

London – Capital of UK



London in map



General information

Area of London	Greater London is almost 1500 square kilometers
Number of inhabitants	7.19 million residents
Population density	Almost 4,800 per square kilometer. Lambeth is the highest populated Inner London borough with 267,000 residents, whilst Croydon is the highest populated Outer London borough, with 332,000 residents. The most the most densely populated borough is Kensington & Chelsea with 13,120 residents per square kilometer.
Capital	London is the capital of Great Britain
Monetary unit	British Pound (GBP); 1 pound is about € 1.01 (Jan. 2009); 1 € = about £ 1
Fuel prices	Since we went walking and by public transport we have no idea.
License plate of cars	UK
Telephone country prefix	44
Internet country code	.uk
Time difference	GMT 0; 1 hour earlier than in Holland

History

□ The etymology of London is uncertain. It is an ancient name and can be found in sources from the 2nd century. There is evidence that settlement was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. This lasted for just seventeen years.



- ▶ In the 9th century London was repeatedly attacked by Vikings.
- ▶ Following the unification of England in the 10th century London, already the country's largest city and most important trading centre, became increasingly important as a political centre.

Fire of London

The Great Fire of London was a major conflagration that swept through the central parts of the English city of London, from Sunday, 2 September to Wednesday, 5 September 1666. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St. Paul's Cathedral, and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated that it destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's 80,000 inhabitants. The death toll from the fire is unknown and is traditionally thought to have been small, as only six verified deaths were recorded.



London Eye

The EDF Energy London Eye (commonly the London Eye, or Millennium Wheel, formerly the Merlin Entertainments London Eye and before that, the British Airways London Eye) is a giant 135-metre (443 ft) tall Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames in the British capital. Since 20 January 2011, it has been officially known as the EDF Energy London Eye.



It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe, and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually. It is still described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel" (as the wheel is supported by an A-frame on one side only)

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is the London home and primary residence of the British monarch. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal hospitality. It has been a focus for the British people at times of national rejoicing and crisis.



Palace of Westminster

The Palace of Westminster, also known as the Houses of Parliament or Westminster Palace, is the meeting place of the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. It lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the heart of the London borough of the City of

Westminster, close to the historic Westminster Abbey and the government buildings of Whitehall and Downing Street. The name may refer to either of two structures: the Old Palace, a medieval building complex most of which was destroyed in 1834, and its replacement New Palace that stands today; it has retained its original style and status as a royal residence for ceremonial purposes.



Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge is a combined bascule and suspension bridge in London, England, over the River Thames. It is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name. Name it has become an iconic symbol of London.

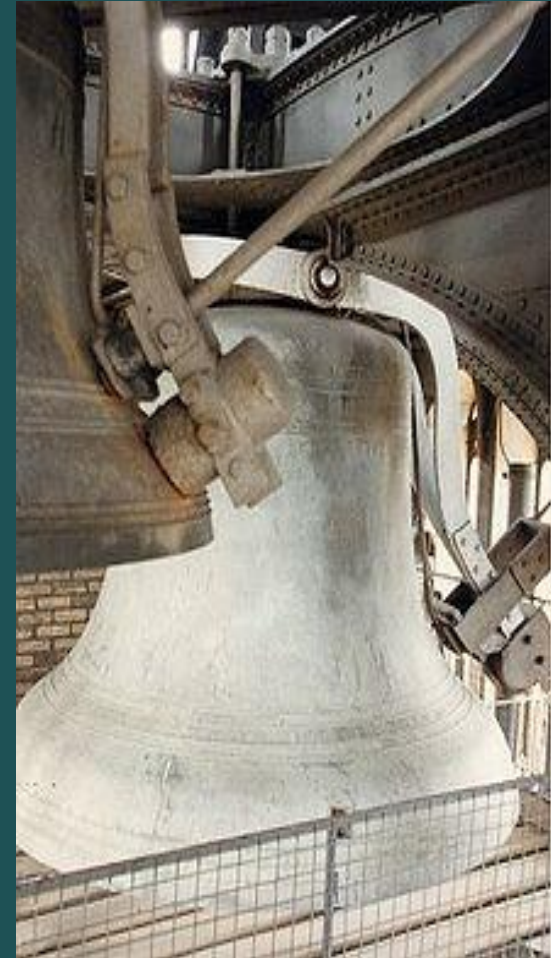


The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together at the upper level by means of two horizontal walkways which are designed to withstand the horizontal forces exerted by the suspended sections of the bridge on the landward sides of the towers. The bascule pivots and operating machinery are housed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

Big Ben



Big Ben is the nickname for the great bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London. It is the largest four-faced chiming clock and the third-tallest free-standing clock tower in the world. It celebrated its 150th anniversary in May 2009, during which celebratory events took place. The clock was finished being built on April 10, 1858.



The end

Source: Wikipedia.org