



Name: _____

INTENTIONS

Why I decided to join this adventure:

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY:

London in Roman Times

London: first century ad

London or Londinium as it was called by the invading Roman army led by the Emperor Claudius, was established as a town by the Romans in their invasion of 43 AD.

There is disagreement over whether a major settlement existed prior to this, though evidence of farming, burial and traces of habitation have been unearthed.

In nearly all parts of the City there have been discovered tessellated pavements, Roman tombs, lamps, vases, sandals, keys, ornaments, weapons, coins, and statues of the ancient Roman gods. So the present has grown up upon the ashes of the past.

The Square Mile

The area inside the defensive wall is now known as "The Square Mile", or "The City", and is the financial centre of the UK. There is much evidence remaining in the City of the Roman city of Londinium, and often when new buildings are built and excavations are made, exciting archaeological finds are made!

Anglo-Saxons

The Romans left at the beginning of the 5th Century as the Roman Empire crumbled, leaving London largely deserted. Britain was invaded by the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes (who came from Holland, Germany and Denmark). These "Anglo-Saxons" were farmers and tended to live outside big towns. We know very little about what happened to London in this period.

By the beginning of the 7th Century the city had become important enough to justify the building of a cathedral, St Paul's. There is still a cathedral (but not the same one!) on the same spot.

Once again we know very little about London for a few hundred years, although during the 9th and 10th Centuries there were many attacks by the Vikings.

*"London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady."*

It is thought that this nursery rhyme probably records an attack against London by the Viking, Olaf, at the beginning of the 11th Century.

Medieval London (1066 – 1485)

Soon afterwards, the Normans invaded from France and William I (William the Conqueror) took control. He quickly began to build a stronghold to guard London, the Tower of London. The Tower has been used as a castle and a palace, a zoo and a weapons store, a mint (where coins are made) and a prison.

A crowded and smelly city!

The city grew up within the original Roman walls, which were repaired and built up. Houses were made of wood and plaster and crowded together very tightly, with the upper floors leaning out over the streets, which were either cobbled or dirt. Rubbish was thrown out of the windows onto the streets below!

Lord Mayor of London

In the early 13th Century, King John showed how important London had become by granting the city the right to elect a Lord Mayor every year. The most famous of the early mayors is Dick Whittington, who was Lord Mayor four times between 1397 and 1420. There is a popular and very well-known story about Dick Whittington (not based on his actual life).

If you go to the Square Mile today, you will find lots of evidence of Medieval London in the street names, which tell of the trades and shops which were established in those times. Pudding Lane, Bread Street and Milk Street are obvious examples! The tailor shops were based in Threadneedle Street, and you can find Ropemakers Square, Silk Street, and Poultry too.

Tudor London (1485 – 1603)

London was the centre of trade and government under the Tudor monarchs. We know that there were about 200,000 people living in London by 1600. There were three main areas of population: within the old City walls, in the nearby town of Westminster, and on the south side of the river, in Southwark. Most of London as we know it today was still fields. The Tudors established a number of palaces in London and the area around, and also made deer parks so that they could indulge in their favourite occupation of hunting. You can still see deer in Richmond Park, in south London.

Shipbuilding and Exploration

The river Thames was very important in Tudor times as Britain's navy was expanded. Dockyards were built and ships were sent to explore the world - the Americas and India, for example.

Shakespeare and The Globe

The first theatres were built in London during this time. The most famous is of course The Globe, in which Shakespeare owned a share. His plays were performed there. The original theatre was burnt down in 1613 and immediately rebuilt, but closed by the Puritans in 1642. In the 1990s a new Globe Theatre was built, as close to the original as possible, and thrives with constant productions of Shakespeare's plays.

17th Century

The 17th Century was an unsettled time for Britain, and particularly London.

The Gunpowder Plot, 1605

Remember, remember the fifth of November,
Gunpowder, treason and plot ...

Civil War

In the 1640s civil war raged in England, with Charles I and his army battling against Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell and based in London. The King lost and was beheaded in London in 1649.. The reign of Parliament did not last long, however, and Charles II was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1660.

The Great Plague, 1665

In 1665, rats on board trading ships brought bubonic plague into the city of London. Because people lived in very close quarters and hygiene standards were very low, it spread very quickly. If you caught it, the chances of surviving were very slim.

