



Welcome to your ISCA Journey

As a teacher of History, it is tempting to think that the importance of British history is overblown by a nostalgic and patriotic populace. But during the three short weeks of an ISCA Program, the truth is that it is possible to pack in an awful lot of history in such a small place in such a short time. From the staggering achievements of the ancient Britons at Stonehenge on the verdant pastures of Salisbury Plain in the West to the medieval cathedral of Canterbury in the East and from the naval might of Nelson's ship Victory on the South Coast at Portsmouth to the dreaming spires of Oxford in the North it always amazes me the sheer depth and breadth of Britain's history that is brought to life during the ISCA Program. At the end of each program, I feel reassured that British history is a constant source of wonder and amazement and it has been a rare privilege to have led hundreds of wide-eyed campers to see these remarkable sights over the past decade.

Chris Bartlett, ISCA Program Director

Our students have enjoyed the benefits of ISCA for several years. They gain confidence and revel in their independence all while being supported by competent and energetic staff. They appreciate the culture and iconic sights; I overheard one student say "I'd like to bring my parents here one day!" ISCA's three-week travel program really is jam-packed!

Lisa Thatcher, Hampton Roads Academy, USA

ISCA is more than simply a trip overseas. It's more than a summer camp. It's an experience that opens wide the eyes, heart, and mind of every participant, leaving us with lasting friendships, fond memories, and a renewed outlook on the world around us.

Al Irwin, Charlotte Latin School, USA

The ISCA program is like walking through the pages of a history book - you can sense the Druid influence at Stonehenge, feel Chaucer's characters come to life in Canterbury, imagine Lord Nelson walking the deck of the HMS Victory, and hear Shakespeare's words reverberating from the streets of Stratford-upon-Avon. Each year lends a new lens for me and my fellow travellers to view the marvels of Britain. Clichés are far too common place and often become trite with overuse, but I can say with sincerity that the ISCA Experience is life-changing. England captures your heart and refuses to let it go.

Joe Johnson, Woodward Academy, USA

The environment within ISCA is unlike anything else I have been a part of. Every year I am blown away by the response from the students and it reminds me of the real value of this program. Not many people at this age are exposed to these degrees of freedom, responsibility or social and cultural experiences. I think ISCA's core quality is providing an environment in which these factors are not only unintimidating but in which the students embrace them.

Ed Cope, ISCA

In a constantly changing world, where outdoor education and development of abilities and competencies become more and more important, the ISCA program allows students to develop an intrinsic and emotional will to learn through shared cultural and sporting experiences.

Marco Polo, Hiram Bingham, Peru

ISCA is that moment when you see your students developing their critical thinking based on what they heard and learned after touring the Houses of Parliament. It is the way they can carry on a discussion about politics and being able to compare it in detail with our situation back home. You observe the beauty of their enrichment, of them making up their own minds and building up their own opinions and trying to come up with their own solutions. This is the result of a great living experience, of a day exploring, searching and wanting more. That doesn't come from a book or a computer; it comes from a true way of learning - visit, explore, engage.

Zore Marquez, ISCA Peruvian Director

Over the past 36 years ISCA has provided middle school students the opportunity to explore the historical and cultural aspects of England with other students from around the globe. As a part of this process for the past 12 years, I have experienced and witnessed the wonder and joy this trip brings to those who attend, along with the friendships between students that become an integral part of the program. Every parent comments on how much more responsible their children are upon return. ISCA truly provides a unique, life-changing experience for both student and teacher.

Scott Ringenbach, Ravenscroft School, USA



Experience 5,000 years of History...

Britain has 450,000 listed buildings, 20,000 ancient monuments, 26 World Heritage Sites, 1,624 registered parks and gardens, 600,000 known archaeological sites, 3,500 historic cemeteries, 70,000 war memorials, 4,000 sites of special scientific interest, 18,500 medieval churches, and 2,500 museums containing 170 million objects! All contained in just over 50,000 square miles or, to put it another way, in an area half the size of the state of California!

Your ISCA journey will take you to the most important cultural and historic sights in England. By exploring these palaces, ancient monuments, cathedrals, ships, traditional English towns and so much more besides, you will take a journey through 5,000 years of British history.

Contents

Winchester	<i>p1</i>
The Tower of London	<i>p6</i>
River Thames Boat Trip	<i>p12</i>
The London Eye	<i>p17</i>
HMS Victory & Vice Admiral Lord Nelson	<i>p19</i>
Arundel Castle	<i>p26</i>
The Houses of Parliament	<i>p30</i>
Covent Garden	<i>p40</i>
Stratford-upon-Avon	<i>p43</i>
The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II	<i>p47</i>
Warner Bros. Studio Tour	<i>p51</i>
Bath and the Roman Baths	<i>p57</i>
Stonehenge	<i>p63</i>
The Globe Theatre	<i>p68</i>
St Paul's Cathedral	<i>p72</i>
Westminster and beyond: London Walks	<i>p76</i>
Hampton Court Palace	<i>p84</i>
Canterbury	<i>p91</i>
Oxford	<i>p96</i>
Brighton	<i>p103</i>
Windsor Castle	<i>p107</i>
Runnymede and the Magna Carta	<i>p111</i>



Winchester



England's ancient capital of Wessex during the reign of Alfred the Great, Winchester is a town full of history, mystery and magic. Take a look around the historic streets and follow in the footsteps of English legends.

Look out for...

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

SAINT SWITHUN

KING ARTHUR AND THE ROUND TABLE

WINCHESTER COLLEGE

WINCHESTER CASTLE





ISGA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Winchester, the City of Kings and Priests, was first established more than 2,000 years ago. After the Roman conquest of Britain, Winchester was the capital of the Belgae tribe and centuries later, in the Anglo-Saxon period, it was England's ancient capital during the reign of King Alfred the Great of Wessex.

King Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great (AD 849-899) was the King of Wessex for 18 years. He was seen as a famous leader, successfully defending southern England against raids from the Vikings. When he died he was buried in Winchester's Old Minster. Years later, his bones were moved to Hyde Abbey, just outside of Winchester, and were lost during the English Reformation. His remains have never been found!

Winchester Cathedral

Built in 1079, Winchester Cathedral is the longest Gothic cathedral in Europe with an overall length of 170.1 metres. Along with its great length, the cathedral is built in a unique perpendicular style with a very impressive fan vaulted ceiling. It is so extraordinary that visitors are encouraged to lie on the floor and take a look for themselves!

The cathedral also contains the 17th century Morley Library, home to the Winchester Bible. This Bible is described as the finest of all surviving 12th century English Bibles. It was beautifully handwritten by a single scribe using glowing colours to illuminate the capital letters. The library also contains one of the original copies of the Magna Carta, the Great Charter of the Liberties, which was agreed in 1215 by King John of England at Runnymede. This charter promised the protection of church rights and the security of barons against illegal imprisonment. It also ensured free access to justice and put limitations on the payments to the Crown. The Magna Carta is still acknowledged as an important symbol of freedom today.





As well as housing these treasures, a number of important events have happened at Winchester Cathedral, including the marriage of Queen Mary I of England to King Philip II of Spain in 1554, and the burial of Jane Austen, one of England's most famous authors, in 1817.

"Diver Bill"

At the turn of the 20th century, Winchester Cathedral was in danger of collapsing as it sank deeper into the ground. To prevent this from happening, William Walker worked every day for 6 years between 1906 and 1911 to shore up the cathedral. He worked in water up to 6 metres deep, in the pitch black, using more than 25,000 bags of concrete, 900,000 bricks and 115,000 concrete blocks. Once he had finished the job, the groundwater was then pumped out from underneath the cathedral and the concrete, which Diver Bill had put in place, was used as the foundation walls.

