



WELCOME TO LONDON



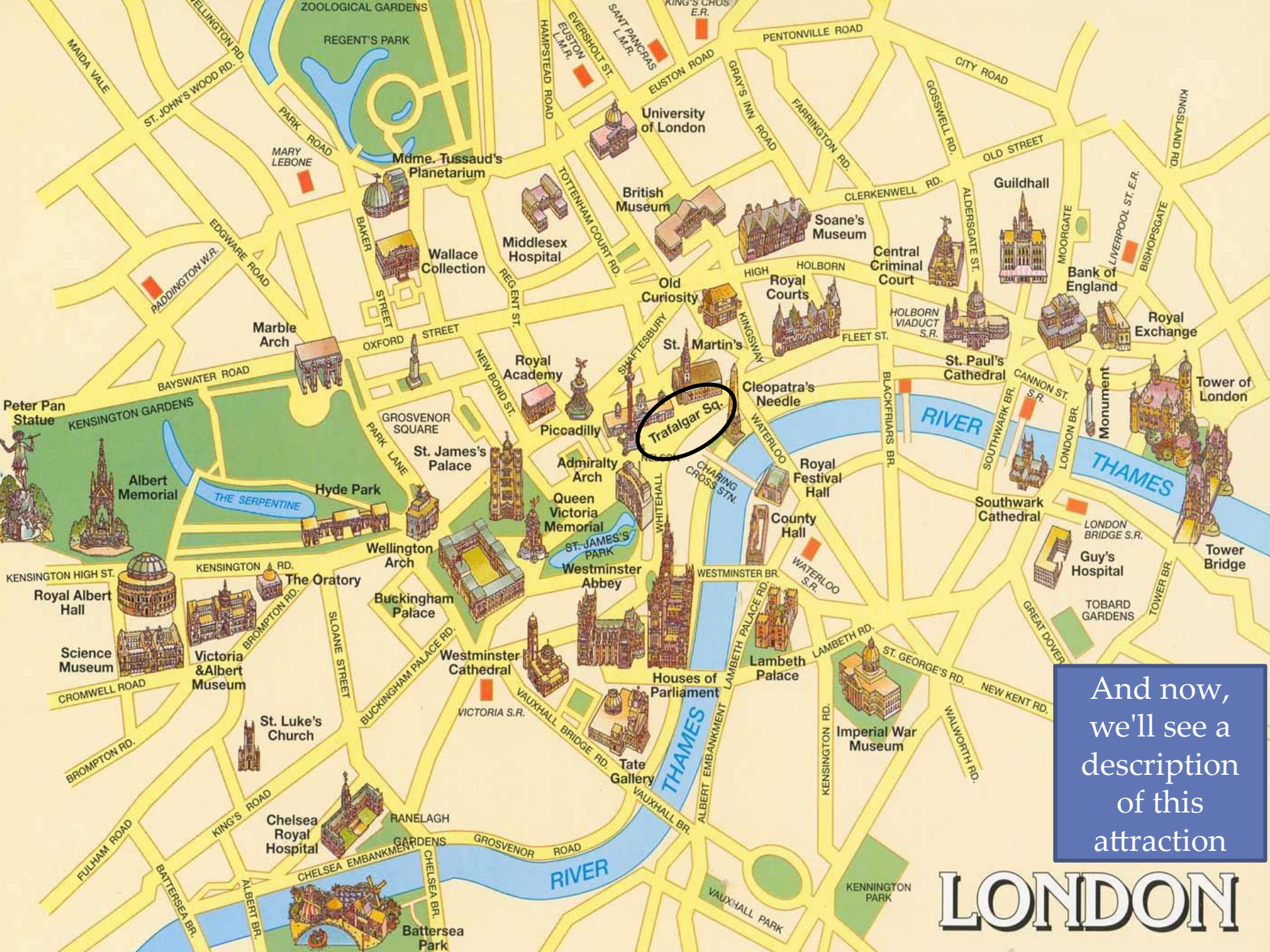


We are now in
Trafalgar Square.
From here we
start our tour!



It is a map of London! We are here!

