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## Elizabethan Era Architecture



During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I,	_ witnessed a significant transformation.
This period, often referred to as the Elizabethan	, was marked by peace and
prosperity, which encouraged the development of	designed to impress and
innovate. The most prominent feature of Elizabethan architect	ure is the , which
was a departure from the asymmetrical Tudor style.	
Elizabethan homes often featured large	, allowing more light into the interiors
than earlier designs. These homes were typically made from	and brick,
materials that were both durable and aesthetically pleasing. The	e gabled were
also a distinctive characteristic, adorned with intricate parapet	s and that were
often ornately carved.	
One of the most iconic examples of this architectural	is Hardwick Hall. Built by
Bess of Hardwick, it stands as a testament to the	and grandeur of the time.
The hall is renowned for its large glass	_, which are some of the biggest from
that era and led to the saying, "Hardwick	, more glass than wall."
Inside, the decoration was just as lavish, with ornate	and wood carvings filling
the rooms. The presence of was not j	ust for adornment; they also helped to
insulate the rooms during colder months.	
Gardens and surrounding these grand	d homes were equally impressive, designed
in a formal style that emphasized control over	Topiary and knot gardens were
popular, reflecting the Elizabethan love for order and	in landscape design as
well.	
This architectural style also extended to public	such as theatres and
universities, which were built to accommodate the cultural	of the Elizabethan
age. The famous Globe Theatre, where many of Shakespeare's $\_$	were performed,
is a perfect example of how architecture facilitated the floweri	ng of arts and
during this golden age.	
architecture nature Hall chimneys opulence p	blays timber boom buildings
parks era symmetry windows buildings tapes	tries roofs style windows
symmetry plasterwork culture	