

name: _____

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Georgian Architecture and Sash Windows



In the 18th century, _____ architecture became widely popular in England. This style was known for its symmetry and classic proportions. One of the most distinctive features of Georgian buildings are the _____ windows. These windows consist of movable panels, or _____, that hold the glass panes. Typically, they slide vertically and are balanced by _____ hidden in the walls.

Georgian homes often had windows with multiple _____, usually six or more. This was not just a stylistic choice, but also a practical one. Smaller panes were easier to produce and replace than large sheets of _____. The windows were an important aspect of the building's _____, contributing to its elegant and balanced look.

The use of sash windows also reflected the social and _____ advancements of the time. Glass production was becoming more refined, allowing for clearer and stronger glass. This meant that windows could be larger, letting in more _____ and offering better views. The upper classes, who were the primary builders of Georgian style homes, favored these windows for their aesthetic and practical _____.

Moreover, sash windows provided better _____ compared to the fixed windows of earlier periods. By allowing both the top and bottom sashes to be moved, air could circulate more freely through the room. This was particularly important in an era before modern _____ systems.

Towards the end of the Georgian period, the design of sash windows continued to evolve. The _____ became larger as glass technology improved. However, the fundamental design of these windows remained a key element of Georgian architecture, symbolizing the elegance and refinement of the era.

sashes facade Georgian air conditioning glass panes ventilation panes
sash qualities weights technological light