If someone in your household was infected, a red cross was painted on your door and it was boarded up so that everyone inside was isolated for 40 days. Over the year that the plague rampaged, 100,000 people died.

The wealthy fled the city, while the bodies piled up in the streets and empty houses were looted.

Did you know that a popular children's nursery rhyme commemorates the plague?

*Ring a ring-a-roses,
A pocket full of posies,
Ah-tishoo, ah-tishoo,
We all fall down.*

The first line refers to the red, ring-like rash which sufferers developed. The "pocket full of posies" is the little bunches of herbs and flowers which Londoners carried to protect themselves against bad smells and germs, called a "nosegay". One of the first symptoms of the plague was sneezing, hence "ah-

tishoo, ah-tishoo". And while children now enjoy bumping down quickly to the ground as they sing "we all fall down", this of course refers to the plague victims dying!

The Great Fire of London, 1666

A small fire, accidentally started in Pudding Lane in the City of London in September of 1666, was the cause of an enormous fire which lasted four days and wiped out 80% of London. Amazingly, very few people lost their lives, but buildings – which had been crammed very close together and were made of wood – were easily destroyed. After the fire all new buildings were made of stone and brick.

If you visit the City of London now you can see a tall monument – called The Monument – to the Great Fire. It is positioned so that if it fell over in the right direction it would point to the exact place where the fire started.

We know a very great deal about the Great Fire of London because it was documented by a Mr Samuel Pepys, who kept an extensive diary.

18th Century London

Britain was a very powerful nation in the 18th Century and London, with its trading capabilities, was the centre of its power. Goods were brought into London from all over the world. During this century, London also became an important financial centre. Much of the business of the day was done in coffee houses in the Square Mile – especially in Exchange Alley, the site of London's stock exchange.

19th Century London

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was crowned in 1837 and died in 1901. During her reign London expanded enormously as industry came to Britain and railways were built linking much of Britain to the capital. London was the centre of world trade and had a large, powerful Empire.

Many of the buildings in London today were built in Victorian times. The most famous is probably the Houses of Parliament, built in 1834 after a fire destroyed the original buildings. Many many people live in houses built during Queen Victoria's reign. The population of London exploded and the boundaries of the City spread outward.

The Tube

London had the first ever underground railway ("The Tube") which opened in 1862.

20th Century London

London continued to grow both in population and spread during the 20th Century. Between 1919 and 1939, built-up London doubled in size as the suburbs were extended.

Shopping had always been good in London, but big department stores were built in the early part of the Century (Harrods and Selfridges): these were the first of their kind!

The Blitz

There was a lot of damage to London during the Second World War, with some of the worst damage being done to the City, around (and including) St Paul's Cathedral. You can often tell where a bomb landed by the fact that there is a modern building surrounded by older (usually Victorian) buildings. During the Blitz, many people took shelter in the underground railway stations.

Many children were evacuated from London with just a small suitcase and a name-tag around their necks, to go and stay with strangers in the country. Many did not see their families for the duration of the war, and found it very strange to go back to the city.

The New Century

Londoners marked the end of the century by building The Millenium Wheel, or "London Eye", a huge ferris wheel overhanging the river Thames which gives far-reaching views of London. It is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in the city.

I WILL CHECK MY MEMORY:

- HOW LONG HAS THE CITY BEEN CALLED "LONDON"?
- MMMMH, OH YES, NOW I REMEMBER. LOTS OF ROMAN REMAINS HAVE BEEN FOUND, LIKE ...
- THREE GERMANIC TRIBES SETTLED IN LONDON. THEIR NAMES WERE ...
- ONE OF THE DAYS WE WILL VISIT THE TOWER OF LONDON. IF MY MEMORY IS OK, IT WAS BUILT BY _____, AND DURING ITS HISTORY IT HAS BEEN USED AS ...
- WHY DID LONDON SMELL SO BAD DURING THE MEDIEVAL TIMES? OOPS, I DON'T KNOW. I WILL ASK A FRIEND:
- THERE ARE SOME NAMES OF LONDON STREETS WHICH REMIND ME TO OLD JOBS AND PROFESSIONS:
- 300.000 PEOPLE LIVED IN LONDON IN 1600. OR WAS IT 200.000? OR MAYBE 250.000?

