

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

City Design in the Georgian Era



In the 18th and early 19th centuries, a _____ of architecture known as Georgian became popular in Britain and its colonies. This _____ was marked by a focus on symmetry and proportion. Georgian architecture was not just about individual buildings, but also about the layout and _____ of entire cities. One famous example is the city of Bath, where the streets and buildings blend together in a harmonious _____.

The Georgian period emphasized wide _____, open public spaces, and grand facades. Houses often had a uniform look, with a focus on _____ and simplicity. The _____ of these houses were usually centrally located and flanked by evenly spaced windows. The typical Georgian house was made of _____, often painted white or light colors, and had a pitched _____.

Interior _____ in Georgian times was equally important. Rooms were arranged for _____ and often had decorative elements like fireplaces and intricate _____. Furniture was designed to match the understated _____ of the architecture.

This period also saw the growth of _____ and green spaces in urban areas. These were not just for beauty, but also for improving public _____. The Georgian era's approach to urban planning has influenced modern cities, emphasizing the balance between built and natural _____. Their legacy is visible in many historic city centers, showing that thoughtful urban design can be both practical and _____ pleasing.

moldings doors health sophistication design roof whole aesthetically
style brick gardens era design symmetry boulevards environments
elegance