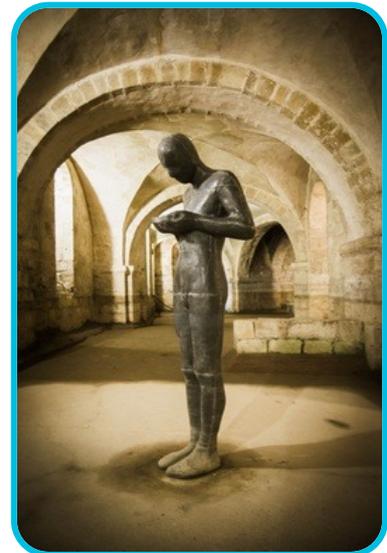
The Crypt

The 11th century low-vaulted stone crypt was built in the earliest phase of the cathedral's construction. In the middle of the crypt stands a life-size statue of a man who is contemplating the water held in his cupped hands. This sculpture is called Sound II and was created by the celebrated British sculptor Antony Gormley. One of the best ways to see this statue is in the rainy months when the crypt floods and the sculpture stands knee-deep in water.

Saint Swithun

Saint Swithun was the Bishop of Winchester around AD 850. Legend tells us that Saint Swithun became famous after coming across an upset woman whose eggs had broken in her basket. With one wave of his hand, Swithun made the eggs whole again.

At the time of his death, Swithun specifically stated that he wanted to be buried outside Winchester Cathedral. Several years later, it was decided that Swithun would be the patron saint of Winchester Cathedral and his body was moved to an indoor shrine – an act against Swithun's wishes. On that very same day, 15 July 971, there was an almighty storm.

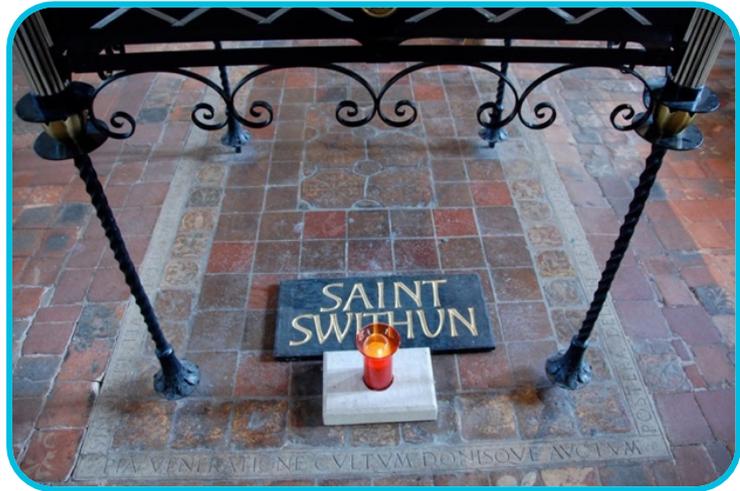


This day, St Swithun's Day, has become written in legend and is commemorated in verse:

*St Swithun's Day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain:
St Swithun's Day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.*



St Swithun's shrine became a site for pilgrims, many of whom were seeking to be healed from illness. The Holy Hole (a short tunnel) let them crawl underneath the shrine so they could get as close as possible to St Swithun's healing powers. Hearing of these powers, several cathedrals across England wanted to get a piece of St Swithun. His remains were chopped up into several pieces and were placed in small shrines throughout the country. One of his arms went to Peterborough Abbey whilst his head ended up in Canterbury Cathedral.



Winchester Castle

Winchester Castle was founded by William the Conqueror in 1067 during the Norman Conquest of Britain. By 1216, during King John's reign, the castle had fallen into disrepair. Between 1222 and 1235 the castle was replaced with the one you see today. The Great Hall, which is one of the most complete surviving aisled halls of the 13th century, contains one of the most famous symbols of medieval mythology, King Arthur's Round Table.

According to legend, this was the table where King Arthur met with his 24 Knights. This table had no head, indicating that everyone who sat around the table was of equal status. In contrast to what legend says, the round table at Winchester Castle is believed to have been



created in around 1290 to celebrate the betrothal of one of King Edward I's daughters. Even though it was not the original table, the air of mystery surrounding it still remains which has intrigued monarchs over the centuries. In 1522, King Henry VIII rejected its original symbol of equality and painted himself sitting in Arthur's seat above a Tudor rose. This is the paintwork that you will see today.

Winchester College

Founded in 1383 by the Bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham, Winchester College is the oldest independent boarding school for boys in England. It has existed in the same location for over 600 years and is one of the most prestigious schools in the country. Today pupils are called Wykehamists.



Winchester College was established at the same time as New College, Oxford (one of the thirty-eight colleges at the University of Oxford) and was designed as a feeder school to that college. This model was then used by other public schools such as Eton College which was then linked with King's College, Cambridge.

Winchester College has the largest private war memorial in Europe. The War Cloister memorial commemorates all of their former pupils who died in the First and Second World Wars. The memorial was the vision of Headmaster Montague Rendall who originally designed the cloister to honour the 500 Wykehamists killed during the First World War. The total number of boys in the school between 1914 and 1918 was no more than 450, which means that Winchester College lost a generation of young men to the Great War.



King Arthur

King Arthur is a legendary British King whose story has been told in English folklore for centuries. He was a great leader, having successfully defended Britain against the invading Saxons in the late 5th and early 6th centuries. It is believed that his advisor, Merlin, was a great wizard and that Arthur fought off his enemies with the magical Sword of Excalibur!





The Tower of London



Built in 1066 as a royal palace, the Tower of London has evolved from a royal residence, to a prison, to a site of execution and is now the home of the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom!

Look out for...

THE CROWN JEWELS

THE WHITE TOWER

THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER

THE RAVENS OF THE TOWER

ANNE BOLEYN'S EXECUTION

THE ROYAL MENAGERIE



THE HISTORY

Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress the Tower of London was built in 1066 by William the Conqueror. After invading England from France and defeating the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, William wanted to secure his victory and fortify key positions across the country. The Tower of London, situated on the banks of the River Thames and overlooking Saxon London, was seen to be a prime location for a fortification.

Battle of Hastings

- 14 October 1066
- The battle was fought between the invading Norman French army and the English army. It is estimated that the Normans had 10,000 men, whereas the English only had 7,000. The defeat of the English heralded the beginning of the Norman Conquest of England.

William the Conqueror

- 1028-1087
- 1st Norman King of England
- His legacy included his extensive castle-building programme of 36 castles and the commission of the Domesday Book!

Layout of the Tower

The Innermost Ward

This was the earliest phase of the castle which was built under William the Conqueror. It contains the White Tower which was originally used as the lodgings for the monarch.

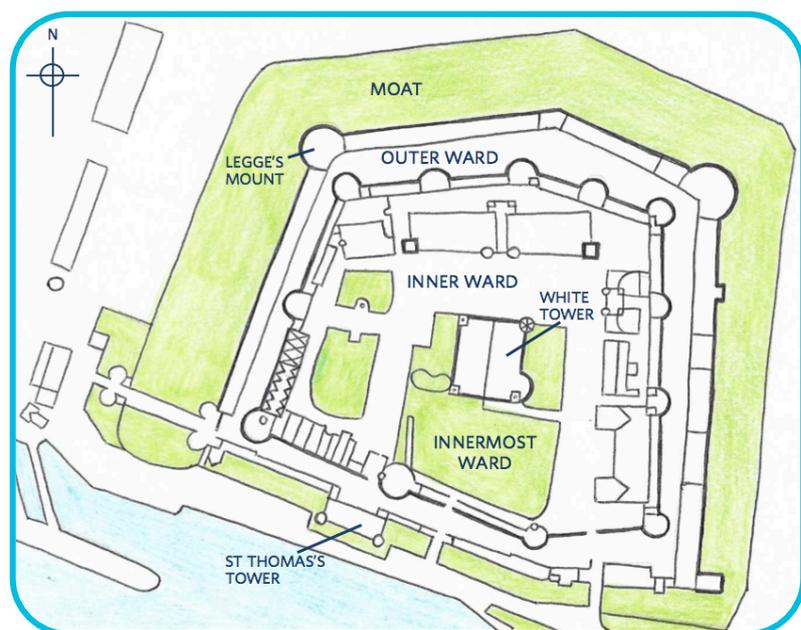
The Inner Ward

The castle doubled in size during Richard the Lionheart's reign (1189-1199) when a moat was dug to the west of the innermost ward.

