





WELCOME TO LONDON





London is the capital of England, it is a fascinating cosmopolitan city. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Dr Samuel Johnson said “If you are tired of London, you are tired for life.” Today London is the centre of government, it’s a place of historical interest, it’s a paradise for shoppers and for art, music and theatre lovers. It’s also a quite place to relax in its green parks. There are some place of interest, I’m going to present them.

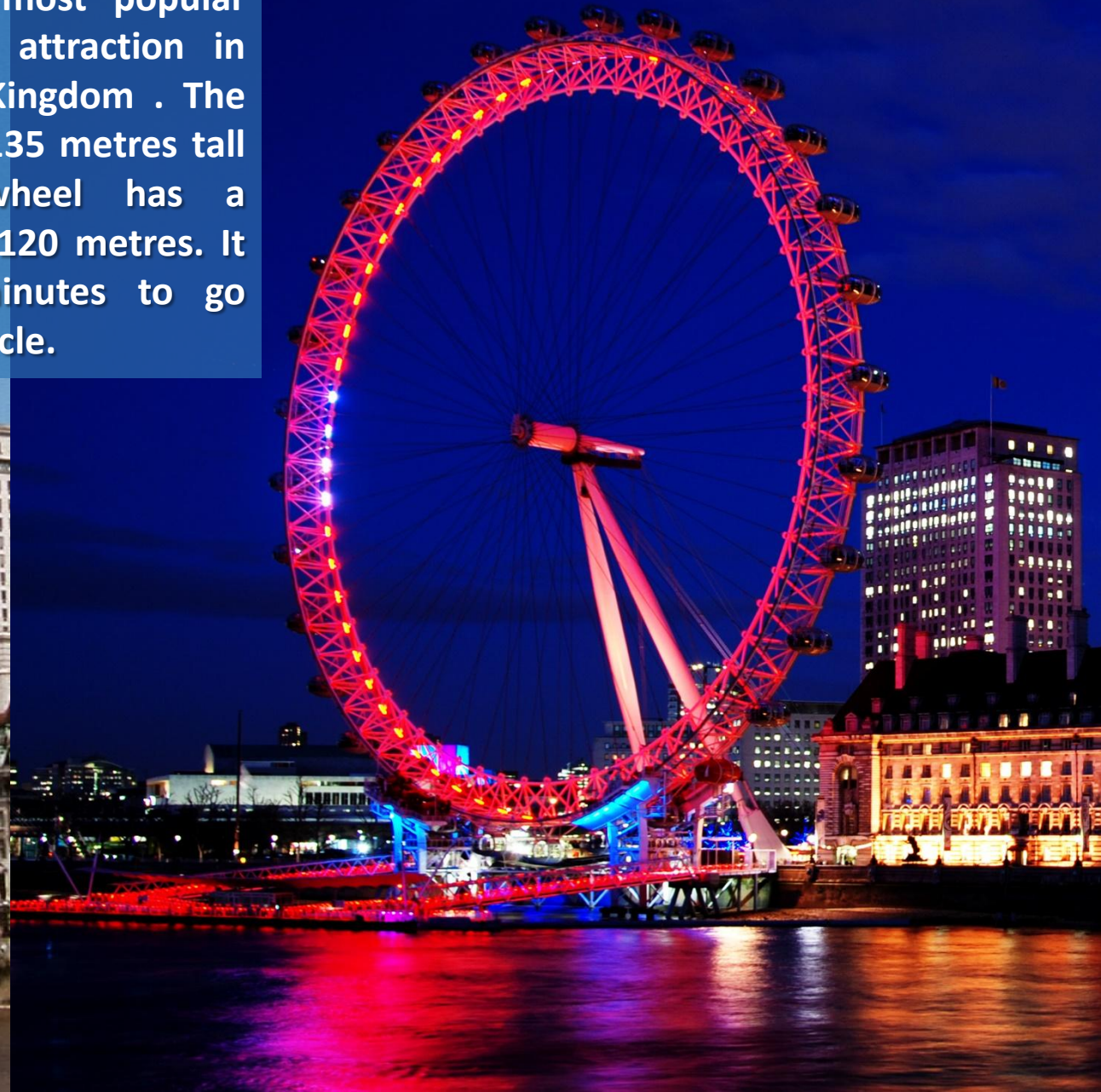
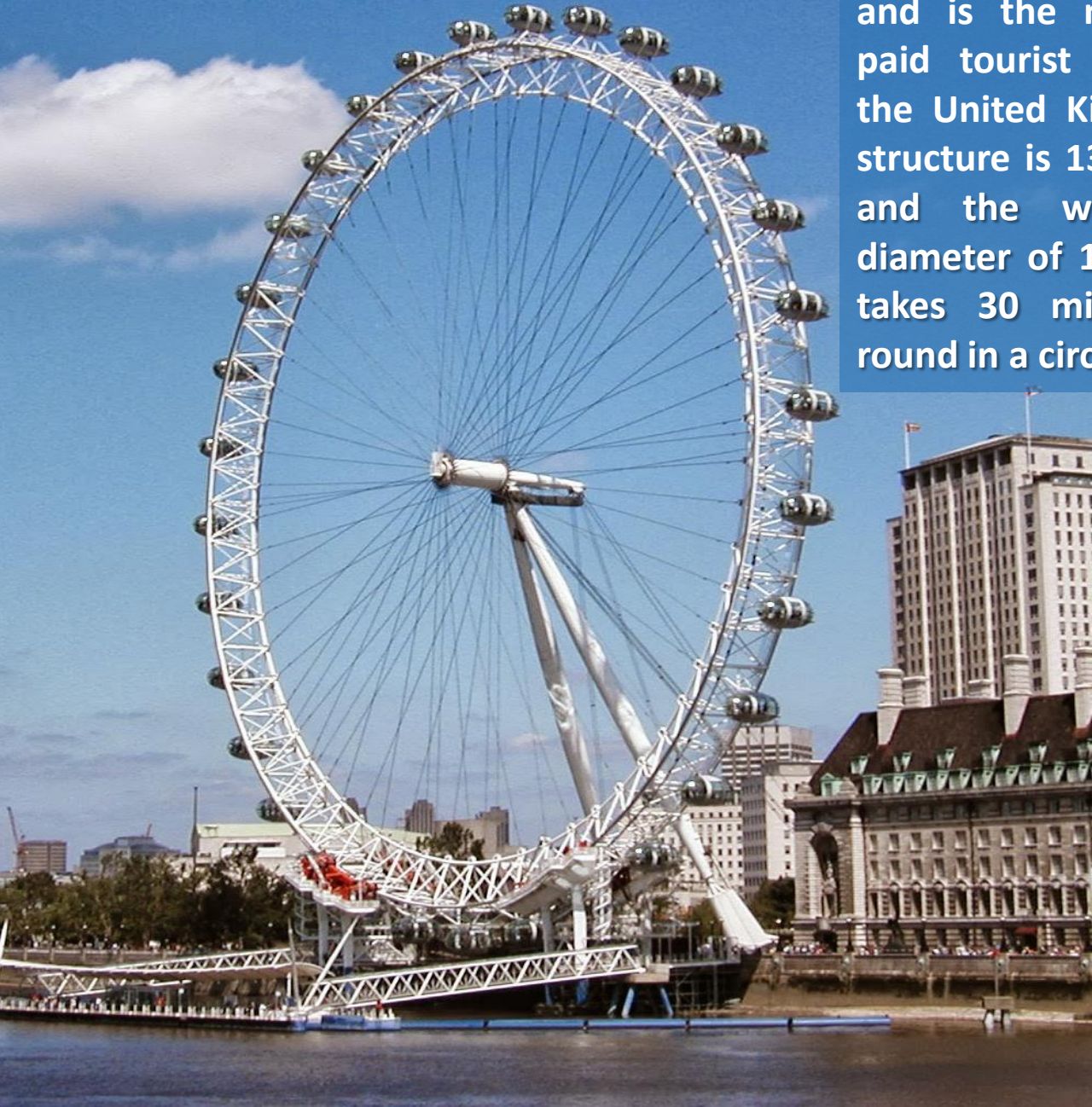


Tower Bridge is a suspension bridge in London, built between 1886 and 1894. The bridge crosses the River Thames close to the Tower of London and has become a world-famous symbol of London. The bridge consists of two bridge towers tied together at the upper level by two horizontal walkways and operating machinery are housed in the base of each tower. The bridge opens to let boats pass four or five times a week.





