

Day 1

At last in London! Once we have arrived at Gatwick Airport and left our luggage in the hotel, we start our wonderful adventure...

Westminster Bridge is a road and foot traffic bridge over the River Thames between Westminster, Middlesex bank, and Lambeth, Surrey bank, in what is now Greater London. Financed by private capital, lotteries and grants, Westminster Bridge, designed by the Swiss architect Charles Labelye, was built between 1739-1750. It was only the second bridge crossing to be built across the Thames below Kingston when opened.



The London Eye, also known as the **Millennium Wheel**, is the tallest (its height is 135 metres (443 ft). Ferris wheel in Europe, and has become the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3 million people a year.

At the time it was erected it was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world .

The London Eye is located at the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames, between Westminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge.

The **Palace of Westminster**, also known as the **Houses of Parliament**, is where the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (the House of Lords and the House of Commons) meet. The palace lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the London borough of the City of Westminster, close to other government buildings in Whitehall.

The palace's layout is intricate: its existing buildings contain around 1,100 rooms, 100 staircases and 4.8 kilometres (3 mi) of corridors. Although the building mainly dates from the 19th century, remaining elements of the original historic buildings include Westminster Hall, and the Jewel

Tower.

After a fire in 1834, the present Houses of Parliament were built over the next 30 years. They were the work of the architect Sir Charles Barry (1795–1860) and his assistant Augustus Welby Pugin (1812–52). The design incorporated Westminster Hall and the remains of St Stephen's Chapel.



The **Clock Tower** is the world's largest four-faced, chiming clock. The structure is situated at the north-eastern end of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, London. It is often colloquially referred to as **Big Ben**, which is actually the nickname of the main bell housed within the tower (formally known as the Great Bell).



Westminster Abbey

The Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, which is almost always referred to by its original name of **Westminster Abbey**, is a large, mainly Gothic church, in Westminster, just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English and later British monarchs.

According to tradition the abbey was first founded in 616 on the present site. The stone Abbey was built around 1045–1050 by King Edward the Confessor and was later rebuilt again by Henry III in 1245, who had selected the site for his burial: it was consecrated on December 28, 1065, only a week before the Confessor's death and subsequent funeral. The Nave, The Cloister and The Chapter House are important parts of the Abbey



Geoffrey Chaucer's grave at Westminster Abbey

One of the best known parts of Westminster Abbey, **Poets' Corner** can be found in the South Transept. It was not originally designated as the burial place of writers, playwrights and poets; the first poet to be buried here, Geoffrey Chaucer, was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey because he had been Clerk of Works to the palace of Westminster, not because he had written the Canterbury Tales.



Charles Dickens's grave attracts particular interest. As a writer who drew attention to the difficult lives of the poorest people in London, he won enduring fame and gratitude and today, more than 110 years later, a wreath is still laid on his tomb on the anniversary of his death each year.

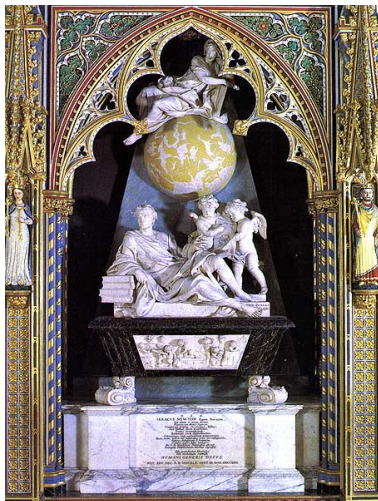


Dicken's Grave



Charles Dickens

Newton is most commonly known for his conception of the law of universal gravitation, but his other discoveries and inventions in mathematics, optics, mechanics, and astronomy place him at the very forefront of all scientists. His study and understanding of light, the invention of the reflecting telescope (1668), and his revelation in his *Principia* of the mathematical ordering of the universe are all represented on his monument in Westminster Abbey.



Newton's Grave



Isaac Newton

WHITEHALL

Whitehall is a road in Westminster in London, England. It is the main artery running north from Parliament Square, towards traditional Charing Cross, now at the southern end of Trafalgar Square and marked by the statue of Charles I, which is often regarded as the heart of London. Recognised as centre of HM Government, the road is lined with government departments/ministries; "Whitehall" is therefore also frequently used as a metonym for governmental administration, as well as being a geographic name for the surrounding district.

The name is taken from the vast Palace of Whitehall that used to occupy the area but which was largely destroyed by fire in 1698. Whitehall was originally a wide road that ran up to the front of the palace. Trafalgar Square was built at its northern extremity in the early 19th century.



10, Downing Street



Downing Street is the street which for over two hundred years has contained the official residences of two of the most senior British cabinet ministers: the First Lord of the Treasury, an office held by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the Second Lord of the Treasury, an office held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The most famous address in Downing Street is 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury—and thus, in modern times, the residence of the Prime Minister, since the two roles have usually been filled by the same person (exclusively so since 1902). As a result of this, *Downing Street* or *Number 10* is often used as a metonym for the Prime Minister or his or her office, while *Number 11* is likewise a term for the Chancellor of the Exchequer or his or her office.

Trafalgar Square is a square in central London. With its position in the heart of London, it is a tourist attraction; its trademark is Nelson's Column which stands in the centre and the four lion statues that guard the column. The name commemorates the Battle of Trafalgar (1805), a British naval victory of the Napoleonic Wars.

