \_\_\_\_\_, settlers from various European countries brought with them their architectural styles, shaping the \_\_\_\_\_ of the New World. Houses were simple and functional, designed to withstand the \_\_\_\_\_ of their new environment. The materials used for construction, such as wood, brick, or stone, depended on what was \_\_\_\_\_ locally. The English settlers, for example, introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ style, characterized by a long, pitched roof that sloped down to the back. This \_\_\_\_\_ was not only aesthetic but also practical, allowing rain and \_\_\_\_\_ to slide off easily. Meanwhile, the Spanish influence was evident in the \_\_\_\_\_, where adobe was the material of choice due to its cooling properties in the hot \_\_\_\_\_ climate. Dutch settlers contributed the gambrel roof, which provided extra living space in the \_\_\_\_\_. Inside these homes, the fireplace was the heart of the household, serving as the main source of \_\_\_\_\_ and a place for cooking. Windows were small and few, designed to keep the \_\_\_\_\_ out and the warmth in. The layout of these early colonial homes was straightforward, often with one room serving multiple \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, as settlers became more prosperous, homes grew larger and more \_\_\_\_\_, reflecting the wealth and status of their owners. Colonial \_\_\_\_\_, thus, is a testament to the ingenuity and adaptability of \_\_\_\_\_ earliest settlers, mirroring the diverse cultures that came together to form the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.

- landscape
- desert
- America
- snow
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- foundation
- America's
- cold
- elaborate
- climate
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- architecture