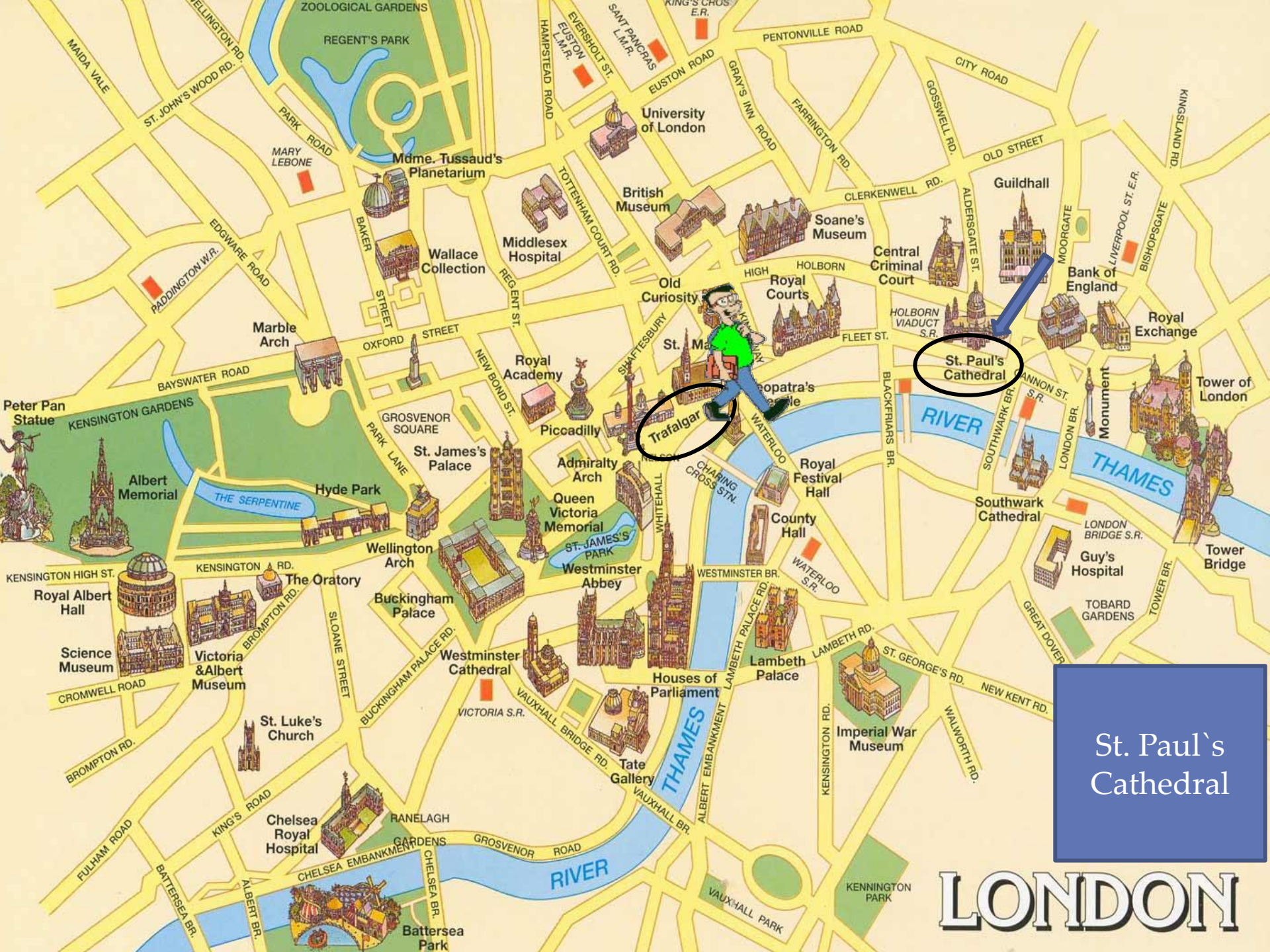
LONDON



Trafalgar Sq.