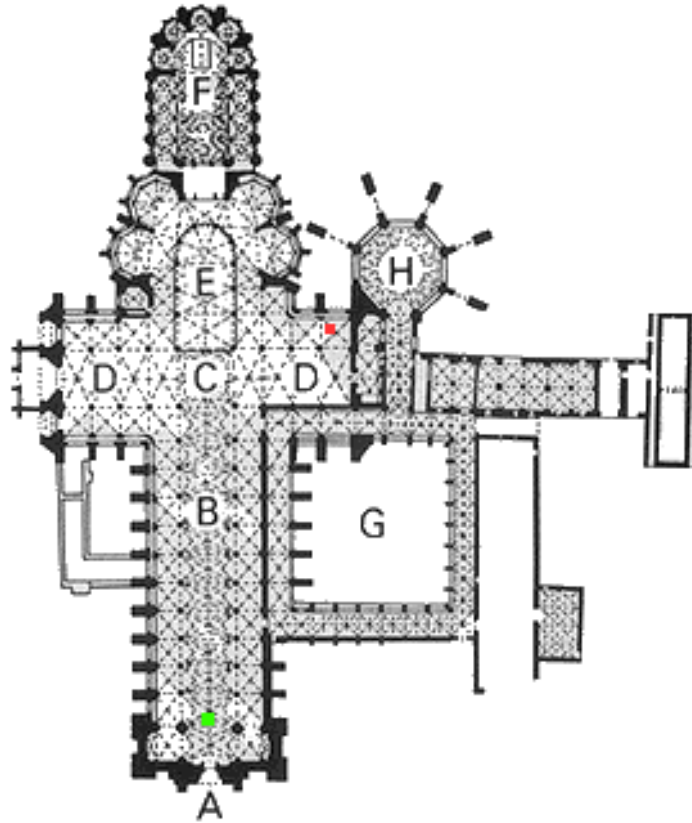




Leicester Square is a pedestrianised square in the West End of London.

The area was developed in the 1670s. It was initially fashionable and Leicester House was once residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales but by the late 18th century, the Square was no longer a smart address and began to serve as a venue for popular entertainments. In the middle of the Square is a small park, in the centre of which is a 19th century statue of William Shakespeare. The four corner gates of the park have one bust each, one of them depicting Sir Isaac Newton, the scientist. The most recent addition is a statue of film star and director Charlie Chaplin. On the pavement are inscribed the distances in miles to countries of the former British Empire.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY WORKSHEET



FIND THE FOLLOWING PARTS OF THE ABBEY IN THE PLAN:

	CHOIR	HENRY VII CHAPEL	
CHAPTER HOUSE		WEST ENTRANCE	CLOISTER
CHAPTER HOUSE	TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR		
CROSSING	POET'S CORNER	TRANSEPTS	

- A :
- B :
- C :
- D :
- E :
- F :
- G :
- H :
- # :
- # :

Day 2

Today, lots of art, culture, entertainment and, one of Britain's greatest passions... football!!!!



The City

The **City of London** is a geographically small city within London. It is the historic core of London around which, along with Westminster, the modern capital grew.

The City's boundaries have remained almost constant since the Middle Ages, and hence it is now only a tiny part of the much larger London metropolis. It is often referred to as **the City** or the **Square Mile**, as it is almost exactly one square mile (2.6 km²) in area. These terms are also often used as metonyms for the United Kingdom's financial services industry, which is principally based there. The City is *not* one of the 32 London boroughs

St. Paul's Cathedral

St Paul's, with its world-famous Dome, is an iconic feature of the London skyline, but there is so much more to Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece than its impressive facade.

The interior, with its glittering mosaics, intricate stone carving, and breathtaking vantage points, are just a few reasons why a visit to St Paul's is a must.

A Cathedral dedicated to St Paul has overlooked the City of London since 604 AD, a constant reminder to this great commercial centre of the importance of the spiritual side of life.



The current Cathedral – the fourth to occupy this site – was designed by the court architect Sir Christopher Wren and built between 1675 and 1710 after its predecessor was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. Its architectural and artistic importance reflect the determination of the five monarchs who oversaw its building that London’s leading church should be as beautiful and imposing as their private palaces.

Over the centuries, St Paul’s has changed to reflect shifting tastes and attitudes. Decoration has been added and removed, services have been updated, different areas have been put to new uses. Today, the history of the nation is written in the carved stone of its pillars and arches and is celebrated in its works of art and monuments.



The Whispering Gallery

In the crypt are effigies and fragments of stone that pre-date the Cathedral, relics of a medieval world. From Wren’s original vision, Jean Tijou’s beautiful wrought iron gates of 1700 still separate the quire from the ambulatory; children still test the acoustics in the Whispering Gallery; and the 1695 organ which Mendelssohn once played is still in use.

The magnificent mosaics are the result of Queen Victoria’s mid-19th century complaint that the interior was “most dreary, dingy and undevotional.” The American Memorial Chapel stands behind the High Altar in an area that was bomb-damaged during the Second World War – a gesture of gratitude to the American dead of the Second World War from the people of Britain. An altar has now been installed on a dais in the heart of the Cathedral, bringing services closer to those who attend them.



The **London Millennium Footbridge** is a pedestrian-only steel suspension bridge crossing the River Thames linking Bankside with the City. . With construction beginning in 1998, it was the first new bridge across the Thames in London since Tower Bridge in 1894

Londoners nicknamed the bridge the **Wobbly Bridge** after crowds of pedestrians felt an unexpected swaying motion on the first two days after the bridge opened. The bridge was closed and modified, and further modifications eliminated the "wobble" entirely.

Tate Gallery

Tate is the United Kingdom's national museum of British and Modern Art, and is a network of four art galleries in England: Tate Britain (opened in 1897 and renamed in 2000), Tate Liverpool (1988), Tate St Ives (1993) and Tate Modern (2000), with a complementary website, Tate Online (1998). It is a Non-Departmental Public Body.



John Everett Millais. Ophelia



The Opening of Waterloo Bridge by John Constable

SOUTHBANK

The South Bank is the area in London on the southern bank of the River Thames near Waterloo station that houses a number of important cultural buildings/institutions. It was the site of the Festival of Britain (a national exhibition which opened in London and around Britain in May 1951), which proposed the name for this post-war urban regeneration project; Presently it is London's fastest-growing section a locale of modern cultural centre with numerous theatre, gallery, and concert halls. The legacy of the Festival is the Royal Festival Hall, now part of Southbank Centre arts complex.



A View from the South Bank

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE

The **Globe Theatre** was a theatre in London associated with William Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare (baptised 26 April 1564 – died 23 April 1616) was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's preeminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "The Bard"). His surviving works consist of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language, and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, who bore him three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613, where he died three years later.