- I HAVE A MAP ON MY NOTEBOOK. LET'S SEE WHERE **THE GLOBE** THEATRE IS. I WILL CIRCLE IT.
- IN 1649 THEY CUT A KING'S HEAD OFF. HIS NAME WAS...
- ***AH.TISHOOOOO!!*** WHY WAS IT SO BAD TO SNEEZE IN 1665?
- THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON WAS ALSO LONG, BECAUSE IT LASTED FOUR WEEKS...OR WAS IT SHORTER?
- LONDONERS BUILT THE TUBE IN THE _____ CENTURY.
- I WOULD LIKE TO GET ON LONDON EYE, BECAUSE...

INTERVIEW WITH A TAXI DRIVER



DIMENSIONS

1. How many doors and seats has a London taxi got?
2. Which are the vehicle length, width and height ? (all in mm and inches)
3. How much is the fuel tank capacity?
(in ltr and gallons)

ENGINE

4. Which is the power output in british horse power(bhp), spanish horse power(shp=CV) and kilowatts?
5. How many valves and cylinders has the engine got?

FUEL CONSUMPTION

6. How much are the fuel consumption in urban, extraurban and combined driving? (Units: ltr/100 KM and gallon/mile)
7. How much does it cost a gallon of fuel ? (In pounds and euros)

Conversion tables

Metric		Imperial
1 millimeter	=	0.0394 inches
1 centimeter	=	0.3937 inches
1 metre	=	1.0936 yards
1 kilometer	=	0.6214 miles
1 litre	=	0.2642 gallons

Imperial		Metric
1 inch	=	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres
1 yard	=	0.9144 metres
1 mile	=	1.6093 metres
1 gallon	=	3.785412 liters
1 US gallon	=	0.8327 UK gallon
1 bhp	=	746 Watts
1 shp (CV)	=	736 Watts



RECORDING MY THOUGHTS

People moving around, sounds, a special smell, cars coming and going, a poor old lady carrying bags, the police arriving....an atmosphere. This is what I saw when I was at:

LONDON EYE

ONE PARK

ONE MARKET

AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY

True or false?



VAN GOGH
Sunflowers (1888)
Oil on canvas
Post-impressionist style

- Van Gogh was an English painter from the end of the 18th Century T/F
- The lilies of the base were naturalist T/F
- The painter used warm tones for the flowers T/F
- This painting has the author's signature T/F
- Van Gogh would be "the great Painter of Sunflowers" T/F
- This obsession has to do with his nationality T/F
- This work transmits happiness T/F
- The autor is interested in showing
how the colour of the plant changes along the day T/F
- Straight lines are predominant on this painting T/F
- This painting could be considered abstract T/F
- This picutre is tridimensional T/F
- There are 15 flowers T/F
- The stroke of the brush is thick and volumetric T/F



DIEGO VELÁZQUEZ.
Venus at her Mirror (1649-1651)
Oil on canvas
Baroque style

Velázquez was an important Spanish painter who lived in the 17th Century T/F
 His working method would influence the impressionist painters some centuries later T/F

It was quite normal to paint a naked woman during that period of a strong religious control T/F

The woman represents Venus, the Goddess of hunting T/F

The boy who is holding the mirror could represent Cupid, God of love T/F

The red curtain behind could be a decorative element T/F

The goddess could be a symbol her sensual beauty, because of her pose T/F

This beauty is remarked by her reflexive look into the mirror she has got in front T/F

The face reflected in the mirror would appear as a clear and neat image for the spectator T/F

The goddess was wearing her hair loose T/F

Her pose suggested movement T/F

This scene could be considered an everyday representation, with little importance T/F

Somebody tried to destroy this painting with a little axe at the beginning of the 20th Century T/F



VAN EYCK
The Arnolfini Portrait (1434)
Oil on canvas
Flemish Gothic style

- Light comes from the only window there is in the room T/F
- The Little dog which accompanies the couple is their pet T/F
- The Green color of the woman's dress is a symbol of hope T/F
- The author's signature is on the painting T/F
- The couple are reflected in the mirror behind T/F
- The lamp only has got two candles which are lit T/F
- The man raises his hand as a symbol of respect towards the woman T/F
- He holds her hand to show his love to her T/F
- The clogs on the floor are a metaphor of the woman's domestic life T/F
- Both of them are barefoot T/F
- The curtains and their costumes symbolize poverty T/F
- The fruits below the window are mangos T/F
- The woman's belly is fat because she is pregnant T/F



