

FAQ's

1. What are the planning concepts of a Renaissance City?

During the Renaissance, architects began to systematically study the shaping of urban space, as though the city itself were a piece of architecture that could be given an aesthetically pleasing and functional order. Many of the great public spaces of Rome and other Italian cities date from this era. Parts of old cities were rebuilt to create elegant squares, long street vistas, and symmetrical building arrangements.

Responding to advances in firearms during the fifteenth century, new city walls were designed with large earthworks to deflect artillery, and star-shaped points to provide defenders with sweeping lines of fire. Spanish colonial cities in the New World were built according to rules codified in the Laws of the Indies of 1573, specifying an orderly grid of streets with a central plaza, defensive wall, and uniform building style.

2. Who developed the Baroque style of planning and how was it different from the Renaissance style?

The axial system planning which was introduced by Lorenzo Bernini during the renaissance period was developed during this time.

King Louis XIV ordered to remove his palace from the congested Paris to the open hunting ground of Versailles and ordered to have the avenues to radiate out this magnificent palace.

After Napoleon III rose to power in 1853, the cities were congested with slums and the condition of Paris was deteriorating. Mechanical traffic was to be introduced on the roads and it was urgent necessity to check the haphazard growth of Paris. Example: the shone Brunn palace at Germany where the sides of the trees were also chopped off along the road to achieve the "axis" of the design.

The main feature of baroque planning was as follows:

- Avenues
- Axis and
- Geometry
- Fountains

We associate the baroque city with the emergence of great nation-states between 1600 and 1750. Ambitious monarchs constructed new palaces, courts, and bureaucratic offices. The grand scale was sought in urban public spaces: long avenues, radial street networks, monumental squares, geometric parks and gardens. Versailles is a clear expression of this city-building model; Washington, D.C. is an example from the United States

3. What were the advantages and disadvantages of industrial revolution with respect to planning?

Advantages:

Services for health, safety and convenience of the urban population advanced

Glorification of the industrial system and fruits of its new born activity blinded people to the ruin and havoc spreading across the urban community

Disadvantages:

Many of the systems of public health and safety that arose in the 19th C still are in use- these are obsolete
Their continued use and consequent difficulties with sewage and solid waste disposal are reflections of some cities, problems, both economic and political.

4. Discuss the effects of Industrial Revolution.

Urbanization

One of the defining and most lasting features of the Industrial Revolution was the rise of cities. In pre-industrial society, over 80% of people lived in rural areas. As migrants moved from the countryside, small towns became large cities. By 1850, for the

first time in world history, more people in a country—Great Britain—lived in cities than in rural areas. As other countries in Europe and North America industrialized, they too continued along this path of urbanization.

This process of urbanization stimulated the booming new industries by concentrating workers and factories together. And the new industrial cities became, as we read earlier, sources of wealth for the nation. Despite the growth in wealth and industry urbanization also had some negative effects. On the whole, working-class neighborhoods were bleak, crowded, dirty, and polluted. The same specialization of labor that occurred in factories occurred in the lives of working-class families, and this broke up the family economy. Work and home life became sharply separated. Men earned money for their families. Women took care of the home and saw their economic role decline.