The London Eye is Europe's tallest observation wheel, and is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom . The structure is 135 metres tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres. It takes 30 minutes to go round in a circle.



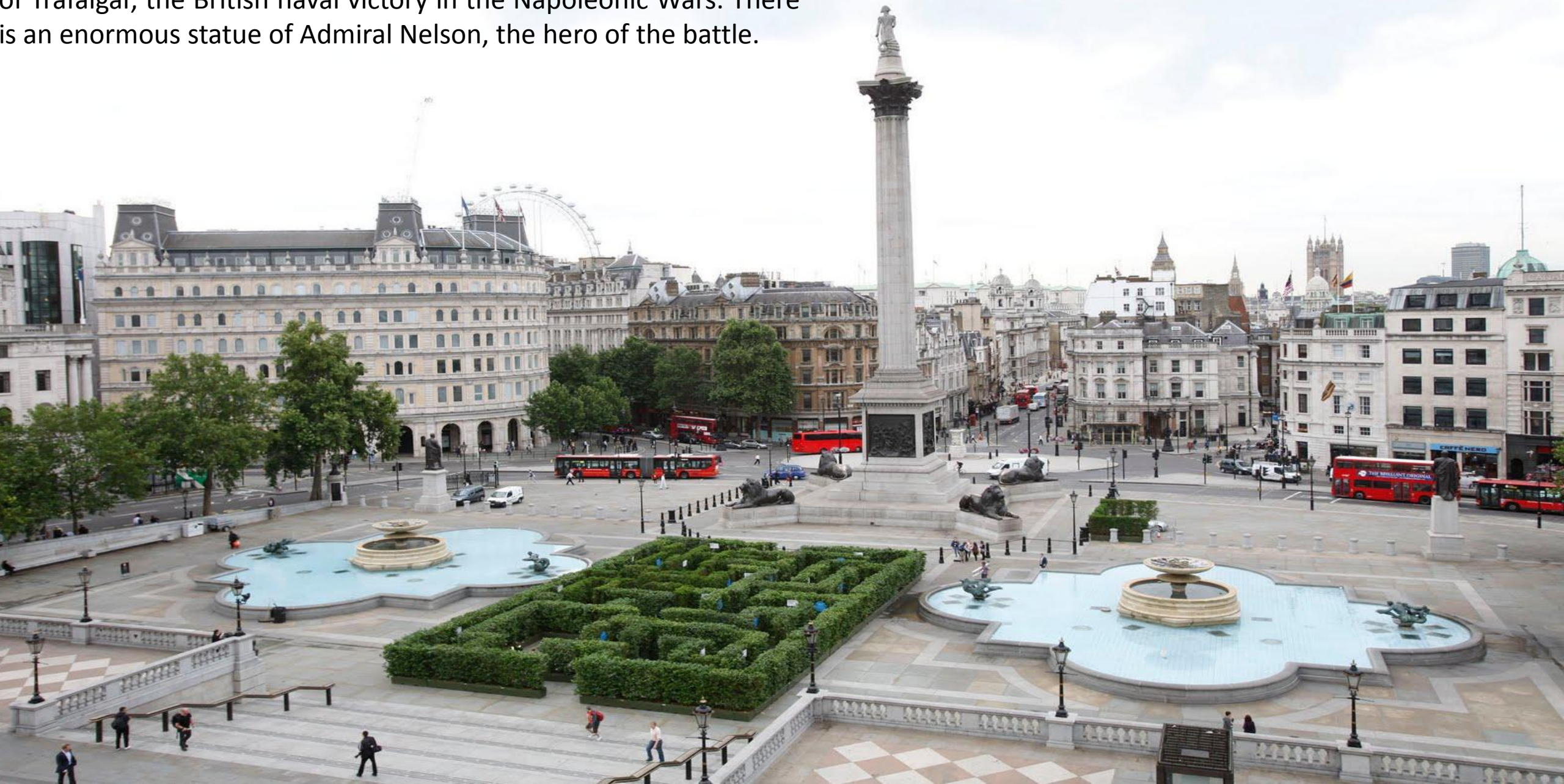


St Paul's Cathedral is an Anglican cathedral in London. It is one of the most famous and most recognisable sights of London. Services held at St Paul's have included the funerals of Admiral Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher, jubilee celebrations for Queen Victoria, peace services marking the end of the First and Second World Wars, the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer and so on.