And now,
we'll see a
description
of this
attraction

LONDON



St. Paul's Cathedral

LONDON

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

REGENT'S PARK

Mdme. Tussaud's Planetarium

University of London

British Museum

Soane's Museum

Guildhall

Wallace Collection

Middlesex Hospital

Central Criminal Court

Bank of England

Marble Arch

Royal Academy

Old Curiosity

Royal Courts

Royal Exchange

Peter Pan Statue

Albert Memorial

Hyde Park

St. James's Palace

Admiralty Arch

Queen Victoria Memorial

Trafalgar

Royal Festival Hall

Southwark Cathedral

Tower of London

Tower Bridge

KENSINGTON GARDENS

THE SERPENTINE

Wellington Arch

Buckingham Palace

Westminster Abbey

Westminster Cathedral

Houses of Parliament

Lambeth Palace

Guy's Hospital

TOBARD GARDENS

Royal Albert Hall

Science Museum

Victoria & Albert Museum

St. Luke's Church

Westminster Cathedral

Tate Gallery

Houses of Parliament

Lambeth Palace

Imperial War Museum

Chelsea Royal Hospital

RANELAGH GARDENS

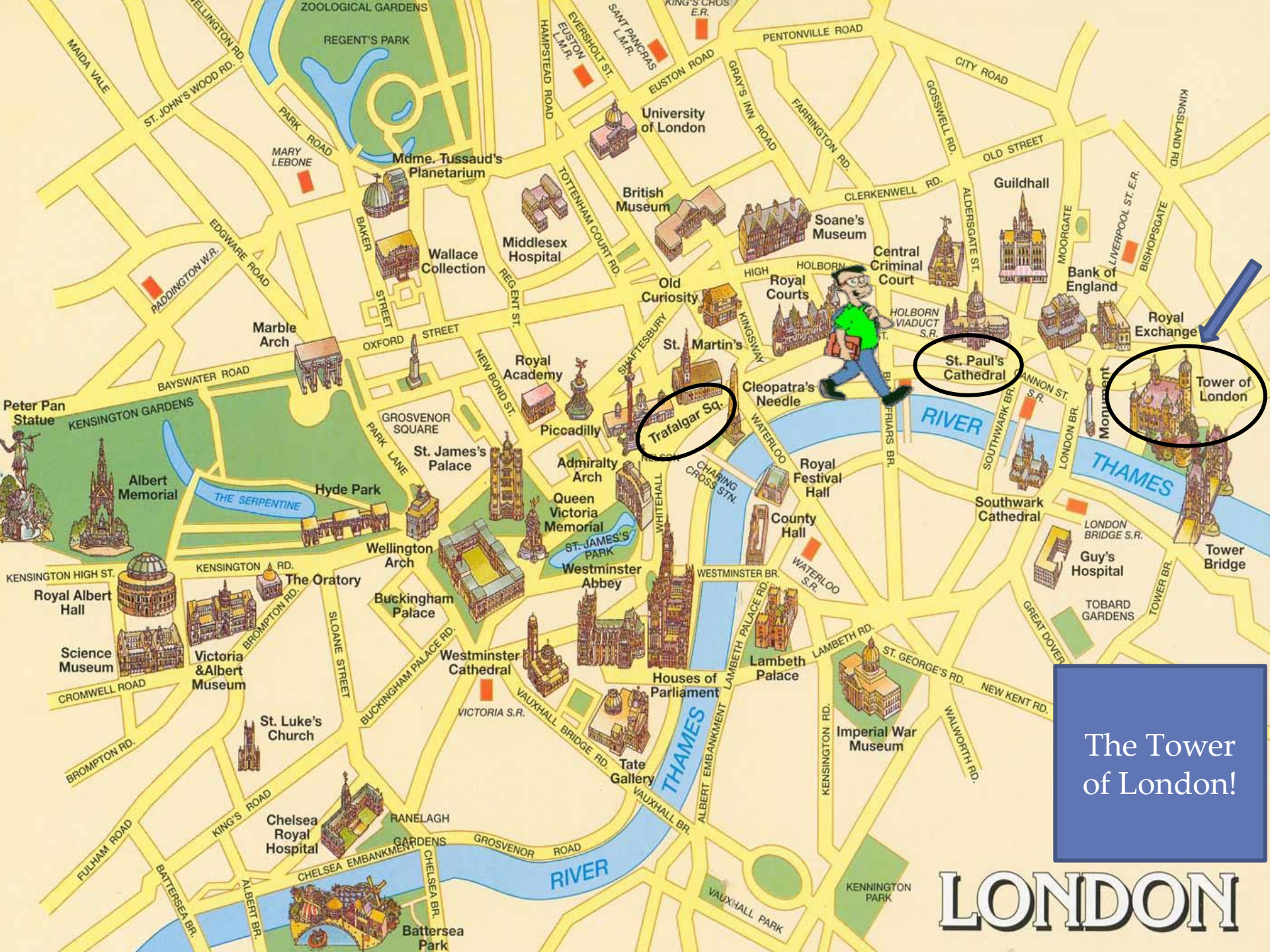
GROSVENOR ROAD

RIVER

RIVER

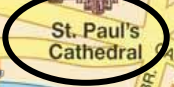
St. Paul's Cathedral

LONDON



The Tower of London!

