



London: West End

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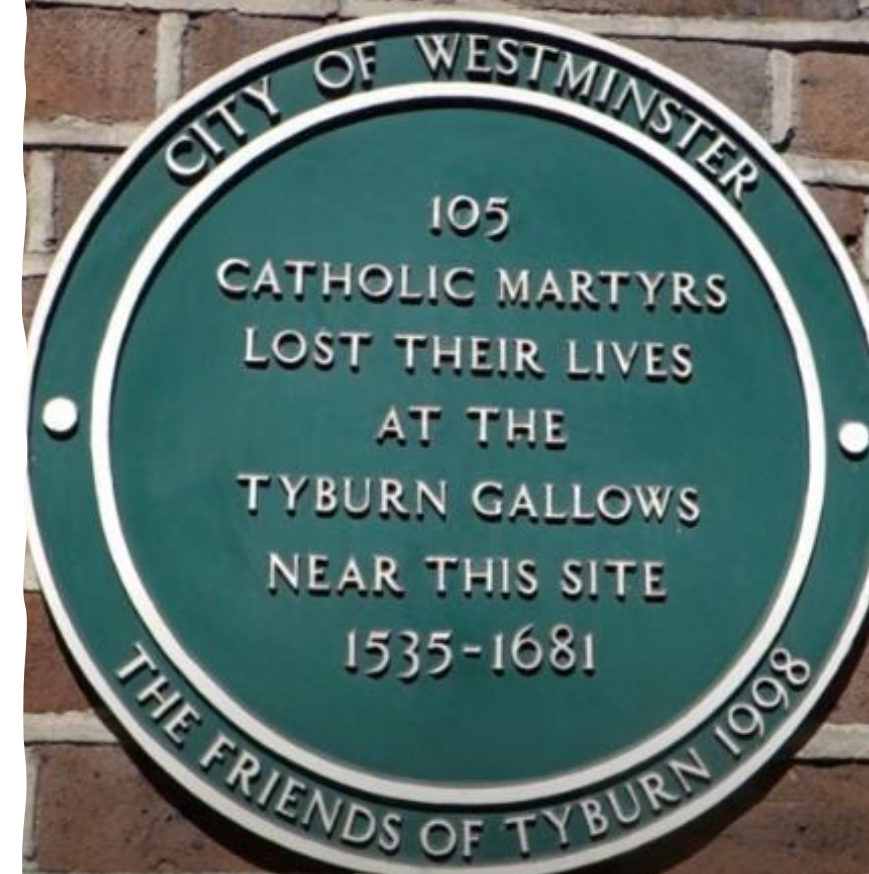
Oxford Street

- **In the year 1700, the first Earl of Oxford (the Peerage title) purchased a large amount of land in this area.**
- **As a result, Tyburn Road was renamed after him and became known as Oxford Road**
- **Eventually, it was renamed Oxford Street.**



Tyburn Gallows on Oxford Street

- **This site was used for hangings during the Reformation in England**
- The English Reformation occurred in 16th-century England when the Church of England was compelled by its monarchs to separate from the authority of the pope and the Catholic Church
- **King Henry VIII declared himself as the head of the church and any Catholic who refused to accept this was executed**



Hyde Park. Speakers Corner

- **Every Sunday, people gather at Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park to make public speeches**
- **Interestingly, the first speakers at this location were individuals giving final speeches before being executed.**



Piccadilly Circus

- It was first called Piccadilly Hall in 1626
- The square was built in 1819 and is now the center of Theatreland
- Piccadilly Circus tube station opened on March 10, 1906
- The square has been targeted by Irish Republican attacks
- On June 24, 1939, there was an explosion
- On November 25, 1974, a bomb injured 16 people



Soho or SO HO

- The land was initially used for farming during the reign of Henry VIII in 1536.
- Later on, it was converted into a royal park.
- During the cholera pandemic that took place between 1846 and 1860, Dr John Snow traced the source of the outbreak in London's Soho to a specific public water pump.
- At that time, the area was grappling with a severe sanitation crisis due to the massive influx of people and the lack of proper sanitary services.



Chinatown

- Chinese immigrants first arrived in London's East End during the 18th century
- During this time, slum housing and opium dens were legal
- By 1914, a thriving Chinese community had emerged, with new restaurants and shops catering to sailors
- However, the area was heavily damaged during World War II
- An influx of immigrants from Hong Kong, along with the growing popularity of Chinese cuisine, led to the opening of many Chinese restaurants
- Today, the present-day Chinatown was established in the 1970s



Leicester Square

- Robert Sidney (1/12/1595 – 2/11/1677)
- An English diplomat and politician who served in the House of Commons between 1614 and 1625
- The area was originally designed for residential use by the gentry



Trafalgar Square

- Trafalgar Square, formerly known as Charing Cross, a significant landmark since the 1200s
- The square's name commemorates the British naval victory in the Napoleonic Wars over France and Spain that took place on 21st October 1805 off the coast of Cape Trafalgar
- Throughout history, the square has been used for community gatherings and political demonstrations



10 Downing Street

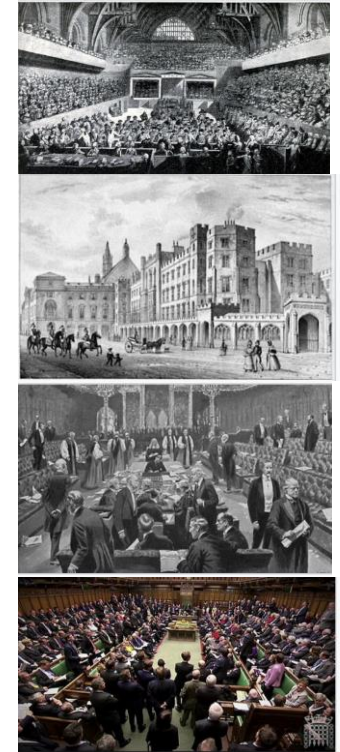
- The following text has been corrected and rewritten for clarity:
- In 1732, King George II offered the position of First Lord of the Treasury to Robert Walpole, who later became the prime minister.
- The prime minister often held the post of First Lord of the Treasury during the 18th and 19th centuries.
- The building where the position was located is over 300 years old and has approximately 100 rooms.



Parliament of the UK

The UK's supreme legislative body, Parliament, was formed in 1707 and has three parts:

- The sovereign, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords
- The House of Commons is the elected lower chamber and has 650 members who are elected every 5 years
- The House of Lords is the upper chamber of Parliament, made up of two types of members. The Lords Temporal is the most numerous group, consisting mainly of life peers appointed by the sovereign on the advice of the prime minister, plus up to 92 hereditary peers. The less numerous Lords Spiritual consists of up to 26 bishops of the Church of England
- Before establishing the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in 2009, the House of Lords performed judicial functions through the law lords



The City of London

- London is a city with medieval roots
- It is a melting pot of cultures, with over 300 languages spoken within its boundaries
- London played a crucial role in the British Empire and the establishment of MNCs. The East India Company, which operated in India and other parts of the world, was based in London
- The city is also known as the hub of global banking and insurance
- People from all over the world have migrated to London since colonial times, and it remains a popular destination for migrants today
- London's ports and rivers have played a significant role in its history as they facilitated trade and commerce



Tate Modern

- An art gallery
- But it used to be a power station
- The power station was closed in 1981
- Re-opened in 2000



What should I read?

- Rees, J. & German, L. (2019), *A People's History of London*, Verso, London
- Black, J. (2022), *A Brief History of London*, Robinson, London
- Jenkins, S. (2020), *A Short History of London: The Creation of a World Capital*, London, Penguin