The Outer Ward

The outer ward was created under Edward I who added a 50 metre moat beyond the castle walls, a bastion called

Legge's Mount and St Thomas's Tower. (A bastion is a projecting part of a fortification which is built at right angles to the wall, allowing defensive fire in several directions.)





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Crown Jewels

The Crown Jewels are the personal jewels of the British monarch. These are stored in the Jewel House at the Tower of London. This collection is the largest set of royal regalia in the world with 141 historical, ceremonial objects including crowns, jewels, orbs, sceptres and swords. The collection contains more than 23,000 precious and semi-precious stones and has been estimated to be worth up to £5 billion! The biggest diamond in the set is the 530.2 carat Cullinan I diamond, also known as the Great Star of Africa. This diamond is set at the top of the Sovereign's Sceptre. The Great Star of Africa is the largest colourless cut diamond in the world and is worth approximately £400 million!

All the jewels you see in the Jewel House today were made after 1660. At the end of the Second Civil War and following the execution of King Charles I in 1649, all symbols of the monarchy at the Tower



of London were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. Most of the gold and silver from the medieval and Tudor jewels was melted down and made into coins at the Mint. When the monarchy was restored in 1660 a new set of Crown Jewels was created. More than half of the objects on display today were made during King Charles II's reign (1660-1685).

The Crown Jewels are such a valuable collection that during World War Two, King George VI made plans to keep the jewels from German hands. They were taken from the Tower of London and hidden, with only a handful of people knowing where they were kept. Recently discovered private correspondence shows the jewels were hidden 60 feet below Windsor Castle. They were hidden in a sally port, a medieval tunnel which was a secret passageway with a concealed entrance used during times of siege. Some of the most precious items were prized from their settings and placed in a biscuit tin. This meant they could be easily moved to an even more secure location had the Germans closed in on Windsor Castle.

1671: The Theft of the Crown Jewels!

In 1671 Thomas Blood sneakily tried to steal the Crown Jewels after befriending the Jewel Housekeeper. Thomas Blood and his accomplices managed to bind and gag the keeper, before putting St. Edward's Crown under his cloak and stuffing the Sovereign's Orb down his trousers. The plot was foiled after the keeper's son came home, found them and raised the alarm!



The White Tower

The White Tower was built in 1078. It is a keep which was often the strongest structure in a medieval castle and contained lodgings for the King. As one of the largest surviving keeps in the world, the White Tower has been described as the most complete eleventh-century palace in Europe.



The Princes in the Tower

When Edward IV of England died in 1483, Edward V of England and Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, were the only surviving sons. Aged 12 and 9 years old, they were kept in the Tower of London by their uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester, who was appointed to look after them and the Crown until Edward V took over the throne. However, the boys disappeared shortly afterwards and Richard took the throne for himself. Nobody truly knows what happened to the Princes.

Rumours of the Princes' escape were established when Perkin Warbeck, an imposter to the Crown, claimed to be Richard, Duke of York. From 1491-1497, Warbeck alleged to be the youngest Prince, and attempted to prove his identity by telling stories of how he escaped the Tower and fled to Flanders (Belgium). This claim was supported by some of his contemporaries, including the aunt of the Princes, Margaret of York.

In 1647, a wooden box containing two small human skeletons was found by workmen near the White Tower. At the time it was widely accepted that these bones were those of the Princes, however there is still no hard evidence to suggest this is true.

What happened to the Princes? 3 theories...

1. The Princes were murdered by their uncle Richard in 1483 so he could be King.
2. Henry VII murdered the Princes to ensure he was the sole heir to the throne. (Henry VII was the last King of England to win the throne on the battlefield, beating Richard III, the Princes' Uncle, at the Battle of Bosworth and ending the Wars of the Roses.)
3. One or both of the Princes escaped from the tower!

The Ravens

The presence of the six resident ravens at the Tower of London is traditionally believed to protect the Crown and the Tower. Legend states, "If the ravens leave the tower, the kingdom will fall..."





This superstition was first established during the reign of King Charles II who insisted that the ravens should be protected in the Tower. This is why seven ravens are always present at the Tower of London – the required six and then one spare! Each raven has one of its wings clipped to make sure they do not fly away. In exchange for their restricted flight, the Raven Master gives them 170g of raw meat a day as well as bird biscuits soaked in blood!

Yeoman Warders

Yeoman Warders, also known as Beefeaters, are the ceremonial guardians of the Tower of London. Their responsibility is to safeguard the Crown Jewels and to guard any prisoners imprisoned in the Tower.



They were first introduced in 1485 by the first monarch of the Tudor dynasty, King Henry VII. Five hundred and thirty years later, the Yeoman Warders still represent the Tudors today by wearing the ceremonial Tudor State Dress when the monarch visits the Tower.

Anne Boleyn's Execution

Anne Boleyn was the second wife of King Henry VIII and Queen of England between 1533 and 1536.

After setting up the Church of England and annulling his first marriage, King Henry VIII married Anne hoping she would be able to produce a male heir. In September 1533 Anne gave birth to a daughter, the future Queen Elizabeth I. Henry VIII was disappointed but still hopeful that she would soon be able to produce him a son.

Anne had three consecutive miscarriages and Henry soon lost his patience. He started to court Jane Seymour and had to find a reason to get rid of Anne before he could marry for the third time.

In May 1536, Henry had Anne investigated for high treason with charges of adultery, incest and plotting to kill the King. On 2 May she was arrested and sent to the Tower of London. She was tried and found guilty on 15 May and was beheaded on Tower Green at the Tower of London four days later.

Anne was buried in the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula next to the site of her execution. Her ghost supposedly haunts the chapel and walks around the White Tower with her head underneath her arm!



The Royal Menagerie

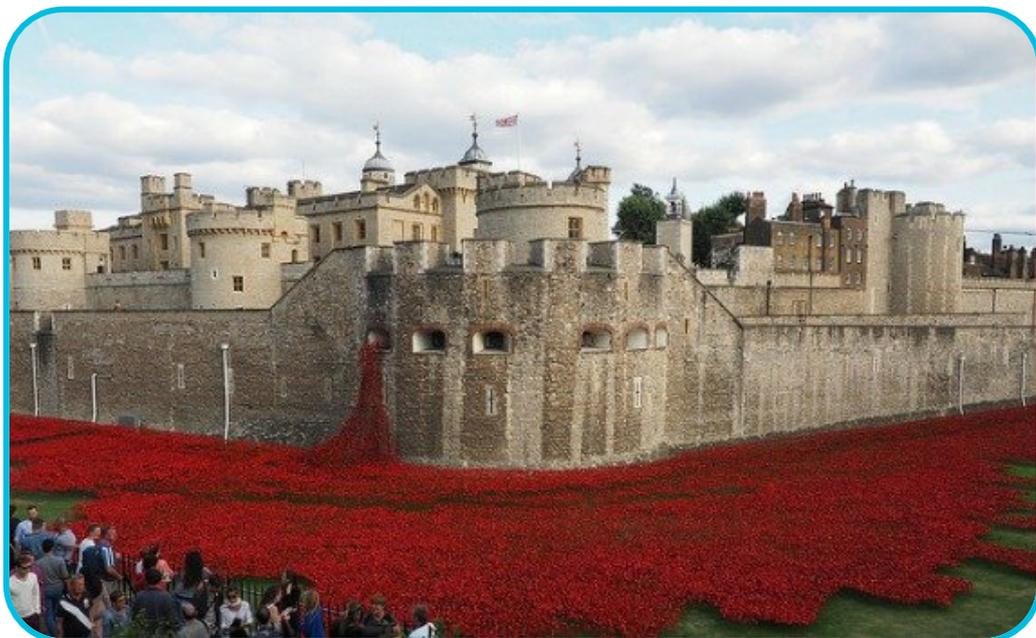
The Royal Menagerie, a collection of captive animals, is believed to have first been introduced under the reign of King Henry III (1216-1272). One of the first animals of the Royal Menagerie was the King's polar bear. It was a gift from Haakon IV of Norway and attracted a lot of attention from Londoners when it went fishing in the River Thames.