Trafalgar Square is a public square in the City of Westminster established in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It commemorates the Battle of Trafalgar, the British naval victory in the Napoleonic Wars. There is an enormous statue of Admiral Nelson, the hero of the battle.





Hyde Park is the largest of four Royal Parks that form a chain from the entrance of Kensington Palace. The park is divided by the Serpentine and the Long Water lakes. The park was established by Henry VIII in 1536. It opened to the public in 1637 and quickly became popular, particularly for May Day. parades. The Speakers' Corner is an area in the north east corner of Hyde Park and it is a place of debate. It has hosted the speeches of famous people such as Karl Marx, and is sometimes used by political party candidates for their election campaigns. Anyone can introduce themselves and speak on any topic they wish.





The National Gallery is an art museum in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster. Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900. The Gallery is an exempt charity, and a non-departmental public body of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Its collection belongs to the government on behalf of the British public, and entry to the main collection is free of charge. In 2019, it was ranked seventh in the world on the list of most visited art museums.





Piccadilly Circus is a road junction and public space of London's West End in the City of Westminster. It was built in 1819 to connect Regent Street with Piccadilly. In this context, a circus, from the Latin word meaning "circle", is a round open space at a street junction. Piccadilly now links directly to the theatres on Shaftesbury Avenue, as well as the Haymarket, Coventry Street (onwards to Leicester Square) and Glasshouse Street. The Circus is close to major shopping and entertainment areas in the West End. Its status as a major traffic junction has made Piccadilly Circus a busy meeting place and a tourist attraction in its own right. The Circus is particularly known for its video display and neon signs mounted on the corner building on the northern side. In the center of the square there is the fountain of "Eros", a surmounted winged statue of Anteros. It was erected in 1892–93 to commemorate the philanthropic works of Anthony Ashley Cooper.





The Gherkin is a commercial skyscraper in London's primary financial district. It was completed in December 2003 and opened in April 2004. With 41 floors, it is 180 metres tall. The building has become a recognisable landmark of London, and it is one of the city's most widely recognised examples of contemporary architecture.