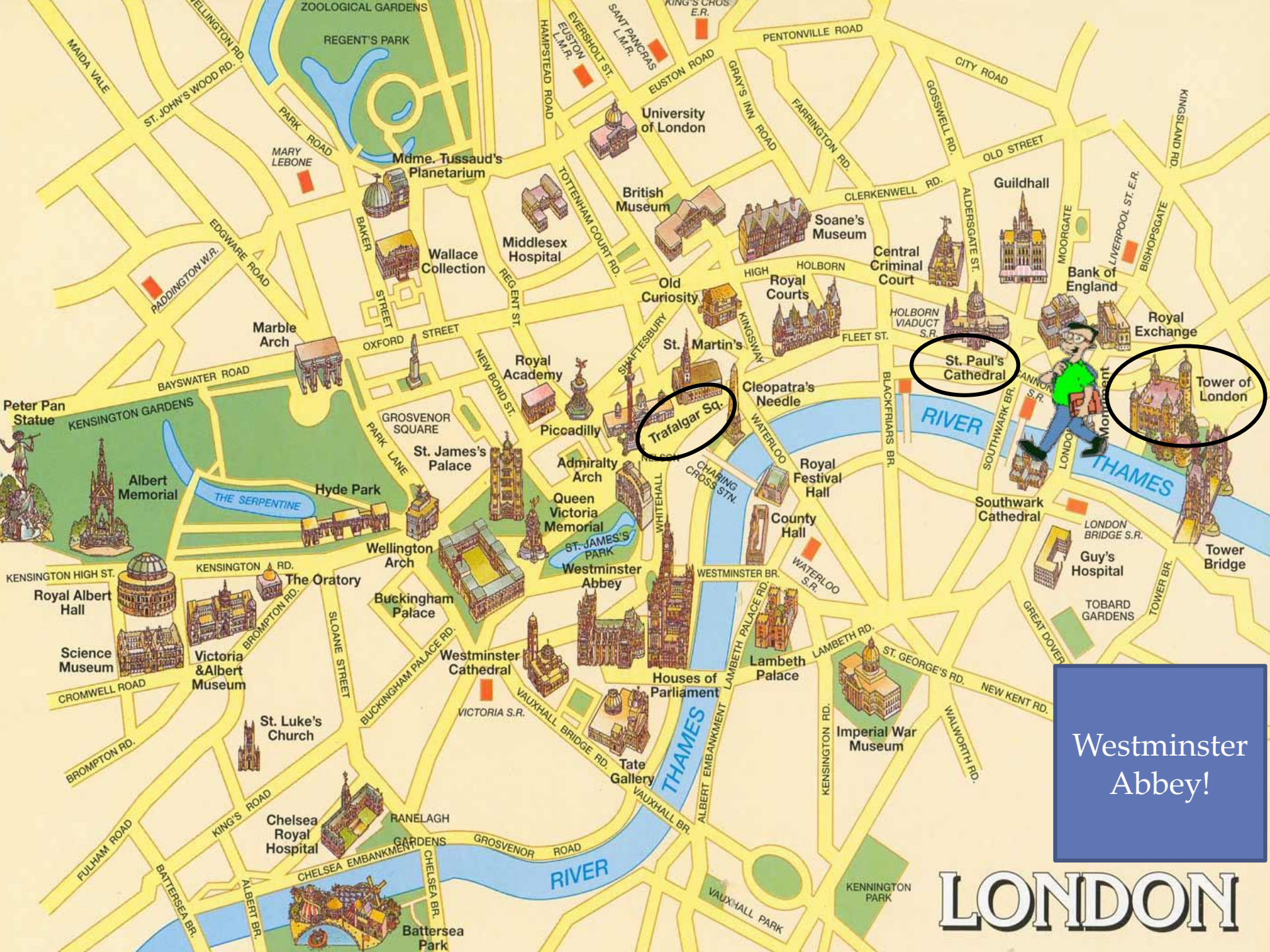
LONDON





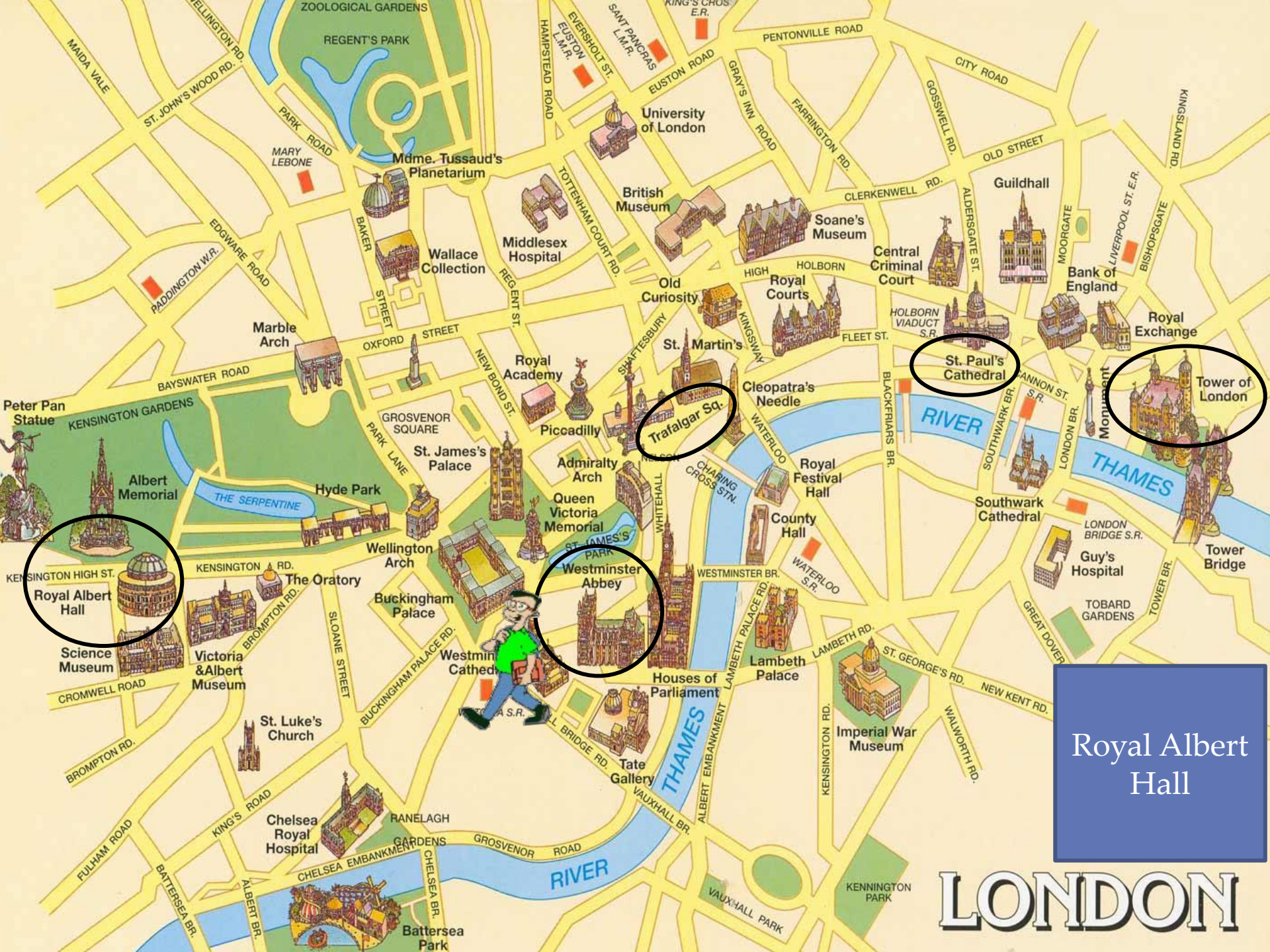
Tower of London!