This collection grew and by 1828 there were over 280 animals representing at least 60 different species. The menagerie was open to the public and the admission cost was either three half-pence or a cat or dog to feed to the lions. In 1835 the animals were relocated to Regent's Park after one of the lions bit a soldier.

Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red

In 2014 the art installation '*Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red*' was created in the moat at the Tower of London to mark one hundred years since Britain's involvement in World War One. Designed by the artists Paul Cummins and Tom Piper, the installation was made of 888,246 ceramic poppies, each poppy representing one British fatality during the war.





River Thames Boat Trip



Running from the picturesque Cotswolds in the west to the North Sea in the east, the 215-mile long River Thames enabled the settlement of London.

Look out for...

THE GLOBE THEATRE

HMS BELFAST

TOWER BRIDGE

THE SHARD

THE 'WALKIE-TALKIE'

ST PAUL'S

OXO TOWER

TRAITORS' GATE

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE





A MERCHANT CITY BUILT ON THE RIVER BANK

The Romans founded London in AD 50, choosing the area due to the convenience of the river. The waters were deep enough for large ships but far enough inland to be safe from Germanic raiders. At this time the first ever bridge was built over the Thames, more or less at the site where London Bridge stands today. This allowed London to grow as Roman merchants developed the town.

Since AD 50 it is the River Thames that has enabled London to grow into the city it is today, with over 60 million tonnes of cargo being unloaded and loaded each year since the Second World War.

Today the river is split. To the east, beyond the Thames Barrier, the river still serves to load and unload cargo from all over the world. However, the majority of river traffic is now made up of leisure craft, rowers and sightseeing cruises. As you travel between the London Eye at Westminster Pier and the Tower of London you will see many of the iconic London landmarks.

What's in a name?

The River Thames may take its name from the Sanskrit Tamas meaning 'dark', as its waters are often dark and cloudy. Another school of thought is that it is named after the Roman Tam meaning "wide" and Isis which is the name for part of the River Thames which flows through Oxford, making 'Tamesis' or Thames as it is today.

London and the Romans

- AD 50 Romans found London from the Celtic word 'Londinios' meaning 'place of the bold one'.
- AD 61 Queen Boudica leads a rebellion against the Romans and burns London to the ground. The rebellion is eventually defeated and London is rebuilt.
- By the end of the 2nd century London had become a vital Roman city of 45,000 people. Complete with public buildings, markets and an 8,000 people amphitheatre, London was the heart of Roman Britain.





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Tower Bridge

Standing majestically astride the Thames, Tower Bridge is perhaps the most iconic of the 214 bridges that cross the river. Opened by King Edward VII in 1894, Tower Bridge is the only bascule (it can open) bridge on the Thames. Today the bridge still opens up a few times every week to allow tall ships to pass. Opening the bridge takes 61 seconds – this is fairly quick when you consider that each section of the bridge weighs over 1,000 tonnes!

The blue and white paint of the bridge you see today is not original. When opened in 1894 the bridge was brown in colour, before being painted red, white and blue in 1977 to celebrate Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee (25 years on the throne)! The bridge was given a face-lift ready for the London Olympics in 2012 and now stands proudly as one of the most photographed bridges in the world!



Traitors' Gate

As you pass the Tower of London, look towards the river bank and you will see 'Entry to the Traitors' Gate' painted in white above the old entrance to the Tower. It was originally built in the mid-13th century as a new entrance for King Edward I to enter the royal palace. Since then, the gate has taken on a different role...

Medieval Britain did not look favourably on traitors. Prisoners accused of treason against the crown were carried by barge along the River Thames. Prisoners would pass under London Bridge (where the heads of recently executed prisoners were displayed on pikes as a warning!) and into the Tower through traitors' gate. Famous prisoners include Anne Boleyn (King Henry VIII's second wife), Sir Thomas More, Catherine Howard (King Henry VIII's fifth wife) and even Queen Elizabeth I. Most who went in never came out...



HMS Belfast

Built in 1936, HMS Belfast served as one of the Royal Navy's light cruising C35 ships. HMS Belfast saw action in the Second World War and the Korean War. However, it is her actions



on D-Day, 6 June 1944, that makes this ship stand out. HMS Belfast is one of only three remaining ships from the bombardment fleet that supported the D-Day landings.

The 'Walkie-Talkie'

Ok, so it may not be the most cultural sight on the River Thames but 20 Fenchurch Street, or the 'Walkie Talkie' as it is affectionately known, is quickly becoming a famous modern landmark in London. Completed at the end of 2014 the building won the 'Carbuncle Cup' in 2015 for being "the worst new building in the UK". Whilst its looks are clearly not for everyone, this was the least of the buildings concerns when it was being constructed in 2013.

During a very hot day in the summer of 2013, the concave mirrored face of the building began to focus the sun's glare onto the streets below. Temperatures of 117°C (243°F) were observed on the pavement and one businessman's car even melted!

The Shard

Standing at 95 stories, or 309 metres (1,016ft) high, The Shard is the tallest building in Western Europe. Completed in 2012, this iconic piece of architecture was designed to look like a shard of glass reaching to the sky. The building houses offices, apartments, hotels, restaurants and an observation deck. There are even 44 elevators to take you to the top!

The Globe Theatre

Shakespeare's original timber-frame Globe Theatre was built in 1599. However, just 14 years later the theatre burnt to the ground when a cannon was fired during a production of King Henry VIII. The new Globe Theatre was rebuilt more or less on the same site as the original and was opened in 1997. Here you can see Shakespeare's works performed in their original setting.

St Paul's Cathedral

As you cruise down the River Thames, look to the northbank and you will see St Paul's Cathedral nestled at the end of the Millennium Bridge. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren and consecrated in 1697, this Anglican cathedral lies at the highest point of the old city of London. This means its iconic dome can be seen from all around.

The 'Oxo Tower'

Originally constructed as a power station to supply electricity to the Royal Mail, this building was purchased by the *Liebig Extract*





of Meat Company in the 1920s. The owner of the company decided to rebuild much of the old power station and use the building to promote his beef product 'OXO stock cubes'. However, there was a subsequent ban on skyline advertising, so what did the owner do? He instructed the architect, Albert Moore, to incorporate the 'OXO' design as windows on the tower – mid-19th century advertising at its best! You can still see the 'OXO' on the side of the tower today.

Cleopatra's Needle

Cleopatra's Needle is actually the name for the three Ancient Egyptian obelisks that have been erected in London, Paris and New York. The 'London Needle' was originally constructed around 1450 BC in the ancient Egyptian city of Heliopolis. However, in 1877 the monument was removed and transported to London by the English surgeon Sir William Erasmus Wilson. Wilson agreed to pay the costs of transport after the British government thought it not worthwhile!