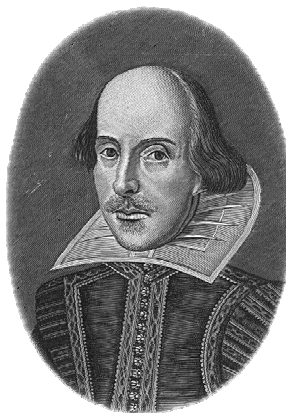
The original Globe Theatre was built in 1599 by Shakespeare's playing company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, and was destroyed by fire on June 29, 1613. A second Globe Theatre was rebuilt on the same site by June 1614 and closed in 1642.

The establishment of large and profitable public theatres was an essential enabling factor in the success of English Renaissance drama—once they were in operation, drama could become a fixed and permanent rather than a transitory phenomenon.

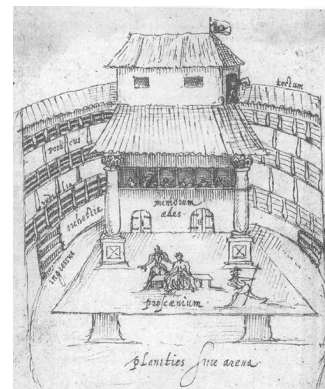
A modern reconstruction of the Globe, named "*Shakespeare's Globe*", opened in 1997. It is approximately 230 metres (750 ft) from the site of the original theatre.



Shakespeare's Globe



William Shakespeare



The Swan Theatre at Shakespeare's times

STAMFORD BRIDGE

Stamford Bridge is a football stadium on the border of Fulham and Chelsea, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham that is home to **Chelsea Football Club**. The stadium is located within the famous Moore Park Estate or also known as Walham Green. It is nicknamed "The Bridge" by the club's supporters. The capacity is 42,055, making it the eighth largest ground in the Premier League



The Tower of London

Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the **Tower of London** (and historically as **The Tower**), is a historic monument on the north bank of the River Thames.

In the early 1080s, William the Conqueror began to build a massive stone tower at the centre of his London fortress. Nothing like it had ever been seen before.



The king ordered the White Tower to be built inside the southeast angle of the city walls, adjacent to the Thames. This was as much to protect the Normans from the people of the City of London as to protect London from outside invaders. William ordered the tower to be built of Caen stone, which he had specially imported from France. He appointed Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, as the architect.

Some writers, such as William Shakespeare in his play Richard III, have ascribed an earlier origin to the Tower of London and have stated that it was built by Julius Caesar. This supposed Roman origin is a myth, however, as is the story that the mortar used in its construction was tempered by the blood of beasts.

Through the centuries that followed, successive monarchs added to the fortifications.

The tower's primary function was a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison (particularly for high status and royal prisoners). This last use has led to the phrase "sent to the Tower" (meaning "imprisoned"). It has also served as a place of execution and torture, an armoury, a treasury, a zoo, the Royal Mint, a public records office, an observatory, and since 1303, the home of the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom.



Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge is a combined bascule and suspension bridge. It is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name. It has become an iconic symbol of London. Tower Bridge is one of several London bridges owned and maintained by the City Bridge Trust, a charitable trust overseen by the City of London Corporation.



The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together at the upper level by means of two horizontal walkways which are designed to withstand the horizontal forces exerted by the suspended sections of the bridge to the left and the right. The vertical component of the forces in the suspended sections and the vertical reactions of the two walkways are carried by the two robust towers. The bascule pivots and operating machinery are housed in the base of each tower. Its present colour dates from 1977 when it was painted red, white and blue for the Queen's Silver Jubilee. Before this, it was painted a chocolate brown colour.

The River Thames



The River Thames is the second longest river in the United Kingdom and the longest river entirely in England, rising at Thames Head in Gloucestershire, and flowing into the North Sea at the Thames Estuary. It has a special significance in flowing through London, the capital of the United Kingdom, although London only touches a short part of its course. The river is tidal in London with a rise and fall of 7 metres (23 ft) and becomes non-tidal at Teddington Lock. The catchment area covers a large part of South Eastern and Western England and the river is fed by over 20 tributaries. The river contains over 80 islands, and having both seawater and freshwater stretches supports a variety of wildlife.

The river has supported human activity from its source to its mouth for thousands of years providing habitation, water power, food and drink. It has also acted as a major highway both for international trade through the Port of London, and internally along its length and connecting to the British canal system. The river's strategic position has seen it at the centre of many events and fashions in British history, earning it a description as "Liquid History". It has been a physical and political boundary over the centuries and generated a range of river crossings. In more recent time the river has become a major leisure area supporting tourism and pleasure outings as well as the sports of rowing, sailing, skiffing, kayaking, and punting. The river has had a special appeal to writers, artists, musicians and film-makers and is well represented in the arts. It is still the subject of various debates about its course, nomenclature and history.

Covent Garden



Covent Garden is a district located on the easternmost parts of the City of Westminster and the southwest corner of the London Borough of Camden. The area is dominated by shopping, street performers and entertainment facilities and contains an entrance to the Royal Opera House.

Covent Garden Piazza is located in the geographical centre of the area and was the site of a flower, fruit and vegetable market from the 1500s until 1974. A settlement has existed in the area since the Roman times of Londinium.

"Convent Garden" (later becoming Covent Garden as we know it today) was the name given to this area during the reign of King John (1199–1216). The Abbey or Convent of St. Peter, Westminster, maintained a large kitchen garden throughout the Middle Ages to provide its daily food. Over the next three centuries, the monks' old "convent garden" became a major source of fruit and vegetables in London.

Today, with unrivalled shopping, historic theatres, street entertainment and over 1000 places to eat or drink, Covent Garden has a tremendous amount to offer to the visitors.

THE TOWER OF LONDON WORKSHEET

How well do you know London's great royal fortress?