LONDON



Westminster Abbey!

LONDON



Royal Albert Hall

St. Paul's Cathedral

Tower of London

Westminster Abbey

Royal Albert Hall

LONDON



Victoria & Albert
Museum

LONDON



Buckingham
Palace

LONDON



Saint James's Park

LONDON



The British
Museum

LONDON



Madam
Tussaud's
Museum

LONDON



Madam
Tussaud's
Museum

LONDON



Madam
Tussaud's
Museum

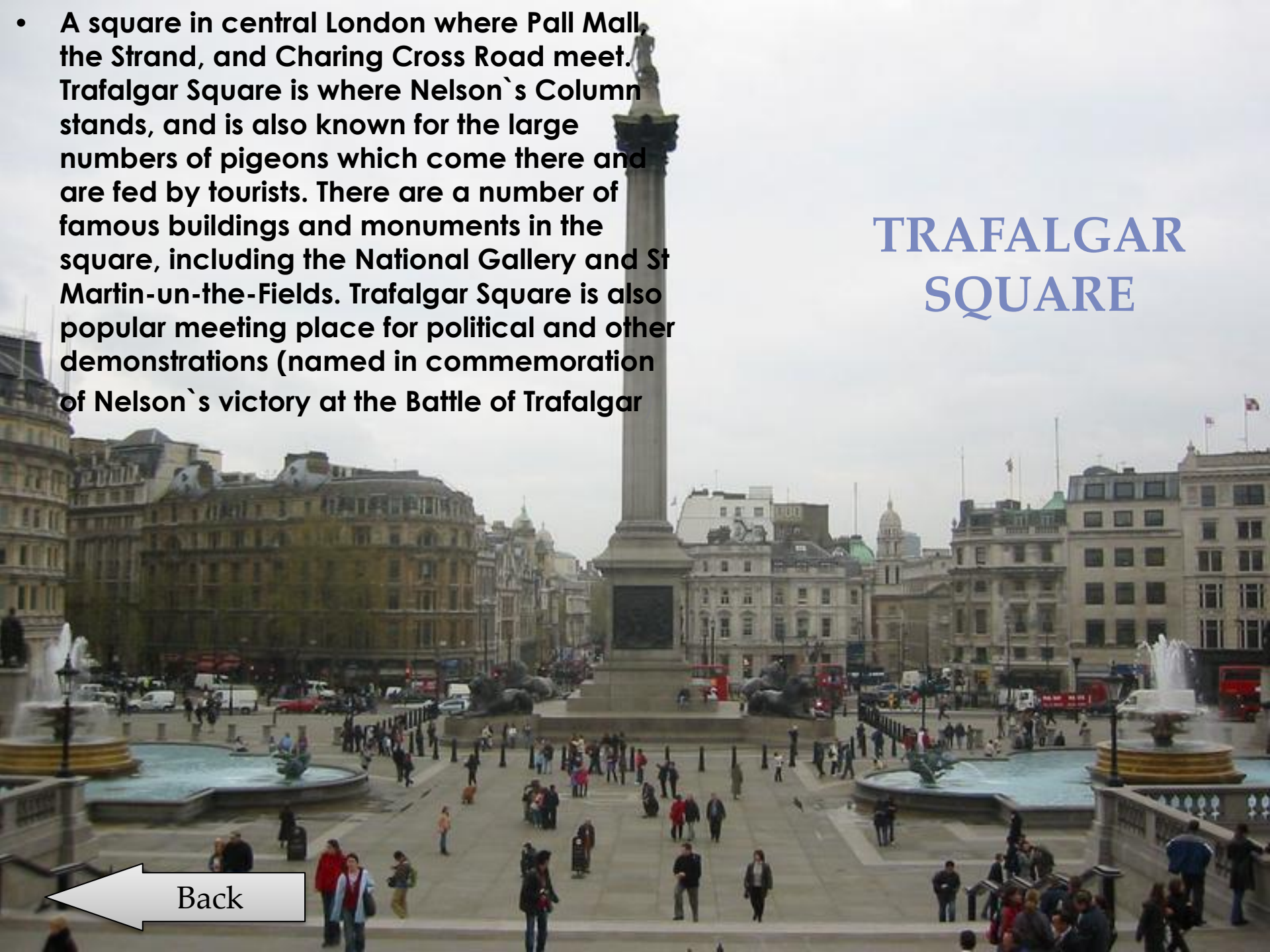
LONDON

THE END

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- A square in central London where Pall Mall, the Strand, and Charing Cross Road meet. Trafalgar Square is where Nelson`s Column stands, and is also known for the large numbers of pigeons which come there and are fed by tourists. There are a number of famous buildings and monuments in the square, including the National Gallery and St Martin-un-the-Fields. Trafalgar Square is also popular meeting place for political and other demonstrations (named in commemoration of Nelson`s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar

TRAFALGAR SQUARE



Back

- **St Paul's is London's cathedral and embodies the spiritual life and heritage of the British people. Cathedrals serve a wide community. A cathedral houses the seat - or in Latin, *cathedra* - of the bishop, making it a center for Christian worship and teaching, and the Christian mission.**
- St Paul's Cathedral acts as an important meeting place for people and ideas, as a center for the arts, learning and public debate.
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- St Paul's is the cathedral of the Diocese of London. The Diocese is made up of five episcopal areas: Willesden, Edmonton, Stepney, London and Kensington. Four of these have an Area Bishop, to whom the Bishop of London, The Right Reverend and Right Honorable Richard Chartres, delegates certain responsibilities. The Bishops are assisted by Archdeacons. Archdeaconries are further divided into deaneries which are groups of parishes.