WILLIAM TURNER (1844)
Rain, Steam, and Speed
Oil on canvas
Romanticist style

This painting is a landscape T/F

The title of this work means that it is a representation of a train which moves fast through the fog T/F

There are two worlds on this picture: an idillic, traditional one, and another modern and avant-garde T/F

The animal which runs in front of the train is a horse T/F

That animal symbolizes speed T/F

This work is a representation of the development of Industrial Revolution in great Britain T/F

Trains would be used by other artists after this painting T/F

This painting constitutes a direct predecessor of Impressionism T/F

The fog around the train represented the typical Londo atmosphere T/F

There were more tan one bridge on this painting T/F

Both bridges belonged to the same style or period T/F

It was very easy to see the shapes of the objects represented here T/F

The idilic scene of the boat means somthing special for this Romanticist painter T/F

DRAWING ON THE STREET

THESE PICTURES ARE NOT FINISHED. I WILL DRAW THE REST...LIFE!



Trafalgar Square



MY THOUGHTS

(and pictures, sketches, notes,...)

ON THE MAP

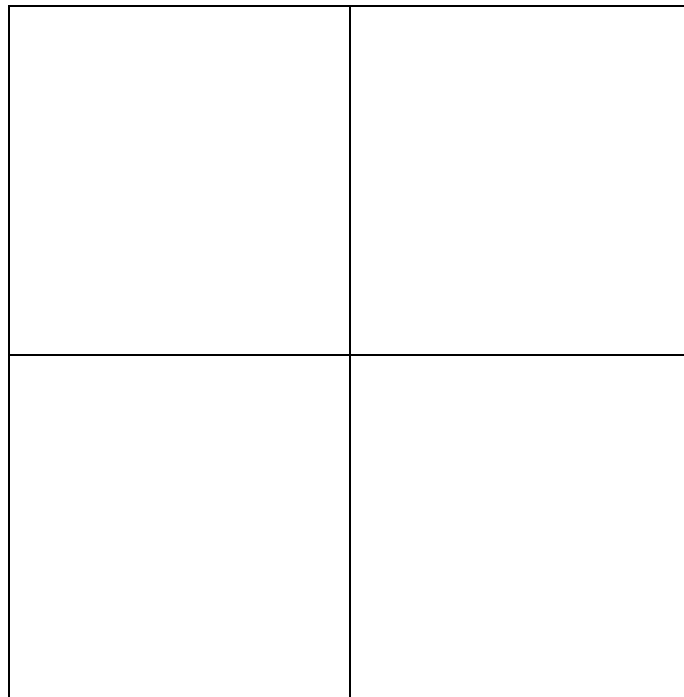
I WILL CIRCLE THE PLACES I VISIT EVERY DAY ON THE MAP
OF LONDON WITH A DIFFERENT COLOUR OR A DIFFERENT
SYMBOL.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

BLUE ZONE:

- **Steller's sea cow** is a warm water mammal TRUE/FALSE
- In the Middle Ages, people thought the **narwhal's** tusk was the horn of a unicorn
- **Blue whales** are herbivores
- **TWO carnivore** dinosaurs are:
- **TWO herbivore** dinosaurs are:

These are the pictures of the FOUR dinosaurs:



RED ZONE:

PLANETS:

Mars is red because ...

The oldest rocks on Earth are _____ years old.

The gigantic crocodile is older than the T. Rex – TRUE/FALSE

I can see fossils in this zone. Five of them are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

GREEN ZONE:

Differences between homo erectus and homo sapiens:

ORANGE ZONE:

I visited Darwin Center, and I tried to watch the film "*Who do you think you are?*". I liked/didn't like it because...

BRITISH MUSEUM

We had a visit to this wonderful museum, and we saw the mummies' room.

And then I circled the words that defined how I felt (**RED COLOUR**). Then I asked my friend _____ and I marked **IN BLUE** how he/she felt.

amused
calm
cheerful
confident
content
eager
satisfied
ecstatic
enthusiastic
inspired
energetic
pleased
excited
grateful
happy
thrilled
hopeful

+

afraid
angry
annoyed
ashamed
bored
confused
depressed
lonely
upset
sad
tired
disappointed
distressed
embarrassed
frightened
frustrated
jealous
worried

-

MEMORIES

THESE ARE SOME OF MY FAVOURITE PICTURES FROM MY TRIP TO LONDON,
WITH SOME COMMENTS.

