

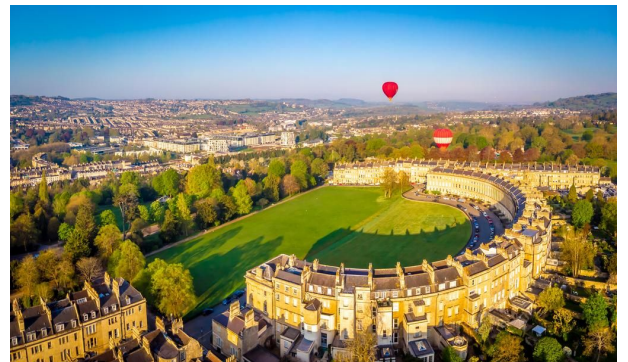
Good Afternoon Deer Class

Welcome to the second History lesson on Georgian Bath and Bristol. Because you all worked extremely hard last week, I have tried to reduce the workload for you today; I was very impressed with the timelines you created in the last lesson.

In today's lesson, you just need to read this text, record a definition in your book, and spend five minutes on a website. We will be looking at how Bath changed during the Georgian period and the different architecture that can still be seen in there today. Spend a minute looking through your work from last week, checking key information and dates.

Much of Bath was constructed during the Georgian era, and a number of prolific architects made their mark here. We are going to look at three famous buildings: see if you recognise any of these famous locations and beautiful Georgian buildings in Bath.

The Royal Crescent




The Royal Crescent was designed by John Wood and completed between 1767 to 1774.

During the Georgian period, Bath became a popular spa town. It's been a beloved tourist destination ever since. It was during the Georgian era that some of Bath's most famous buildings were designed and constructed; the best known of which is the Royal Crescent.

The Royal Crescent, described as the finest in Europe, is a row of 30 houses laid out in a sweeping curve behind 114 columns. The exterior of the crescent has been beautifully preserved and looks much the same as it did when first built.

No.1 Royal Crescent was the first house to be built and originally provided luxury accommodation for the aristocratic visitors who came to take the waters and enjoy the social season.

 **Aristocracy** - a group of people who are the highest social class in society and hold exceptional rank and privileges. They often inherit their title and wealth.

(Remember to add the above definition to your 'Georgian Vocabulary Page').

Nowadays, No.1 provides visitors to the Crescent with an opportunity to see what life was like for the wealthy in 18th century Bath. Each room is a wonderful example of Georgian interior design with authentic furniture, paintings, textiles and carpets.

For those who visit, you can have dessert in the wonderful Dining Room, play cards in the comfortable Gentleman's Study. Upstairs you can see the elegant Drawing Room, and below stairs is a Georgian Kitchen. Guides in every room bring the house to life with stories of the past.

In 1968, the Bath Preservation Trust restored the house using only materials available in the 18th century. No.1 is now administered by Bath Preservation Trust.

Spend five minutes on the website for No.1 Royal Crescent, trying to find pictures of what each room looks like. Use the link - <https://no1royalcrescent.org.uk/explore/> - or search 'No.1 Royal Crescent' on Google.

Pulteney Bridge



Much of Bath was constructed during the Georgian era, and a number of prolific architects made their mark here.

Scottish born Robert Adam designed the famous Pulteney Bridge. Construction finished in 1774 connecting Bath with the newly built town of Bathwick. The bridge was unique because it had shops across it on both sides – only three other bridges like it currently exist.

The Pump Room



The Pump Room was once the heart of the Georgian social scene. The rich, upper-class members of society would flock to the city for the natural spring waters found in the city, which they believed would relieve all their illnesses and discomforts.

The building took 10 years to build and was completed in 1799. Whilst the Romans would have bathed in the mineral-rich water, it was the Georgians who began drinking it in the late seventeenth century. They came here to take the waters, which you can still do today. If you visit the Pump Room today, you can try the hot spa water at the fountain, which contains 43 minerals and has a rather unusual taste