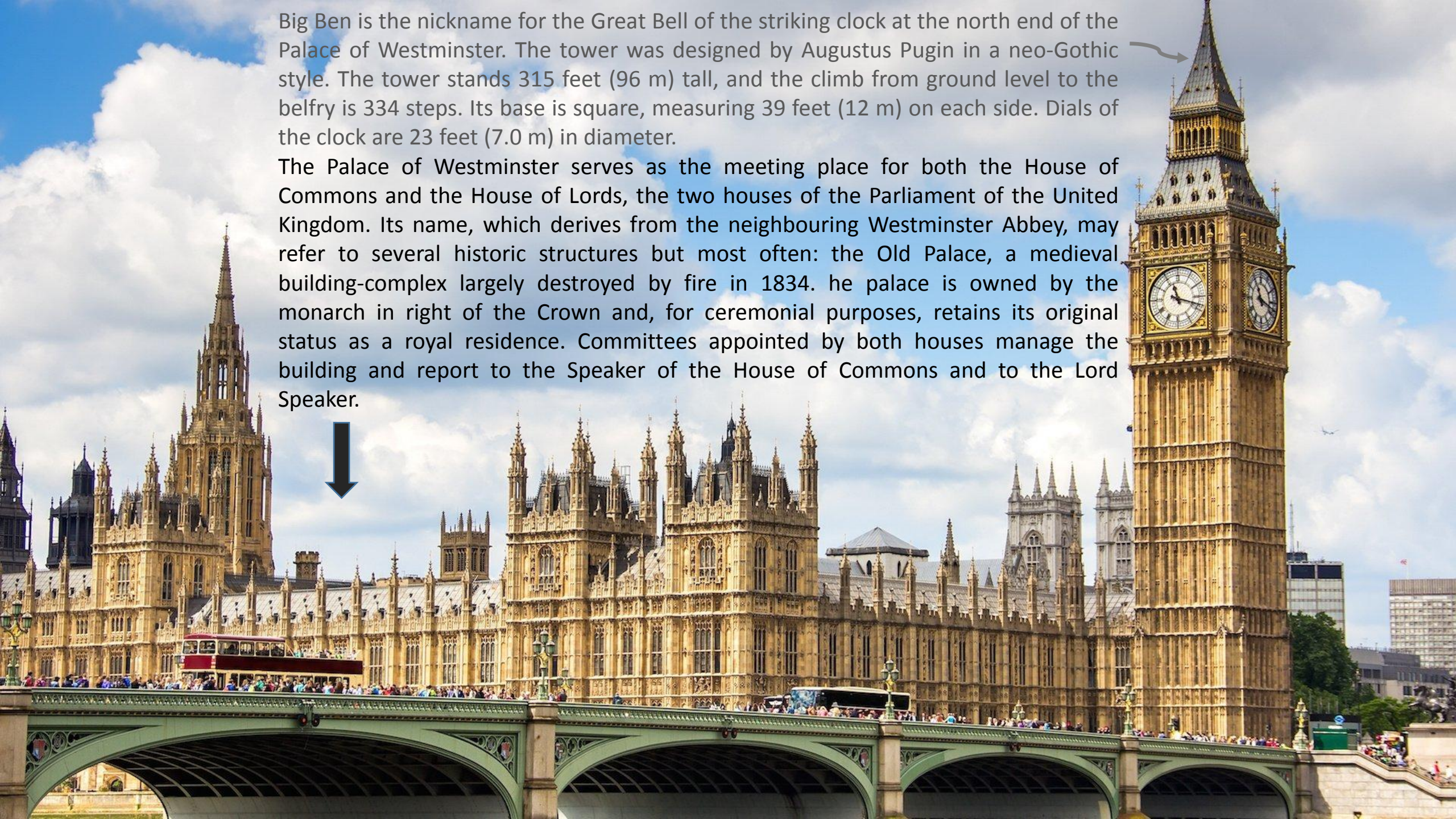
Harrods is a department store located on Brompton Road in Knightsbridge. The store occupies a 5-acre (2 ha) site and has 330 departments covering 1.1 million sq ft (100,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of retail space. It is one of the largest and most famous department stores in Europe. The Harrods motto is Omnia Omnibus Ubique, which is Latin for "all things for all people, everywhere". Several of its departments, including the seasonal Christmas department and the food halls, are well known.





Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the striking clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster. The tower was designed by Augustus Pugin in a neo-Gothic style. The tower stands 315 feet (96 m) tall, and the climb from ground level to the belfry is 334 steps. Its base is square, measuring 39 feet (12 m) on each side. Dials of the clock are 23 feet (7.0 m) in diameter.

The Palace of Westminster serves as the meeting place for both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Its name, which derives from the neighbouring Westminster Abbey, may refer to several historic structures but most often: the Old Palace, a medieval building-complex largely destroyed by fire in 1834. The palace is owned by the monarch in right of the Crown and, for ceremonial purposes, retains its original status as a royal residence. Committees appointed by both houses manage the building and report to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to the Lord Speaker.





Westminster Abbey is a large, mainly Gothic abbey church in the City of Westminster. It is one of the United Kingdom's most notable religious buildings and the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English and, later, British monarchs. The building itself was a Benedictine monastic church until the monastery was dissolved in 1539. Between 1540 and 1556, the abbey had the status of a cathedral. Since 1560, the building is no longer an abbey or a cathedral, having instead the status of a Church of England "Royal Peculiar" a church responsible directly to the sovereign.





The Tower of London is a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames. It was founded towards the end of 1066 as part of the Norman Conquest of England. The White Tower, which gives the entire castle its name, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 and was a resented symbol of oppression. The castle was also used as a prison from 1100 until 1952. A grand palace early in its history, it served as a royal residence. As a whole, the Tower is a complex of several buildings set within two concentric rings of defensive walls and a moat. There were several phases of expansion, mainly under kings Richard I, Henry III, and Edward I in the 12th and 13th centuries. The general layout established by the late 13th century remains despite later activity on the site.







GOODBYE LONDON