



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE



The University of Cambridge

# Some information

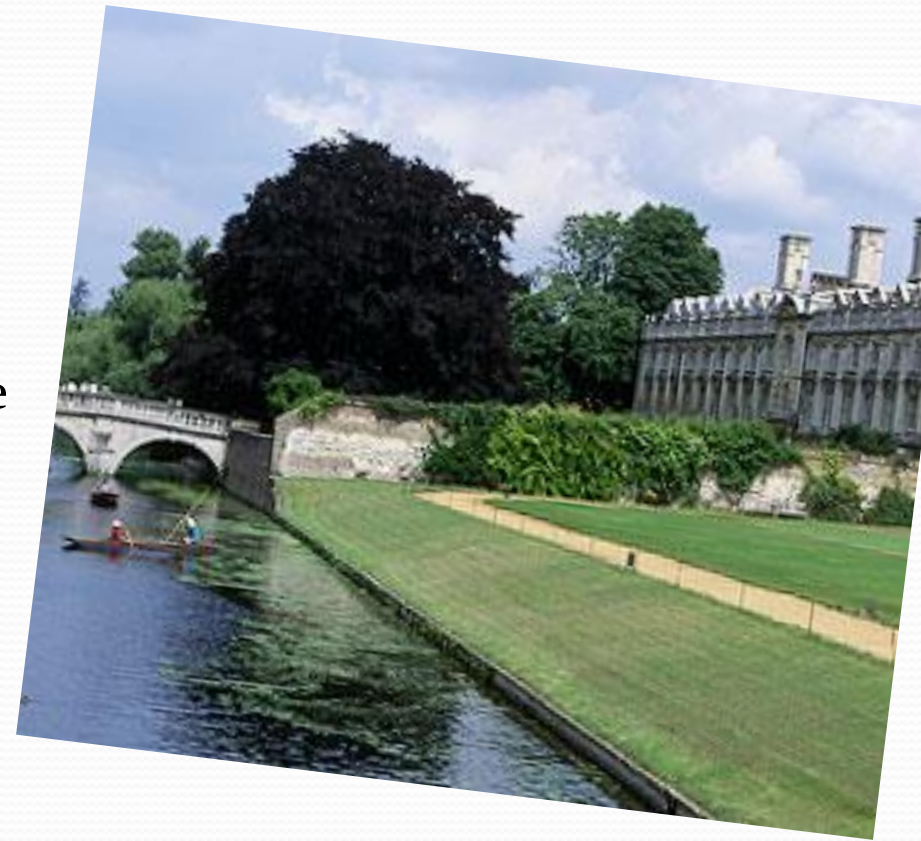
The University of Cambridge (informally Cambridge) is a public research university located in **Cambridge, United Kingdom**. It is the **second-oldest** university in the English-speaking world (after the **University of Oxford**), and the seventh-oldest globally. In post-nominals the university's name is abbreviated as *Cantab.*



# When was it established

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- The university grew out of an association of scholars in the city of Cambridge that was formed in 1209, by scholars leaving Oxford after a dispute with townsfolk. The two "ancient universities" have many common features and are often jointly referred to as *Oxbridge*. In addition to cultural and practical associations as a historic part of British society, they have a long *history of rivalry* with each other.
- In the most recently published ranking of UK universities, published by *The Guardian* newspaper, **Cambridge was ranked first**.
- Graduates of the University have won a total of **65 Nobel Prizes**, the most of any university in the world





## Henry VI and Cambridge

King's college 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.

King Henry VI had admired the achievements of William of Wykeham, who had founded the twin colleges of New College, Oxford □ founded the college

The College Chapel, an example of late Gothic architecture, was built over a period of a hundred years (1446–1531) The Chapel features the world's largest fan vault, stained glass windows, and the painting by Rubens.

The Chapel is actively used as a place of worship and also for some concerts and college events.



## Henry VIII and Cambridge

**Trinity college** was founded by Henry VIII in 1546, from the merger of two existing colleges: Michaelhouse and King's Hall. At the time, Henry had been seizing church lands from abbeys and monasteries. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, being both religious institutions and quite rich, expected to be next in line. The king passed an Act of Parliament that allowed him to suppress any college he wished. The universities used their contacts to plead with his sixth wife, Catherine Parr. The queen persuaded her husband not to close them down, but to create a new college. The king did not want to use royal funds, so he instead combined two colleges and seven hostels.





## Events and traditions.

A discontinued tradition is that of the **wooden spoon**, the 'prize' awarded to the student with the lowest passing grade in the final examinations of the Mathematical Tripos. The last of these spoons was awarded in  
Each Christmas Eve, BBC radio and television broadcasts

**The Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols by the Choir of King's College, Cambridge.** The radio broadcast has been a national Christmas tradition since it was first transmitted in 1928



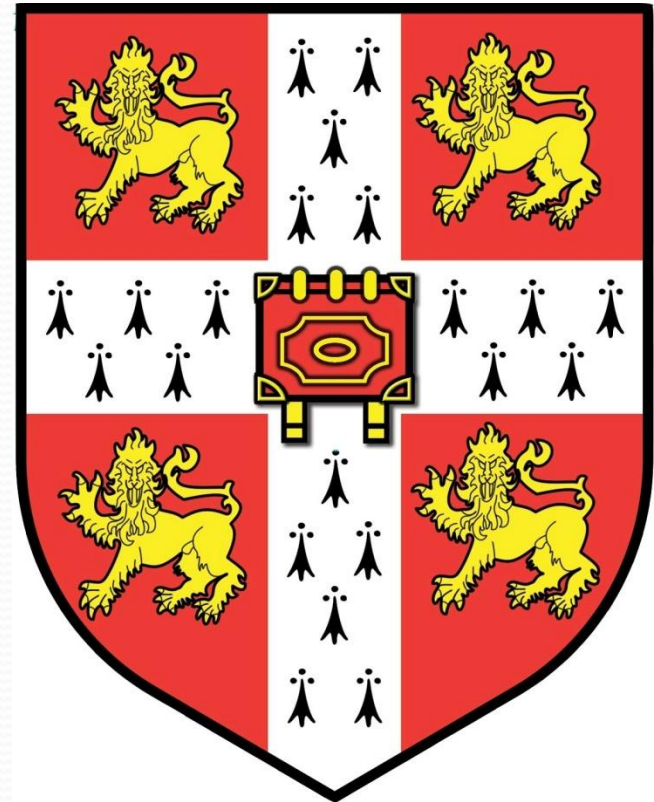
## Women at Cambridge.

Initially, only male students were enrolled into the university. The first colleges for women were **Girton College** (founded by **Emily Davies**) in 1869 and **Newnham College** in 1872. The first women students were examined in 1882 but attempts to make women full members of the university did not succeed until 1947. Women were allowed to study courses, sit examinations, and have their results recorded from 1881. From 1921 women were awarded diplomas which "conferred the Title of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.



# General information.

- location: located in **Cambridge, United Kingdom.**
- Motto *Hinc lucem et pocula sacra* (Latin)
- Motto in English **Literal:** From here, light and sacred draughts  
**Non-literal:** From this place, we gain enlightenment and precious knowledge
- Colours **Cambridge Blue**





# Chancellor.

- The office of **Chancellor** of the University, for which there are no term limits, is mainly ceremonial and is held by **David Sainsbury** following the retirement of the **Duke of Edinburgh** on his 90th birthday in June, 2011. Lord Sainsbury was nominated by the official Nomination Board to succeed him.