The Houses of Parliament

The Palace of Westminster is perhaps the most iconic building on the River Thames. You get a wonderful view from the river of the façade of the 19th century palace, the heart of British government, and the imposing Elizabeth Tower.





The London Eye



135 metres high, 32 capsules, rotating at 26cm per second, the London Eye is one of the most famous sights in London and is a great way to get a birds-eye view of the London skyline.





QUICK FACTS

- The London Eye is also known as the Millennium Wheel.
- It was opened to the general public on 9 March 2000.
- It cost £70 million to build.
- The idea of the London Eye was based on the Great Wheel, built for the Empire of India Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, in 1895. The Great Wheel ran for 11 years and carried over 2.5 million passengers.
- At 135 metres high and 120 metres wide, the London Eye is the 4th largest Ferris Wheel in the world, and the largest in Europe.
- The London Eye is unique in comparison to other Ferris Wheels across the world because it is cantilevered – meaning it is only supported on one side.
- It is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the UK with over 3.75 million tourists visiting each year.
- There are 32 capsules, each representing the 32 Boroughs of London. For superstitious reasons they are numbered 1-33 – number 13 is left out.
- The wheel rotates at 0.6mph. One revolution takes approximately 30 minutes. This is the same speed as the world's fastest tortoise!
- The London Eye can carry 800 people each rotation, with each capsule carrying up to 25 people.





HMS Victory & Vice Admiral Lord Nelson



Launched in 1765, HMS Victory is the Flagship of the First Sea Lord of the British Navy. Taken into dry dock in 1922, HMS Victory has been beautifully preserved to allow you to experience life on an eighteenth century warship.

Look out for...

'HERE NELSON FELL' CUTTING THE LINE 'POWDER MONKEYS'

104 GUNS 'ENGLAND EXPECTS...'

THE CASK USED TO PRESERVE NELSON'S BODY



HMS VICTORY – A FIRST-RATE SHIP OF THE LINE

HMS Victory is arguably the most famous warship in British history as it is the only surviving ship from the Napoleonic Wars, the French Revolutionary War and the American War of Independence. Even today, Victory remains the flagship of the First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy.



In 1758 a new first-rate ship of the line was needed. The following year construction began at Chatham Dockyard in Kent. Designed by Sir Thomas Slade, HMS Victory's keel was laid on 23 June 1759. Once the frame was built, it was common practice to cover the ship and allow the wood construction to season for 6 months. However, due to the end of the Seven Years' War (another Anglo-French conflict!), Victory remained covered for 3 years - a fact that undoubtedly contributed to her longevity.

On 7 May 1765, HMS Victory was launched. Over 6,000 oak, elm, pine and fir trees were used in the construction of Victory, costing the equivalent of £3 billion in today's money.

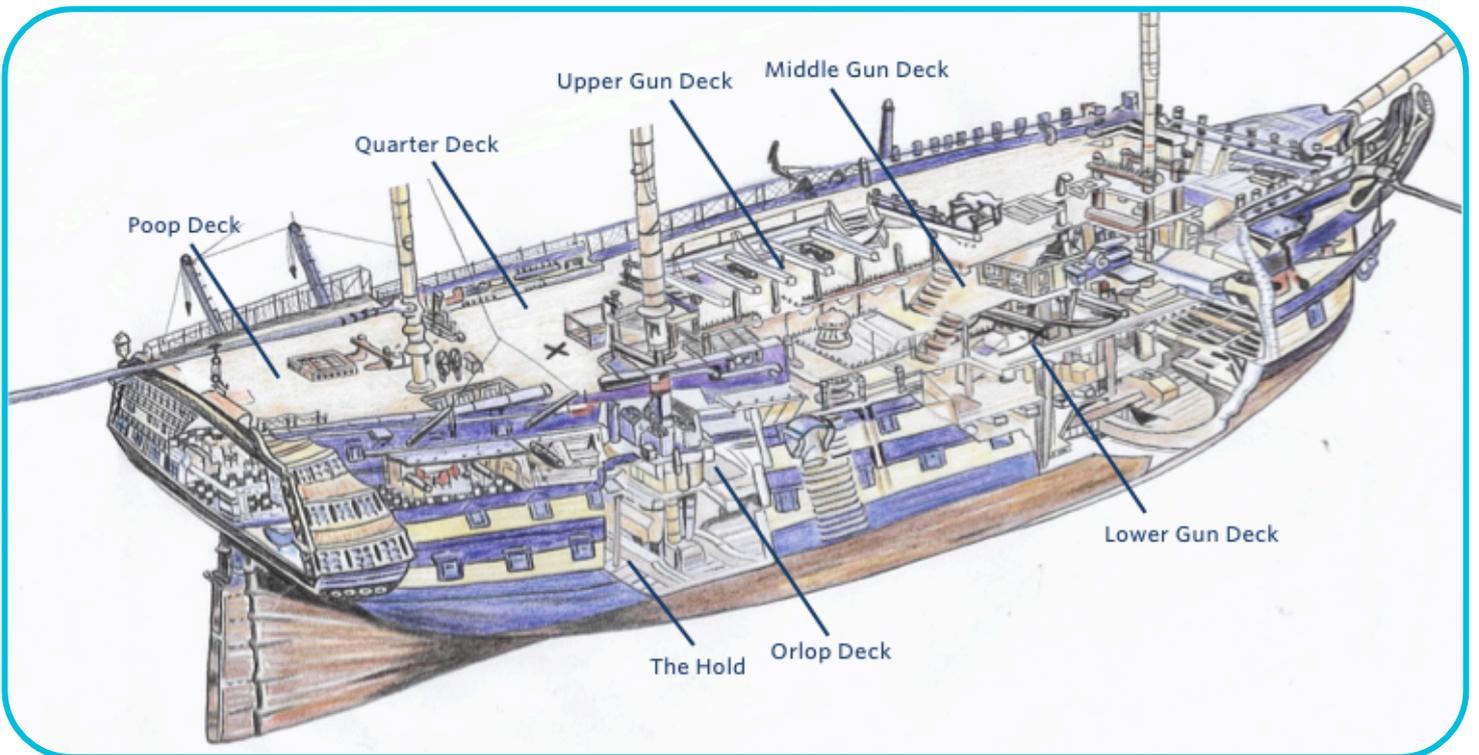
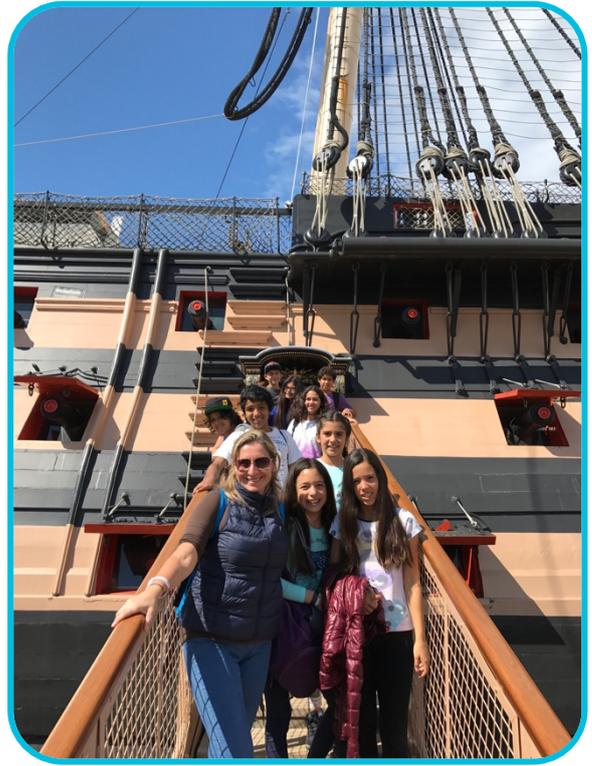
However, on the day of the launch, one of the foremen of Victory discovered, much to his horror, that the ship was actually too big to pass through the dockyard gates. Instead of delaying the launch, every available shipwright was called upon to chisel away enough wood from the gates to allow Victory to pass through! Once launched, HMS Victory was placed in the reserve fleet for 13 years until finally seeing action in the American War of Independence. However it was at the Battle of Trafalgar where Victory would make her name.