1. **Under whose reign did the building of "The Tower of London" begin?**

Richard I
William I
Edward II
Henry IV

2. **During which century did "The Crown Jewels" start been held at the tower?**

14th
16th
19th
12th

3. **What name are the Yeoman Warders also known as?**

Beefmunchers
Burgereaters
Beefeaters
Chickeneaters

4. **Which Queen of England was once held at the Tower before becoming Queen?**

Elizabeth I
Elizabeth II
Mary I
Victoria

5. **It is said that which bird must stay at the tower or the White Tower, the Monarchy, and the entire Kingdom would fall?**

Crows
Cultures
Parrots
Ravens

6. **Which two out of the six wives of King Henry VIII were executed at "The Scaffold Site" in the walls of the Tower?**

Catherine Parr and Anne of Cleves
Jane Seymour and Catherine Parr
Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard
Anne Boleyn and Catherine of Aragon

7. Who was the first recorded prisoner at the Tower of London?

David II King of Scotland
John II King of France
Henry VI of England
Ranulf Flambard

8. Do people still live within the walls of the Tower?

Yes
No

9. Which is the second oldest tower at "The Tower of London", the oldest being "the White Tower"?

Bloody Tower
Bell Tower
Wakefield Tower
Constable Tower

10. The Kray twins were briefly held at "The Tower of London".

True
False

Day 3

Going shopping? Portobello Market is the perfect place. Besides, some of the wonders of our planet at a fascinating museum



In 1739 Admiral Vernon captured the city of Puerto Bello in the Caribbean and this exploit gave rise to a number of commemorative names.

Portobello Road Market is one of the most famous markets in the world and is internationally recognised for its second-hand and antique sections. Statistically it features in the top ten rankings as the most visited tourist site in London. It is regularly the focus of press and media attention and mostly remembered from the Disney film "Bed knobs and Broomsticks" and more recently the film "Notting Hill". Its history and culture span approximately 300 years of existence.

During the week the market is used mainly by the local community and has a mix of fruit and vegetable produce, new goods and hot food stalls. Friday the second hand market is open and on Saturday the famous antiques market is held towards the Southern end of Portobello Road, near Notting Hill Gate. In addition to the antique stalls there are a whole host of arcades, galleries, shops and cafes open to cater for the flocks of tourists and visitors.

Portobello offers shopping, leisure and entertainment in a human-scale environment. In short, Portobello has many strong features which contribute to its unique character. Its distinctive feel owes something not only to the buildings and street-scape, but also to the three sections of the Market, the kaleidoscopic range of shops and the variety of communities and individuals who choose to use the place. It is to this mix of features that Portobello owes its international reputation and its commercial success.



Natural History Museum

The **Natural History Museum** is home to life and earth science specimens comprising some 70 million items within five main collections: Botany, Entomology, Mineralogy, Paleontology and Zoology. The museum is a world-renowned centre of research, specialising in taxonomy, identification and conservation. Given the age of the institution, many of the collections have great historical as well as scientific value, such as specimens collected by Darwin.

The museum is particularly famous for its exhibition of dinosaur skeletons, and ornate architecture — sometimes dubbed a *cathedral of nature* — both exemplified by the large Diplodocus cast which dominates the vaulted central hall.



Dinosaurs were several types of extinct prehistoric reptile that lived 230 – 65 million years ago. But did they completely die out or do they live among us today in the form of birds? And could scientists recreate a T. Rex from fossilised amber? Plus discover the secrets of other extinct species, such as the dodo and the giant sloth.

Amber, the fossilized resin of ancient trees, is remarkable for its ability to preserve prehistoric, organic material. These inclusions, and the successful analysis of their DNA fragments could provide scientists with incredible insights into the past. Is it now possible to extract dinosaur DNA from insects and recreate these creatures from ancient history?



Harrods

England's most famous department store. Owned by eponymous Egyptian entrepreneur Mohamed Al-Fayed, Britain's most iconic shop features on many tourists' "must-see" lists - and with good reason. "Omnia Omnibus Ubique" – "All Things, For All People, Everywhere" is the motto of this world-famous attraction, which does its very best to live up to its promise, providing customers with anything their hearts' desire. Its humble beginnings date back to 1849, when tea merchant Charles Henry Harrod opened a small grocery shop in the East End that emphasised impeccable service over value.



Today, the mammoth store occupies a 4.5 acre site in London's fashionable Knightsbridge and boasts a phenomenal range of products from pianos and cooking pans to pets and perfumery. The food hall is ostentatious to the core and mouth-wateringly exotic, and the store as a whole is well served with restaurants

Chelsea, the borough of artists

Chelsea once had a reputation as London's bohemian quarter, the haunt of artists, radicals, painters and poets. Little of this seems to survive now – the comfortable squares off King's Road are homes to the English military establishment, investment bankers and film stars, and more recently the pop singer Kylie Minogue. The Chelsea Arts Club continues *in situ*; however, the Chelsea College of Art and Design, originally founded in 1895 as the Chelsea School of Art, decamped from Manresa Road to Pimlico in 2005.



Explore and Discover...

My exhibition is called:

My exhibition is about:

Write the names of your exhibits in the box below the display cases

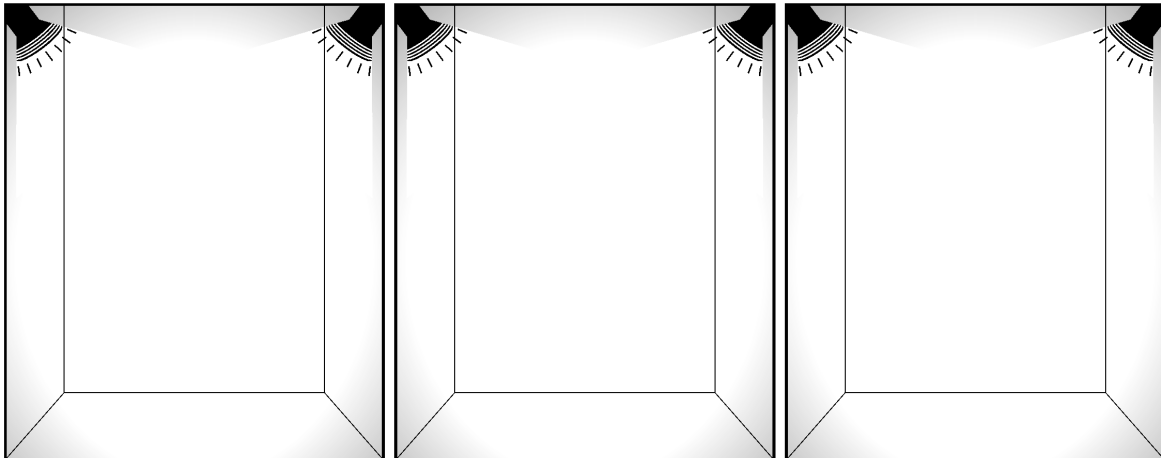


Exhibit 1: _____

Exhibit 2: _____

Exhibit 3: _____

I chose these for my exhibition because:



Day 4

Today, a new date with history and art in one of the most charming and beautiful parts of London.



Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the British monarch. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal entertaining, and a major tourist attraction. Originally known as **Buckingham House**, the building which forms the core of today's palace was a large townhouse built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 and acquired by George III in 1761 as a private residence, known as "The Queen's House"

The state rooms form the nucleus of the working Palace and are used regularly by Queen Elizabeth II and members of the royal family for official and state entertaining. Buckingham Palace is one of the world's most familiar buildings and more than 50,000 people visit the palace each year as guests to banquets, lunches, dinners, receptions and the royal garden parties.

Changing the Guard



The regular hand-over of guards in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace draws thousands of visitors to watch the soldiers and listen to the music.

Known as changing the guard or Guard Mounting, the process involves a new guard exchanging duty with the old guard.

The soldiers are drawn from one of the five regiments of foot guardians in the British Army: The Scots Guards, the Irish guards, the welsh guards, the grenadier guards and the Coldstream guards.

The handover is accompanied by a guards band. The music played ranges from traditional military marches to songs from the shows and even familiar pop songs.

When The Queen is in residence, there are four sentries at the front of the building. When she is away there are two.

The National Gallery

London's **National Gallery**, founded in 1824, houses a rich collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900 in its home on Trafalgar Square. The collection belongs to the British public and entry to the main collection is free, although there are charges for entry to special exhibitions.

The National Gallery's beginnings were modest; unlike comparable galleries such as the Louvre in Paris or the Museo del Prado in Madrid, it was not formed by nationalising an existing royal or princely art collection. It came into being when the British government bought 36 paintings from the banker John Julius Angerstein in 1824. After that initial purchase the Gallery has been shaped mainly by its early directors, notably Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, and by private donations, which comprise two thirds of the collection. The resulting collection is small compared with the national galleries of continental Europe, but has a high concentration of important works across a broad art-historical scope, from the Early Renaissance to Post-impressionism, with relatively few weak areas.



Venus at her Toilet (The Rokeby Venus) by Diego Velázquez



Uccello, 'Saint George and the Dragon', about 1470

Picture of the month

Every month a different painting from the Gallery's collection is selected as the focus of special talks and events. For October 2008, the selected painting is based on a legend which our students know quite well.

Saint George arrives to defeat the dragon, saving the princess and a whole town from certain death. But not everything is as it seems.

Find out how Uccello's use of perspective implies a deeper meaning behind George's triumph:

In the sky, a storm is gathering. The eye of the storm lines up with Saint George's lance, suggesting that divine intervention has helped him to victory. Uccello uses the lance to emphasise the angle from which Saint George attacks the dragon, helping to establish a three-dimensional space. The strange patches of grass illustrate Uccello's obsessive concern with linear perspective and his tendency to create decorative pattern.

The story is from a popular collection of saints' lives written in the 13th century, called "The Golden Legend". An earlier less dramatic version of the same subject by Uccello is in the Musée Jacquemart-André, Paris

The Impressionists

One of the most popular collections in the National Gallery is that of The Impressionists, including paintings by Monet, Renoir, Degas, Manet, Pissarro, Cézanne, and, of course, the Post-impressionist Van Gogh, whose *Sunflowers* features as one of the greatest painting in Britain.

The '*Sunflowers*' is one of the most popular paintings in the National Gallery, and the most often reproduced on cards, posters, mugs, tea-towels and stationery. It was also the picture that Van Gogh was most proud of.



It was painted during a rare period of excited optimism, while Van Gogh awaited the arrival of his hero, the avant-garde painter Paul Gauguin. The lonely and passionate Vincent had moved to Arles, in the South of France, where he dreamed of setting up a community of artists with Gauguin as its mentor. The '*Sunflowers*' was intended to impress Gauguin, and as a gesture of friendship. The alliance was to end in disaster.

Regent Street is one of the major shopping streets in London's West End. Named after the Prince Regent (later George IV), John Nash is seen as the Architect behind the original Street but all his buildings with the exception of All Souls Church near the BBC were demolished. What you see today are buildings designed by Architects, in the "style of Nash". Oxford Circus becoming *Upper Regent Street* and ends at its intersection with Langham Place, Cavendish Place and Mortimer Street. There is a yearly Regent Street Festival, and the Christmas light displays are a London tradition, with a "celebrity" being chosen annually to ceremonially light them up. As well as shops, there is a large amount of office accommodation on the upper floors of the buildings.



Piccadilly Circus - Piccadilly takes its name from a 17th century frilly collar called a picadil. A dressmaker grew rich making them and built a house in the vicinity.

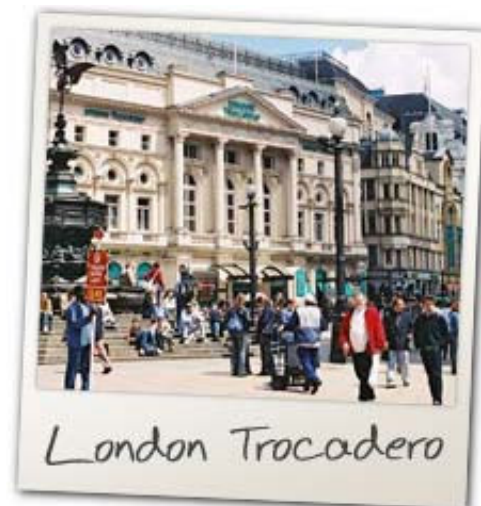
For many years, Piccadilly Circus - at the junction of five busy streets - has been a famous London landmark. At its heart and backlit by colorful electric displays is a bronze fountain topped by a figure of a winged archer. The statue is popularly called EROS, the pagan god of love, but it was in fact designed in the 19th century as a symbol of Christian charity - a monument to Lord Shaftesbury, a philanthropist.

The actual figure rises above a fountain, which is made in bronze, but Eros is made out of aluminum, at that time a rare and novel material.



The London Trocadero is a grand centre of leisure, shopping and entertainment located in the heart of the West end. Having opened in the late 1700's it has always had a reputation as a famous landmark with changing faces, a variety of entertainment that attracts tourists, teenagers, local office workers and families. The centre is linked to Piccadilly underground station and the main entrance is on Coventry Street.

