

LONDON

OLD AND

MODERN.

IT'S SYMBOLS AND

SIGHTS





The Tower Of London

The Tower has been many things: a palace, a fortress, a prison, a place of execution, a Zoo. Today, it is best known as a historical museum. About 150 people and six ravens live here.



The White Tower

The White Tower is the oldest of them. It was built at the time of William the Conqueror.



Black ravens at the Tower

There are always at least 6 ravens at the Tower. The first ones probably built their nests here because they liked the old stone houses and walls. There is a story that they bring good luck to Britain, if they stay at the Tower. That's why they get "paid" meat and biscuits every day. But their wings are cut so that they can't fly away. They are not very friendly. Once one of them bit a German minister.



The Beefeaters

The Beefeaters used to guard the Tower and its prisoners. Today they work mostly as guides. They show people around and tell stories about all the terrible things that have happened here. They still wear the high ruffs and scarlet tunics assigned to them during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.



Shakespeare's Globe Theatre

The globe theatre is one of the oldest London (built in 1599), situated on the South Bank of the Thames. The theatre once was destroyed

In the year 1971 American actor Sam Uanamejker tried to find the foundations of Shakespeare Theatre and began to build a building again.



Westminste r Abbey

The great glory of Westminster is, of course, the Abbey. Ancient tradition claims that St. Peter founded the first church here but the Abbey's 900 years of existence since its dedication go back to Edward the Confessor. Henry III rebuilt the earlier church and the present building dates from his reign.



St Paul's Cathedral

Christopher Wren, the cathedral's final architect, was asked to restore *the Cathedral*, because parts of it were destroyed by the Great Fire of London.



Trafalgar Square

Nelson's Column, with the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson on top, rises in the centre of Trafalgar Square. This most impressive monument is 170 feet (about 52 m) tall. The statue of Nelson, placed facing towards the sea he loved, measures 17 feet (more than 5 m) in height.



Big Ben

The tower was built in 1858. The project architect was Augustus Pugin. The height of the tower and spire is 96.3 m. In fact, Big Ben is the largest of the six bells of Westminster Palace in London. But it has long been associated with the name of the Clock Tower, which in September 2012 was officially called "Elizabeth Tower".



Big Ben

The Clock Tower is the largest four-sided clock mechanism in the world, and in addition, with the most accurate clocks.



Downing Street, Building 10

Downing Street, Building 10, or "Number 10", as it is called in Britain - one of the most famous addresses in the world, as it was the home of the British prime minister since 1730. In addition, it is also a very busy place, where hundreds of people work.



The British Museum

The British Museum is a museum in London, founded in 1753. It contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities and (until 1997) one of the largest libraries in the world: British Library.

The British Museum's collection of seven million objects representing the rich history of human cultures.



Madam Tussaud's Museum

Madam Tussaud's is the renowned wax museum. The well-known waxworks collection was founded in Paris by Madam Tussaud. It moved to England in 1802.



Madam Tussaud's Museum

There are 500 wax
figures of
outstanding people
at the museum.



The Sherlock Holmes' Museum

In 1990, a museum was at last opened at 221b Baker Street, though it should have happened long ago. After all, 221b Baker Street is the worlds most famous address and people have been writing to it for more than 100 years.



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The Natural History Museum is a branch of the British Museum. It originally moved to South Kensington in 1881 and houses all the natural history collections generated by original voyages of discovery.



Red Arrows

On the traditional double-decker there were no doors and passengers leaped up and off the bus and conductor was moving about and collecting fares from the passengers. However, nowadays fares are given directly to the driver or to the machine. Moreover, London transport has recently introduced single-decker buses which are called "Red Arrows".



Black Cabs

Most of the official taxis in London are of a very peculiar form. The radius of their turn is only eight and a half meters, it is believed that any London cab should turn around at the entrance of the famous Savoy hotel. The interior of these cars is designed for passengers — there is a low floor, high ceilings, in the back seat without problems will fit three adults and there are two additional folding seats, and on all doors—several handles to be comfortable to hold both while driving and during landing and exit.



Telephone boxes

Prototypes public telephone booths appeared in the UK in 1884, eight years after the Scot Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.



Telephone boxes

In 1924, the government arranged a competition for the best example of a phone booth. The winner was the architect Giles Gilbert Scott. The material used in iron and thick dripping. Scott offered to paint the beeches in a silver color, but the Post Office has chosen the color red, as red telephone booths can be easily seen even in overcast English weather.



London Eye

London Eye is a beautiful landmark in London. It is situated on the bank of the river Thames. It can carry 800 people in each rotation. London Eye can be also used for weddings! Many couples organize wedding ceremonies in this landmark. It is unforgettable holiday!



London Eye

In 2000 a temporary ferris wheel was constructed in London and it was going to be dismantled in 2005. For those years the wheel had become one of the main sights of the city and over 4 million visitors come see it every year. London eye was called the Millennium wheel at first because it was open in 2000.



Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge was officially opened on the 30th June 1894.

The bridge is 244m (800 ft) long between two 65m (213 ft) tall towers constructed on piers. The central span of 61m (200 ft) between the towers is split equally into two bascules or leaves, which can be raised to an angle of 83 degrees to allow river traffic to pass through. The bascules weigh over 1,100 tons each and are counterbalanced to minimize the force required to raise them, an operation which takes just five minutes.