Why HMS 'Victory'?

The name 'Victory' was chosen in October 1760. In 1759 the Seven Years' War was going well for Britain and big battles had been won. 1759 became known as the Year of Miracles for the British Navy and the name 'Victory' was chosen to commemorate these successes.

Who was Horatio Nelson?

Born on 29 September 1758, Horatio Nelson is the best known British naval officer in the nation's history. A navy man all his life, Nelson was no stranger to injury, losing his right arm in the Battle of Santa Cruz and the sight in one eye during the Battle for Corsica. However, it was during the Battle of Trafalgar where Nelson cemented his place as the most celebrated British naval officer in history.





LORD NELSON & THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

The Trafalgar Campaign

March 1805. Napoleon is leader of the French Empire having led the French Revolution. Next on Napoleon's agenda is to invade Britain. However, as an island nation, the only way to do this was to use the combined French and Spanish fleets to force passage through the English Channel. In the 7 months that followed, there were many naval engagements designed to pull the British Navy away from the United Kingdom and leave the English Channel free for attack. The most decisive of these battles was the Battle of Trafalgar.

Vice-Admiral Nelson on Victory

Vice-Admiral Nelson first hoisted his flag on the 104-gun HMS Victory in May 1803. However, the ship was not ready to sail so the Vice-Admiral commanded the smaller, 32-gun, HMS Amphion in the Mediterranean. Once finished, Victory was sent to be reunited with her Admiral and on 31 July 1803 Nelson once again raised his flag on HMS Victory.

The Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805

Between 1803 and 1805 the combined French and Spanish fleets were constantly trying to manoeuvre into a position that would enable Napoleon to complete his number one desire – invading Britain. However, the British Navy were the most feared, most able and most tactical seamen of the day and every effort the combined French and Spanish Navy made was thwarted.

Faced with the threat from Napoleon's fleet, the British Admiralty assembled a special fleet to challenge the French Commander, Vice Admiral Pierre de Villeneuve, and the Spanish fleet. For this they would need their most recognised and successful leader, Vice Admiral Horatio Nelson.

On 19 October 1805, Admiral Villeneuve's fleet sailed out from the Port of Cadiz in Spain. Rumour has it that Napoleon was so frustrated with Villeneuve's inability to defeat the British Navy that he had sent for another Admiral to take command of the fleet. Undeterred, Villeneuve took his 33 ships to sea before his replacement could arrive.

Discipline aboard Victory

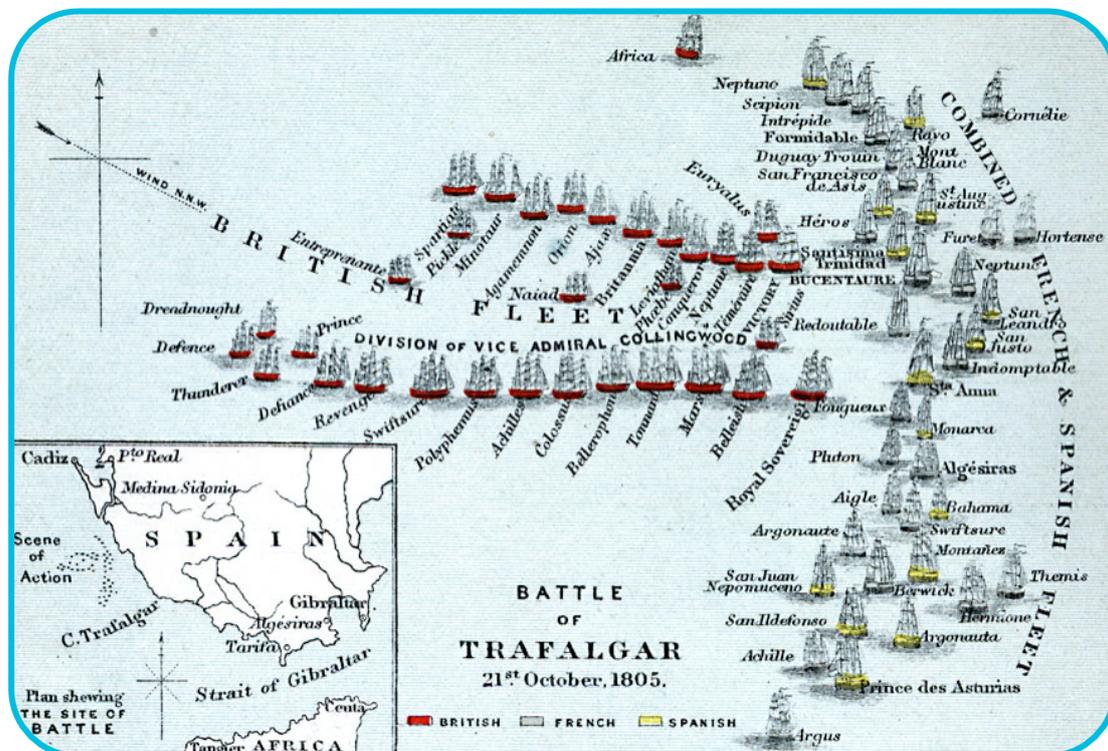
At the time of Trafalgar, HMS Victory had a crew of 821 men. Each and every man, from Nelson to the 31 powder monkeys (small boys of 11 or 12), had a distinct role to play. In order to keep efficiency, discipline was strict. If a man was found to be drunk or to show insolence or neglect of duty, they could receive 36 lashes with the cat o'nine tails. This punishment was carried out on the Quarter Deck in front of the ship's crew to serve as an example to others.



Nelson knew he would have to act decisively and quickly to defeat Napoleon's fleet. Nelson expected the allied fleet would line up side-by-side in a traditional form of naval battle, where ships would sail alongside and release a 'broadside' of shots into the enemy. Faced with less ships, Nelson came up with a new plan. He would sail two columns of ships into the allied fleet's line, *breaking the line* and allowing the British Navy to unleash a broadside to the bow or stern of the enemy. This would enable shots to be fired at the entire length of the enemy's ship, taking down the mast, rigging and sails – effectively disabling the enemy. Nelson would lead the first column whilst Rear Admiral Collingwood would lead the second – taking out the combined fleet's command in one decisive blow.

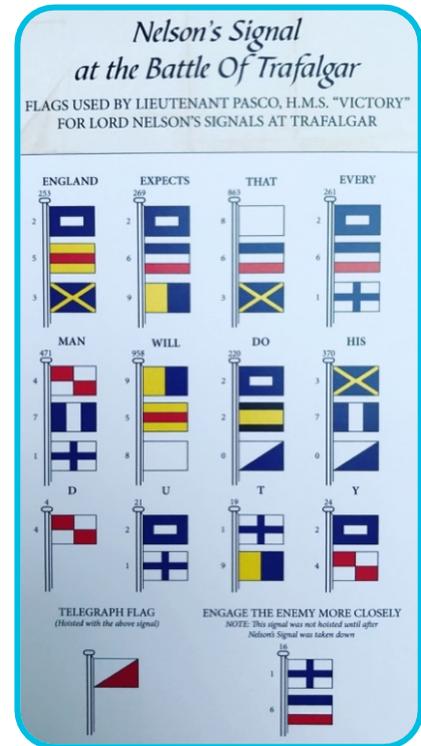
However, such a strategy was risky. To break the line required sailing bow-first into the enemy's broadside. The bows of the ships were unprotected and could not return fire. Nelson knew such a move would take incredible nerve from his men. Once Nelson had his ships' broadside to the enemy's stern or bow, success would be reliant on firepower and rate of fire.