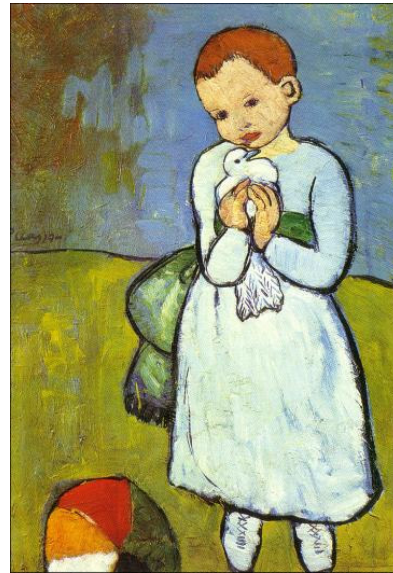
A vibrant place where you can meet, shop, eat and have endless fun. Free events and activities take place within the centre regularly.



NATIONAL GALLERY WORKSHEET



Tiger in a Tropical Storm. Henri Rousseau



Child with a Dove. Pablo Picasso



The Arnolfini Portrait. Jan Van Eyck



The Virgin of the Rocks. Leonardo da Vinci

These are four of the most famous pictures we have seen in the National Gallery. Choose the one you like best. Write a short description of it and say why you have chosen it. (About 60 words)

Day 5

Before saying goodbye to London, we will be gifted with the sight of some of the biggest treasures of all civilizations at the magnificent British Museum... you'll never forget it!



The **British Museum** is a museum of human history and culture in London . Its collections, which number more than 7 million objects, are amongst the largest and most comprehensive in the world and originate from all continents, illustrating and documenting the story of human culture from its beginning to the present. The museum is sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

The British Museum was established in 1753, largely based on the collections of the physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane. The museum first opened to the public on 15 January 1759 in Bloomsbury on the site of the current museum building. Its expansion over the following two and a half centuries has resulted in the creation of several branch institutions, the first being the British Museum of Natural History in 1887. Until 1997, when the current British Library building opened to the public, the British Museum was unique in that it housed both a national museum of antiquities and a national library in the same building.



Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan

The British Museum houses the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of Egyptian antiquities outside the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. A collection of immense importance for its range and quality, it includes objects of all periods from virtually every site of importance in Egypt and the Sudan. Together they illustrate every aspect of the cultures of the Nile Valley (including Nubia), from the Predynastic Neolithic period (c. 10,000BC) through to the Coptic Christian times (12th century AD), a time-span over 11,000 years.

Egyptian antiquities have formed part of the British Museum collection ever since its foundation

in 1753 after receiving 160 Egyptian objects from Sir Hans Sloane. After the defeat of the French forces under Napoleon at the Battle of the Nile in 1801, the Egyptian antiquities collected were confiscated by the British army and presented to the British Museum in 1803. These works, which included the famed Rosetta Stone, were the first important group of large sculptures to be acquired by the Museum.

The **Rosetta Stone** is an Ancient Egyptian artifact (ديشر رجح in Arabic) which was instrumental in advancing modern understanding of hieroglyphic writing. The stone is a Ptolemaic era stele with carved text made up of three translations of a single passage: two in Egyptian language scripts (hieroglyphic and Demotic) and one in classical Greek. It was created in 196 BC, discovered by the French in 1799 at Rashid (a harbour on the Mediterranean coast in Egypt which the French referred to as Rosetta during Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt) and contributed greatly to the decipherment of the principles of hieroglyphic writing in 1822 by the British scientist Thomas Young and the French scholar Jean-François Champollion.



Comparative translation of the stone assisted in understanding many previously undecipherable examples of hieroglyphic writing. The text of the Rosetta Stone is a decree from Ptolemy V, describing the repealing of various taxes and instructions to erect statues in temples.

The Stone is 114.4 centimeters (45 in) high at its highest point, 72.3 centimeters (28.5 in) wide, and 27.9 centimeters (11 in) thick. Weighing approximately 760 kilograms (1,676 lb), it was originally thought to be granite or basalt but is currently described as granodiorite and is dark blue-pinkish-grey in color. The stone has been on public display at The British Museum since 1802.

The seven permanent Egyptian galleries at the British Museum, which include its largest exhibition space (Room 4, for monumental sculpture), can display only 4% of its Egyptian holdings. The second-floor galleries have a selection of the Museum's collection of 140 mummies and coffins, the largest outside Cairo. A high proportion of the collection comes from tombs or contexts associated with the cult of the dead, and it is these pieces, in particular the mummies, that remain among the most eagerly sought after exhibits by visitors to the Museum.



A **mummy** is a corpse whose skin and flesh have been preserved by either intentional or incidental exposure to chemicals, extreme cold, very low humidity, or lack of air when bodies are submerged in bogs. Mummies of humans and other animals have been found throughout the world, both as a result of natural preservation through unusual conditions, and as cultural artifacts to preserve the dead.

Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities



Caryatid from the Erechtheion
The Acropolis, Athens, Greece, around 420 BC

**One of six who served in place of columns
in a porch of the temple**

The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum has one of the world's largest and most comprehensive collections of antiquities from the Classical world with over 100,000 objects. These mostly range in date from the beginning of the Greek Bronze Age to the reign of Constantine I in the 4th century AD, with some pagan survivals.

The Cycladic, Minoan and Mycenaean cultures are represented, and the Greek collection includes important sculpture from the Parthenon in Athens, as well as elements of two of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Mausoleum at Halikarnassos and the Temple of Artemis at Ephesos.

Between 1800 and 1803 G.B. Lusieri, acting on behalf of Lord Elgin, removed this caryatid, which stood second from the left on the front of the south porch. During the Greek War of Independence (1821-33) the Erechtheion was reduced to ruins, although the caryatids survived. It has since been reconstructed. The British Museum's caryatid is better preserved than her sisters, which have now severely weathered.

Caryatids are female figures serving as supports. The most likely derivation of their name is from the young women of Sparta who danced every year in honour of Artemis Karyatis ('Artemis of the Walnut Tree'). This is one of six caryatids that held up the roof of the temple on the Acropolis known as the Erechtheion. She wears a *peplos*, a simple tunic pinned on each shoulder. Her hair is braided and falls in a thick rope down her back. She probably held a sacrificial vessel in one of the missing hands.