Saints Paul's Cathedral



Back

The Tower of London

- The Tower of London is the historic center of London, on the north bank of the river Thames. It is the oldest building in Great Britain. Now Tower is the historical site and museum.
- The founder of Tower was William the Conqueror, who replaced the wooden fort onto huge stone building in 1078. Later the Tower was whitewashed and since it called as White Tower. The White Tower is 90 feet high and the walls vary from 15 feet thick at the base to almost 11 feet in the upper parts. In the 1190s, King Richard the Lion heart enclosed the White Tower with a curtain wall, and had a moat around it filled with water from the Thames. In the early thirteenth century Henry III transformed the Tower into a major royal residence and had palatial buildings constructed within the Inner Bailey to the south of the White Tower. In 1240 Henry III had the exterior of the building whitewashed. Between 1275 and 1285 Edward I built an outer curtain wall, completely enclosing the inner wall and thus creating a concentric double defense.
- The first prisoner was confined in the prison in 1190. At that time the Tower-prison was intended for noble and high rank persons. Among the most honorable and high-ranking prisoners there was the kings of Scotland and France and members of their families, and aristocrats and priests, who fell into disgrace by reason of conspiracy charge. Many executions and killings took place inside of Tower walls: Henry VI, twelve-year-old Edward V and his younger brother, Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey. Elisabeth I had spent in Tower several troubled weeks.
- The Tower remained a royal residence until the time of Oliver Cromwell, who destroyed some of the old palatial buildings. After that the Tower prison was replenished seldom. The last beheading took place on Tower Hill in 1747. In time of the First World War the eleven German spies was confined in Tower and executed by shooting. In time of the Second World War prisoners of war was temporarily appeared there. The last victim was Josef Jacobs, charged in German espionage and executed inside the Tower walls on 14 August 1941.

Back

- Westminster Abbey is steeped in more than a thousand years of history. Benedictine monks first came to this site in the middle of the tenth century, establishing a tradition of daily worship which continues to this day.
- The Abbey has been the coronation church since 1066 and is the final resting place of seventeen monarchs.
- The present church, begun by Henry III in 1245, is one of the most important Gothic buildings in the country, with the medieval shrine of an Anglo-Saxon saint still at its heart.
- A treasure house of paintings, stained glass, pavements, textiles and other artifacts, Westminster Abbey is also the place where some of the most significant people in the nation's history are buried or commemorated. Taken as a whole the tombs and memorials comprise the most significant single collection of monumental sculpture anywhere in the United Kingdom.
- The Library and Monument Room houses the important (and growing) collections of archives, printed books and manuscripts belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, providing a center for their study and for research into all aspects of the Abbey's long and varied history.

Westminster Abbey

Back

- Since its opening by [Queen Victoria](#) in 1871, the world's leading artists from several performance genres have appeared on its stage and it has become one of the UK's most treasured and distinctive buildings. Each year it hosts more than 350 events including classical concerts, rock and pop, ballet and opera, sports, award ceremonies, school and community events, charity performances and banquets.
- The hall was originally supposed to have been called **The Central Hall of Arts and Sciences**, but the name was changed by Queen Victoria to **Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences** when laying the foundation stone as a dedication to her deceased husband and [consort Prince Albert](#). It forms the practical part of a national memorial to the Prince Consort – the decorative part is the [Albert Memorial](#) directly to the north in [Kensington Gardens](#), now separated from the Hall by the road [Kensington Gore](#).

Royal Albert Hall



Back

- The Victoria and Albert Museum (often abbreviated as the V&A), is the world's largest museum of decorative arts and design, housing a permanent collection of over 4.5 million objects. Named after [Prince Albert](#) and [Queen Victoria](#), it was founded in 1852, and has since grown to cover 12.5 acres (51,000 m²)^[2] and 145 galleries. Its collection spans 5,000 years of art, from ancient times to the present day, in virtually every medium, from the cultures of [Europe](#), [North America](#), [Asia](#) and [North Africa](#). The museum is a [non-departmental public body](#) sponsored by the [Department for Culture, Media and Sport](#).
- The holdings of [ceramics](#), [glass](#), [textiles](#), [costumes](#), silver, [ironwork](#), [jewelry](#), [furniture](#), [medieval](#) objects, [sculpture](#), [prints](#) and [printmaking](#), [drawings](#) and [photographs](#) are among the largest, important and most comprehensive in the world. The museum possesses the world's largest collection of post-[classical](#) sculpture, the holdings of [Italian Renaissance](#) items are the largest outside Italy. The departments of Asia include art from South Asia, China, Japan, Korea and the [Islamic world](#). The [East Asian](#) collections are among the best in Europe, with particular strengths in ceramics and [metalwork](#), while the Islamic collection, alongside the [British Museum](#), [Muse du Louvre](#) and [Metropolitan Museum of Art](#), New York City, is amongst the largest in the [Western world](#).
- Set in the [Brompton](#) district of the [Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea](#), neighboring institutions include the [Natural History Museum](#) and [Science Museum](#), the V&A is located in what is termed London's "[Albert polis](#)", an area of immense cultural, scientific and educational importance. Since 2001, the museum has embarked on a major £150m renovation programmed,^[3] which has seen a major overhaul of the departments, including the introduction of newer galleries, gardens, shops and visitor facilities. Following in similar vein to other national British museums, entrance to the museum has been free since 2001.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM



- The Victoria Memorial is a sculpture in [London](#), placed at the center of Queen's Gardens in front of [Buckingham Palace](#) and dedicated to [Queen Victoria](#).
- The Memorial was dedicated in 1911 by [George V](#) and his first cousin, [Wilhelm II of Germany](#), the two senior grandsons of Victoria. The sculptor was Sir [Thomas Brock](#). It was completed with the installation of the final bronze statues in 1924.
- The surround was constructed by the architect Sir [Austin Webb](#), from 2,300 tons of white [marble](#). It is a Grade I [listed building](#).
- It has a large statue of Queen Victoria facing north-eastwards towards [The Mall](#). The other sides of the monument feature dark patinated bronze statues of the Angel of Justice (facing north-westwards toward [Green Park](#)), the Angel of Truth (facing south-eastwards) and Charity facing Buckingham Palace. On the pinnacle is a statue of unclear entitlement and arguably relating both to 'Peace' and to 'Victory', with two seated figures (the subsidiary figures were given by the people of [New Zealand](#)).
- The whole sculptural programme has a nautical theme, much like the rest of the mall ([Admiralty Arch](#) etc.). This can be seen in the [mermaid](#), [mermen](#) and a [hippopot](#), all of which are suggestive of the [United Kingdom's](#) naval power.
- There is a similar [memorial to her husband, Albert, the Prince Consort](#) outside the [Royal Albert Hall](#).
- Buckingham Palace, in London, is the official residence and office of the [British monarch](#).^[1] 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.
- 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 1705 on a site which had been in private ownership for at least 150 years. It was subsequently acquired by [George III](#) in 1761^[4] as a private residence for [Queen Charlotte](#) and known as "The Queen's House". During the 19th century it was enlarged, principally by architects [John Nash](#) and Edward Blore, forming three wings around a central courtyard. Buckingham Palace finally became the official royal palace of the British monarch on the accession of [Queen Victoria](#) in 1837. The last major structural additions were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the East front which contains the well-known balcony on which the Royal Family traditionally congregates to greet crowds outside. However, the palace chapel was destroyed by a German bomb in World War II; the [Queen's Gallery](#) was built on the site and opened to the public in 1962 to exhibit works of art from the [Royal Collection](#).
- The original early 17th-century interior designs, many of which still survive, included widespread use of brightly coloured [scagliola](#) and blue and pink [lapis](#) on the advice of Sir Charles Long. [King Edward VII](#) oversaw a partial redecoration in a [Belle Époque](#) cream and gold colour scheme. Many smaller reception rooms are furnished in the Chinese [regency](#) style with furniture and fittings brought from the [Royal Pavilion at Brighton](#) and from [Carlton House](#). The [Buckingham Palace Garden](#) is the largest private garden in London.
- The state rooms, used for official and state entertaining, are open to the public each year for most of August and September, as part of the Palace's Summer Opening.

Buckingham Palace and Queen Victoria Memorial



- In 1535, [Henry VIII](#) purchased from [Eton College](#) an area of marshland, through which the [Tyburn](#) flowed. This land lay to the West of [York Place](#), recently acquired by Henry from [Cardinal Wolsey](#); it was purchased in order to turn York Palace into a dwelling fit for a king. On [James I](#)'s accession to the throne in 1603, he ordered that the park be drained and landscaped, and kept exotic animals in the park, including [camels](#), [crocodiles](#), and an [elephant](#), as well as [aviaries](#) of exotic birds along the south.
- During [Charles II](#)'s exile in [France](#) under the [Commonwealth of England](#), the young king was impressed by the elaborate gardens at French royal palaces, and on his ascension had the park redesigned in a more formal style, probably by the French landscaper [André Mollet](#). This included the creation of the 775 by 38 metre (850 by 42 yard) [canal](#) visible in the old plan. Charles II opened the park to the public, as well as using the area to entertain guests and mistresses, such as [Nell Gwyn](#). The park was notorious at the time as a meeting place for acts of degeneracy, of which [John Wilmot, 2nd Earl of Rochester](#) wrote in his poem *A Ramble in St. James's Park*.
- In the late 17th and early 18th century cows were grazed on the park, and milk could be bought fresh at the "Lactarian", described by [Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach](#) in 1710.^[3]
- The 18th century saw further changes, including the reclamation of part of the canal for [Horse Guards Parade](#) and the 1761 purchase of Buckingham House (now Buckingham Palace) at the west end of the Mall, for the use of Queen Charlotte.
- Further remodelling in 1826–7, commissioned by the Prince Regent (later [George IV](#)) and overseen by the architect and landscaper [John Nash](#), saw the straight canal's conversion to a more naturally-shaped lake, and formal avenues rerouted to romantic winding pathways. At the same time, Buckingham House was expanded to create the current palace and [Marble Arch](#) was built at its entrance, whilst [The Mall](#) was turned into a grand processional route, opened to public traffic 60 years later in 1887, the Marble Arch having been moved to its current location at the junction of [Oxford Street](#) and [Park Lane](#) in 1851 and replaced with the [Victoria Memorial](#) between 1906 and 1924.