In the lead up to Trafalgar, Nelson had his 27-ship fleet practicing day after day. This meant that on 21 October 1805 the British fleet could fire their cannons once every 90 seconds. This rate was compared to once every 5 minutes for the Spanish and once every 8 minutes for the French.

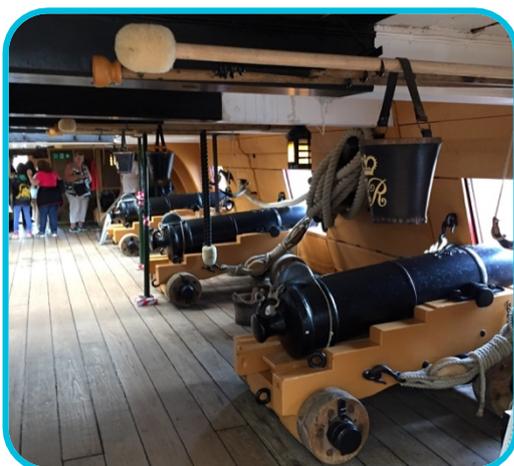




As the British ships approached the allied fleet, Nelson walked around Victory having sent a message to his fleet saying "England expects that every man will do his duty." As Victory sailed into the allied line, she had to endure shot after shot on her bow. The ship's wheel was smashed and over 50 men were killed or wounded without Victory able to fire a shot in reply. Finally, at 12.35pm on 21 October 1805, Victory was able to open fire. Nelson's plan was to attack Vice Admiral Villeneuve's flagship, the Bucentaure, destroying it and causing confusion and panic amongst the allied fleet. As Victory cut the line she fired two double-shotted broadsides from her 104-guns and killed over 200 men, disabling the enemy flagship.



Nelson walked the Quarter Deck with his Captain, Thomas Hardy, and considered his work done. The allied fleet was consumed and the battle had descended into a melee of close quarter combat. Victory became entangled with the French ship, the Redoubtable. At about 1.15pm, whilst stood alongside Captain Hardy, Nelson was hit by a lead-ball shot that punctured his lung and lodged in his spine. The wound was deadly. Nelson was carried below and lived long enough for Captain Hardy to inform him the battle had been won, the British marines had defeated the Redoubtable and Vice Admiral Villeneuve had surrendered. As Vice Admiral Nelson took his last few breaths, it was reported he said one phrase over and over again: 'Thank God I have done my duty'. Nelson's body was preserved in a cask of brandy, secured to the mainmast and placed under guard before being transported back to Britain.



The cost of this victory was huge. 1,700 British seamen were killed or wounded but no British ships were sunk. The allied fleet lost 6,000 men and 20,000 prisoners were taken. This victory defeated Napoleon's plans to invade England and re-established the supremacy of the British Navy, a reputation that would lead to 100 years of naval domination and the build-up of the British Empire. Whilst other Admirals could have won victory at Trafalgar, it was only Nelson that could have settled the command of the sea for a century. Such was the unparalleled genius of Nelson's tactics at Trafalgar, that the leader of the allied navy, Pierre Villeneuve, attended Nelson's funeral in London in January 1806.



HMS VICTORY: DON'T MISS...

The Great Cabin

As the flagship of the British Navy, the Admiral occupied HMS Victory's Great Cabin. During Trafalgar, this served as Nelson's living cabin, day cabin and dining cabin.

The Quarter Deck

The Quarter Deck was the heart of the ship. From here the ship was steered and plans for battle were made. It was on the Quarter Deck where Nelson was shot. Today you can see the exact location where Nelson fell, as marked by a plaque.



The Original Guns

Whilst the majority of guns on board Victory today are replicas, 8 of the original guns fired at the Battle of Trafalgar remain. Make sure you look out for the 3 tonne 24-pounder on Victory's Middle Gun Deck. Here you will be shown how the gun was fired, rolled back, cleaned and reloaded - all in 90 seconds!

The Orlop Deck

When Nelson was shot he was carried down to the Orlop Deck away from battle. It was here that he took his last breath and uttered the words "Thank God I have done my duty."

Firepower at Trafalgar

The ships at Trafalgar had a combined firepower of 1.6 tonnes. A total of 2,669 shots were fired at Trafalgar, and 45 tonnes of ammunition was used.

Eating and Drinking on Victory

Each member of crew was given a 5,000 calorie diet every day! This was vital in order to sustain the crew in their physical work. A typical menu would consist of salted meats, cheese, oatmeal, the famous 'ship's biscuit' and fruit to prevent scurvy.

And to drink? Well...how about 8 pints of beer, 4 pints of wine or half a pint of rum - every day!





Arundel Castle



The family home of the Duke of Norfolk, Arundel Castle is a quintessential English castle with 40 acres of beautiful grounds and gardens, stunning architecture and 1,000 years of history!

Look out for...

THE MOTTE

DUKE OF NORFOLK

FITZALAN CHAPEL

THE GARDENS

THE GLASSHOUSE

THE KEEP





THE HISTORY

Arundel Castle, founded in 1068 by the Earl of Arundel Roger de Montgomery, was originally built as a motte and double bailey castle overlooking the River Arun. The castle has been the seat of the Duke of Norfolk for over 850 years. The Duke of Norfolk is the Earl Marshal of England. With this title comes the responsibility of organising state ceremonies, such as the coronation and funeral of the monarch.

The castle is currently home to the 18th Duke of Norfolk and many of his descendants have been important figures in English history. The 2nd Duke of Norfolk (1514-1524) fought alongside Sir Francis Drake to repel the Spanish Armada in 1588, the 3rd Duke of Norfolk (1524-1554) was the uncle of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, who both became wives of King Henry VIII, and the 4th Duke of Norfolk (1554-1572) was executed for treason against Queen Elizabeth I after plotting to marry Mary Queen of Scots.

During the English Civil War (1642-1651), the castle was besieged twice, first by the Royalists and then by Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarian force under William Waller. As a result, gunfire badly damaged the castle: the effects of which you can still see today.

Restoration of the castle after the Civil War didn't occur until 1718. Over the years, there has been a continued effort to restore Arundel Castle to its former glory. Today the condition of the castle is thanks to the renovation work carried out by the 15th Duke of Norfolk in 1900. He installed electric lighting, central heating and service lifts, making Arundel Castle one of the first country houses to be fitted with electricity.





The English Civil War

The English Civil War was a series of conflicts between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists from 1642 to 1651. Armed conflict broke out after disagreements between both sides on how England's government was run. Parliament didn't like how King Charles I was running the country and spending its finances. Parliament began to implement reforms within government and began to withhold King Charles I's income. These measures infuriated Charles and in early January 1642 he attempted to arrest five members of the House of Commons with a charge of treason. His attempt failed and he swiftly moved out of London to the north of the country. In the following months Parliament tried to negotiate with the King but their attempts proved fruitless. By the summer of 1642 cities and towns had declared their sympathies for either the King (Royalists) or Parliament (Parliamentarians). Armed conflict began.

First English Civil War (1642-1646)

The first major battle took place at Edgehill on 23 October 1642. The result proved inconclusive and both the Royalists and Parliamentarians claimed it as a victory. The early part of the war went well for the Royalists and they won the Battle of Adwalton Moor, gaining control of most of Yorkshire. The turning point came in the early autumn of 1643 when the Earl of Essex's army won at the First Battle of Newbury. Parliamentarian forces then won the Battle of Winceby, giving them control of Lincoln, and the Battle of Marston Moor (2 July 1644), gaining York and the north of England. In 1645 Parliament reaffirmed its determination to fight the war to a finish. It re-organised its main forces into the New Model Army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax with Cromwell as his second-in-command. In two decisive engagements - at the Battle of Naseby on 14 June 1645 and the Battle of Langport on 10 July 1645 - the Parliamentarians effectively destroyed Charles' armies. Charles was handed over to Parliament and was imprisoned. This marked the end of the First English Civil War.