The figure strongly resembles the women of the east frieze of the Parthenon, which had just been completed when work on the Erechtheion began. She carries an architectural capital like a basket on her head. From the side, her burden seems to bear down upon her; the weight is taken on the right leg, encased in perpendicular folds arranged like the fluting of a column shaft. The other leg is flexed with the drapery moulded to it.

Department of the Middle East

Formerly the Department of the Ancient Near East, the Department recently became the Department of the Middle East when the collections from the Islamic world were moved from the Department of Asia into this department.

With approximately 330,000 objects¹ in the collection, the British Museum has the greatest collection of Mesopotamian outside Iraq. The holdings of Assyrian, Babylonian and Sumerian antiquities are among the most comprehensive in the world.



Assyrian Winged Bull

The collections represent the civilisations of the ancient Near East and its adjacent areas. These include Mesopotamia, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, Anatolia, the Caucasus, parts of Central Asia, Syria, Palestine and Phoenician settlements in the western Mediterranean from the prehistoric period until the beginning of Islam in the 7th century. The collection includes six iconic winged human-headed statues from Nimrud and Khorsabad. Stone bas-reliefs, including the famous Royal Lion Hunt relief's (Room 10), that were found in the palaces of the Assyrian kings at Nimrud and Nineveh. The Royal Library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh and Sumerian treasures found in Royal Cemetery's at Ur of the Chaldees

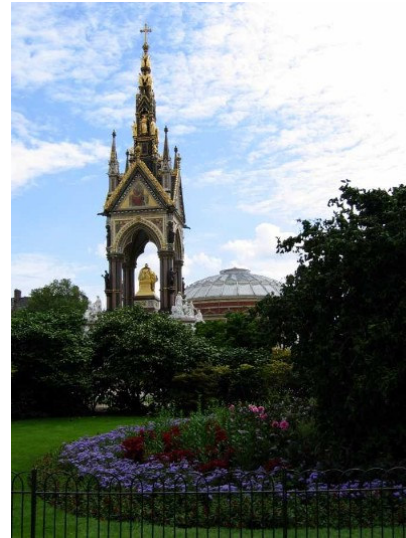


The Dying Lioness

Hyde Park

Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in central London, England and one of the Royal Parks of London, famous for its Speakers' Corner.

The park is divided in two by the Serpentine Lake. The park is contiguous with Kensington Gardens; although often still assumed to be part of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens has been technically separate since 1728, when Queen Caroline made a division between the two. Hyde Park is 350 acres (140 hectare/1.4 km²) and Kensington Gardens is 275 acres (110 ha/1.1 km²) giving an overall area of 625 acres (250 ha/2.5 km²), making this park larger than the Principality of Monaco (1.96 square kilometres or 485 acres), but still smaller than Central Park (3.41 square kilometres or 843 acres).



In 1536 Henry VIII acquired the manor of Hyde from the canons of Westminster Abbey, who had held it since before the Norman Conquest; it was enclosed as a deer park and used for hunts. It remained a private hunting ground until James I permitted limited access to gentlemen, appointing a ranger to take charge. Charles I created the Ring (north of the present Serpentine boathouses) and in 1637 he opened the park to the general public.

Speakers' Corner is an area where public speaking is allowed. It is in the north-east corner of Hyde Park. Speakers there are allowed to speak as long as the police consider their speeches lawful. Contrary to mythology there is no immunity from the law, nor are any subjects proscribed. In practice the police tend to be tolerant and intervene when they receive a complaint or when they hear bad language



Marble Arch



Marble Arch is a white Carrara marble monument near Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park, at the western end of Oxford Street. The name Marble Arch also refers to the locality of west London where the arch is situated, particularly the upper half of Edgware Road. Historically, only members of the royal family and the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery were allowed to pass through the arch in ceremonial procession. Today, the arch is open to pedestrians.

In 1828, John Nash designed the arch based on the triumphal arch of Constantine in Rome. It was originally erected on The Mall as a gateway to the new Buckingham Palace (rebuilt by Nash from the former Buckingham House).

In 1851, the arch was moved to its present location during the building of the east front of the Palace. (A popular story says that the arch was moved because it was too narrow for the Queen's state coach to pass through, but in fact the Gold State Coach passed under it during Elizabeth II's Coronation in 1953.)

It has been speculated that the arch might be moved to Hyde Park, or to some other location.

Oxford Street

With over 300 shops, it is Europe's busiest shopping street, as well as the most dense. The street derives its name from being part of the old London—Oxford Road which began at Newgate, City of London. Today the road forms part of the A40, although it is not signposted as this, like other roads in central London.

It runs for approximately a mile and a half (two and a half kilometres) from Marble Arch at the north east corner of Hyde Park.

The street follows the route of a Roman road, the via Trinobantina, which linked Hampshire with Colchester and became one of the major routes in and out of the city.



British Museum Worksheet

- Read the text and answer the questions

The British Museum is a museum of “ethnography”. This means ‘The study of the people and races of the world’. It has objects from every continent in the world. It is a museum of ‘world cultures’. Many of the objects in the museum are thousands of years old.

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In the 1880’s the fossils, stuffed animals, rocks and plants moved to the Natural History Museum. In the 1990’s the books, stamps and maps moved to the new British Library building at St Pancras (near King’s Cross station).

The Museum has always been in an area of London called ‘Bloomsbury’. The present building was opened in 1848. In the year two thousand the old British Library area became the Great Court. This has a glass roof with six thousand square metres of glass in it.

The British Museum has over twenty million objects, but visitors can only see about one tenth of these objects on show in the Museum. The rest of the objects are in store. More than one thousand people work at the British Museum. About five million people visit the Museum each year.

Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The British Museum is a museum only about Britain. | T | F |
| 2. All the objects in the British Museum are new. | T | F |
| 3. The British Museum was started in the seventeenth century. | T | F |
| 4. It opened to the public in 1759. | T | F |
| 5. The books and maps moved to the new British Library building in the 1960’s. | T | F |
| 6. The British Museum has always been in Bloomsbury. | T | F |
| 7. The Great Court has a wooden roof. | T | F |
| 8. The British Museum has one million objects. | T | F |
| 9. You can only see tenth of the Museum objects, on shown in the Museum. | T | F |
| 10. The museum receives about three million visitors a year. | T | F |



Day 6

^{1.}
Before coming back home, today we are going to live the experience of centuries of history and education. Cambridge is waiting for us.

Cambridge: University and Colleges

Cambridge University is one of the world's oldest universities and leading academic centres, and a self-governed community of scholars. Cambridge comprises 31 Colleges and over 150 departments, faculties, schools and other institutions.

A college is where students live, eat and socialise. It is also the place where students receive small group teaching sessions, known as supervisions.

Each college is an independent institution with its own property and income. The colleges appoint their own staff and are responsible for selecting students, in accordance with University regulations. The teaching of students is shared between the Colleges and University departments. Degrees are awarded by the University.



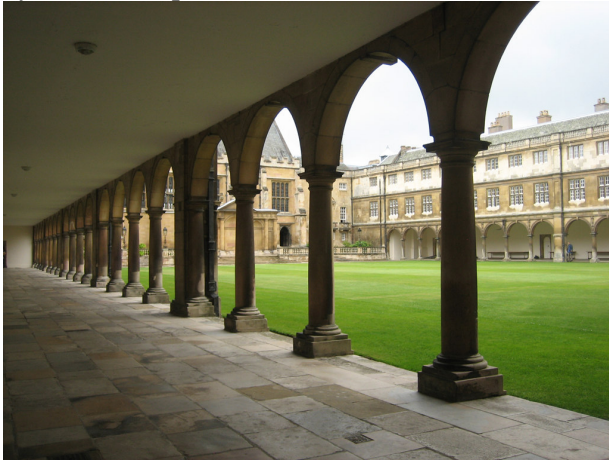
King's College

King's was founded in 1441 by King Henry VI. His first design was modest, but by 1445 was intended to be a magnificent display of royal patronage. The college was to be specifically for boys from Eton College, which he had also founded. It was not until 1865 that the first non-Etonian undergraduates arrived to study at King's, and the first fellow to have not attended Eton was elected in 1873. The connection with Eton is now weak, but a scholarship to attend the college, exclusively available to students from Eton, is still awarded each year.

Trinity College

Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII in 1546. With around 650 undergraduates and more than 400 graduates, many from overseas, it is the largest and most cosmopolitan of the Cambridge Colleges.

The main entrance to the College is at the Great Gate on Trinity Street in the heart of the city. The courts and buildings beyond the Great Gate date mostly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and are among the most beautiful in Cambridge. They include the famous library designed by Sir Christopher Wren, which backs onto the River Cam.



Trinity College, inner court colonnade



Wren Library

Clare College

Clare College is the second oldest surviving college after Peterhouse. College life centres on the elegant seventeenth century Old Court, set in beautiful gardens beside the river in the centre of Cambridge. A few minutes' walk along King's Parade takes you to the major science departments; equally close, but just the other side of the river, are the large arts faculties



The front of Old Court



Clare Bridge, over the River Cam

Corpus Christi College

Unusually, in 1352, Corpus was formed by townspeople, members of two Cambridge guilds - the Guild of Corpus Christi and the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, primarily to train priests. Edward III being the ruler., priests were in short supply, as in 1348 the catastrophic Black Death had arrived in Britain, wiping out whole communities.

The new rules of 1573 require that Latin is spoken at all times during Full Term, or a scholar would be "subject to the heaviest penalties for speaking English.". In 1577 Corpus gets its own Chapel, for lectures as well as prayers.

The Old Court, built in the 1350s, is one of Cambridge's oldest buildings and retains many of its original features, including sills and jambs to hold oil-soaked linen in the days prior to the arrival of glass.



Inside the New Court facing the Chapel



Old Court

Queens' College

It was first founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, (the Queen of Henry VI), and refounded in 1465 by Elisabeth Woodville (the Queen of Edward IV). This dual foundation is reflected in its orthography, (*Queens'*, not *Queen's*).

The Gatehouse, as seen from the Old Court



The Mathematical Bridge

The *President's Lodge* of Queens' is the oldest building on the river at Cambridge (ca. 1460). Queens' College is also one of only two colleges with buildings on its main site on both sides of the Cam (the other being St John's).

The Mathematical Bridge connects the older half of the college (affectionately referred to by students as *The Dark Side*) with the newer half (*The Light Side*). It is one of the most photographed scenes in Cambridge; the typical photo being taken from the nearby Silver Street bridge. Popular fable is that the bridge was designed and built by Sir Isaac Newton without the use of nuts or bolts, and at some point in the past students or fellows attempted to take the bridge apart and put it back together. The myth continues that the over-ambitious engineers were unable to match Newton's feat of engineering, and had to resort to fastening the bridge by nuts and bolts. This is why nuts and bolts can be seen in the bridge today. This story is false: the bridge was built in 1749 by James Essex the Younger (1722–1784) to the design of William Etheridge (1709–1776), 22 years after Newton died. It was later rebuilt in 1866 and 1905, albeit to the same design. It was never disassembled, as the weight of the students on the bridge would cause it to collapse.

LONDON QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Where and when does the Changing of the Guard take place?
2. What is the most famous landmark in “The City”?
3. Where can you admire Van Gogh’s Sunflowers?
4. What is kept in the Tower of London?
5. What time is “Tea time”?
6. Who lives at 10, Downing Street? Who lives at number 11?
7. Where can you find The Rosetta Stone?
8. Which museum keeps a huge skeleton of a dinosaur?
9. Which day of the week can you shop for antiques at Portobello Road Market?
10. Which is the oldest bridge in London? Which is the newest?
11. Where is the “whispering gallery”?
12. Which theatre did Shakespeare perform his plays in?
13. What is Piccadilly Circus famous for?
14. What are “Cheddar” and “Stilton”?
15. What is special about Covent Garden?
16. What is Heathrow?
17. Which area/s of London is/are famous for its/their nightlife?
18. What time do shops open and close? What is the most famous shop in London?
19. Who built Westminster Abbey? What is it used for?
20. Where can you talk to a “beefeater”?