SAINT JAMES'S PARK



Back

- The British Museum, in [London](#), is widely considered to be one of the world's greatest [museums](#) of human history and culture. Its permanent [collection](#), numbering some eight million works,^[2] is amongst the finest, most comprehensive, and largest in existence^[2] and originate from all continents, illustrating and documenting the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present.^[a]
- 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 [Montagu House](#) in [Bloomsbury](#), on the site of the current museum building. Its expansion over the following two and a half centuries was largely a result of an expanding British colonial footprint and has resulted in the creation of several branch institutions, the first being the [British Museum \(Natural History\)](#) in [South Kensington](#) in 1887. Some objects in the collection, most notably the [Elgin Marbles](#) from the [Parthenon](#), are the objects of intense controversy and of calls for restitution to their countries of origin.
- Until 1997, when the [British Library](#) (previously centered on the [Round Reading Room](#)) moved to a new site, the British Museum was unique in that it housed both a national museum of [antiquities](#) and a [national library](#) in the same building. The museum is a [non-departmental public body](#) sponsored by the [Department for Culture, Media and Sport](#), and as with all other national museums in the [United Kingdom](#) it charges no admission fee.^[3] Since 2002 the [director of the museum](#) has been [Neil MacGregor](#).^[4]

The British Museum



Back

- **History**
- [Marie Tussaud](#), was born Anna Maria Grosholtz (1761–1850) in [Strasbourg](#), France. Her mother worked as a housekeeper for Dr. [Phillope Curtius](#) in [Bern](#), Switzerland, who was a [physician](#) skilled in wax modelling. Curtius taught Tussaud the art of wax modelling.
- Tussaud created her first [wax figure](#), of [Voltaire](#), in 1777.^[4] Other famous people she modelled at that time include [Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#) and [Benjamin Franklin](#). During the [French Revolution](#) she modelled many prominent victims. In her memoirs she claims that she would search through corpses to find the decapitated heads of executed citizens, from which she would make [death masks](#). Her death masks were held up as revolutionary flags and paraded through the streets of Paris. Following the doctor's death in 1794, she inherited his vast collection of wax models and spent the next 33 years travelling around Europe. Her marriage to François Tussaud in 1795 lent a new name to the show: Madame Tussaud's. In 1802, she went to London having accepted an invitation from [Paul Philidor](#), a [magic lantern](#) and [phantasmagoria](#) pioneer, to exhibit her work alongside his show at the [Lyceum Theatre, London](#). She did not fare particularly well financially, with Philidor taking half of her profits. As a result of the [Franco-British war](#), she was unable to return to France, so she travelled throughout Great Britain and Ireland exhibiting her collection. From 1831 she took a series of short leases on the upper floor of "Baker Street Bazaar" (on the west side of [Baker Street](#) between Dorset Street and King Street),^[5] which later featured in the [Druce-Portland case](#) sequence of trials of 1898-1907. This became Tussaud's first permanent home in 1836.^[4]
- By 1835 Marie had settled down in [Baker Street](#), London, and opened a museum.
- Madame Tussauds indoor on Baker St
- One of the main attractions of her museum was the Chamber of Horrors. This part of the exhibition included victims of the [French Revolution](#) and newly created figures of murderers and other criminals. The name is often credited to a contributor to [Punch](#) in 1845, but Marie appears to have originated it herself, using it in advertising as early as 1843.^[7]
- Other famous people were added to the exhibition, including [Horatio Nelson](#), and Sir [Walter Scott](#). Some of the sculptures done by Marie Tussaud herself still exist. The gallery originally contained some 400 different figures, but fire damage in 1925, coupled with [German bombs in 1941](#), has rendered most of these older models defunct. The casts themselves have survived (allowing the historical waxworks to be remade), and these can be seen in the museum's history exhibit. The oldest figure on display is that of [Madame du Barry](#). Other faces from the time of Tussaud include Robespierre, George III and [Benjamin Franklin](#). In 1842, she made a [self portrait](#) which is now on display at the entrance of her museum. She died in her sleep on 15 April 1850.
- By 1883 the restricted space and rising cost of the Baker Street site prompted her grandson (Joseph Randall) to commission the building at its current location on [Marylebone Road](#). The new exhibition galleries were opened on 14 July 1884 and were a great success.^[8] However, the building costs, falling so soon after buying out his cousin Louisa's half share in the business in 1881, meant the business was under-funded. A limited company was formed in 1888 to attract fresh capital but had to be dissolved after disagreements between the family shareholders, and in February 1889 Tussaud's was sold to a group of businessmen led by Edwin Josiah Poyser.^[9] [Edward White](#), an artist dismissed by the new owners to save money, allegedly sent a parcel bomb to John Theodore Tussaud in June 1889 in revenge.^[10]

Madame Tussaud's Museum