Second English Civil War (1648-1649)

In the summer of 1648 there was a series of Royalist uprisings throughout England as well as a Scottish invasion. Forces loyal to Parliament put down most of the uprisings in England but uprisings in Kent, Essex and Cumberland and the Scottish invasion involved huge battles and prolonged sieges. The Parliamentarians under Cromwell engaged the Scots at the Battle of Preston between the 17 and 19 August. It resulted in a victory for the Parliamentarians over the Royalists and the Scots, marking the end of the Second English Civil War.

Trial of Charles I (30 January 1649)

King Charles I was found guilty of high treason and was beheaded in front of Banqueting House on Whitehall. Following the execution, Charles, his eldest son, was publicly proclaimed King Charles II.



Third English Civil War (1649 – 1651)

Although Cromwell's New Model Army had defeated the Scottish army, Cromwell could not prevent King Charles II from marching from Scotland into England at the head of another Royalist army. The Royalists marched to the west of England, where Royalist sympathies were strongest, hoping to gain more support. However the number of supporters were much fewer than Charles II had hoped. Cromwell engaged in battle and defeated the Royalists at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651.

After the defeat at Worcester, King Charles II escaped via a number of safe houses in Staffordshire. On one occasion he was nearly found by a Parliamentarian soldier but avoided being captured by hiding in an oak tree. After this narrow escape Charles II managed to flee to France leaving Parliament in control of England. The English Monarchy was replaced with the Commonwealth of England and was governed by the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell between 1653 and 1658. In 1660 Parliament gave consent for the monarchy to be restored, allowing King Charles II to become King for the second time.

The English Civil Wars effectively set England and Scotland on course to adopt a Parliamentary Monarchy form of government. This system would result in the future Kingdom of Great Britain, formed in 1707 under the Acts of Union, and serve to prevent this kind of bloody revolution from happening again. After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, Parliament's factions became political parties (later becoming the Tories and the Whigs).





The Houses of Parliament



The Palace of Westminster, more commonly known as the Houses of Parliament, is the heart of the British government. Containing both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, this is where the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament sit and govern the United Kingdom.

Look out for...

WESTMINSTER HALL HOUSE OF COMMONS HOUSE OF LORDS

THE ROBIN ROOM DISPATCH BOX

'THE DEATH OF NELSON' FRESCO



THE HISTORY

Between 1045 and 1050, Edward the Confessor built a royal palace on Thorney Island. This area became known as Westminster. Whilst none of Edward the Confessor's royal palace survives today, you can still see Westminster Hall which was built by King William II between 1097 and 1099.

In 1512 a fire destroyed most of the royal palace. Seeking a new London residence King Henry VIII took York Place from Cardinal Thomas Wolsey and renamed it the Palace of Whitehall. The Palace of Westminster, although still officially a royal palace, was then free to be used solely by the two Houses of Parliament and Royal Law Courts. Up until 1834 the House of Commons sat in St Stephen's Chapel, the foundations of which you can still see in the Houses of Parliament today.

The Gunpowder Plot, 1605

In 1553, King Henry VIII's eldest daughter, Queen Mary I, took over the English throne from her brother Edward VI. Mary was a devout Catholic and tried to convert the country to Catholicism. Mary burnt many Protestant bishops at the stake, earning her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.

Upon Mary's death in 1558 Queen Elizabeth I ascended to the Crown. Elizabeth served as a Protestant Queen and saw her role as purging England of Catholics. Mass was banned and reconciling anyone to Rome was seen as treason and punishable by death.

After Queen Elizabeth I died, many Catholics hoped her successor, James I, would be more tolerant of Catholicism. He was not. In 1605, 13 men decided enough was enough and they would take action.

The 13 men, led by Robert Catesby, were intent on violent revenge for the persecution of their religion. The plan was to ignite 36 barrels of gunpowder underneath the House of Lords, killing the King and members of Parliament who were making life difficult for Catholics.

Simon de Montfort's Parliament

Medieval England was a place of unrest. In 1265 the Second Barons' War had been won. Simon de Montfort had defeated King Henry III. Following his victory, Simon de Montfort needed to maintain his grip on the country. He therefore summoned representatives from all the barons, knights and burgesses (the leader) from every single major town. Running from January to March 1265, this 'parliament' in London was the first representative English council.

Although Simon de Montfort was eventually defeated by King Edward I, the idea of a representative parliament remained popular and served as the foundations for the House of Commons.



As the plot took shape, some of Catesby's co-conspirators became nervous because many of the members of Parliament were actually trying to help Catholics at the time. One member of Catesby's group sent a letter to his friend warning him to stay away from Parliament on 5 November.

This letter reached the King and on 5 November one member of the group, Guy Fawkes, was caught with 36 barrels of gunpowder in the cellars underneath the House of Lords. Even today, Guy Fawkes remains Britain's most famous criminal!

The capture of Guy Fawkes underneath the Houses of Parliament on 5 November 1605 was celebrated by the lighting of bonfires across the land to mark the safety of King James I. Today, over 400 years later, this practice still takes place every year; effigies of Guy Fawkes are placed on top of bonfires and burnt all over the country.

When Guy Fawkes was captured he was interrogated and then sentenced to be 'hung, drawn and quartered'. Such a gruesome and public execution was designed to deter would-be traitors.

The body was 'hung'. Then, before the criminal had died, their body would be 'drawn' (disembowelled), and finally 'quartered' – the body would be split into four and sent to all four corners of the country as a warning to others.

Even today the plot to blow up Parliament and kill the monarch is remembered. Before the monarch enters the House of Lords for the State Opening of Parliament, the Yeomen of the Guard search the Houses of Parliament looking for would-be conspirators in the cellars!

Parliament Burns Down, 1834

On 16 October 1834 a fire broke out in the Palace of Westminster. The stove used to destroy the Exchequer's tally sticks (used to record and remember notes and document numbers) overheated and set fire to the House of Lords Chamber. Westminster Hall was the only building to survive the fire.

The Reconstruction: Charles Barry's Vision

After the fire in 1834, King William IV offered the newly built Buckingham Palace as a residence for Parliament. The King disliked this new royal residence and hoped to dispose of it by giving it away. Parliament rejected this building on the grounds of unsuitability and, in 1835, a competition was launched to design a new Palace of Westminster. The design was instructed to be Gothic in style, representing the conservative values of the country, and should not take inspiration from the neoclassical buildings of the United States. The



newly built White House and Capitol buildings were seen as having connotations of republicanism and revolution, something the English Parliament wanted to avoid.

In February 1836 Charles Barry's Perpendicular Gothic plans for the new palace, complete with a striking vista over the River Thames, were approved and the foundation stone was laid in 1840. The building took 30 years to complete and remains largely unchanged today.

A Palace of Three Towers

Charles Barry's design sought to frame the palace with two large Towers at either end and one central tower. To the south-west was the Victoria Tower. At 98.5 metres, this tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed. It was built to house the archives of Parliament and it contains the royal entrance to the palace.

At the opposite end of the palace stood the most famous of the three towers, the Elizabeth Tower. Designed to be slimmer than the Victoria Tower, the Elizabeth Tower still stands proudly at 96 metres tall. This tower was to house the most advanced clock in the world, keeping time at a level of accuracy that was considered impossible. The clock face is 7 metres in diameter and houses the chime that gives the tower the nickname, 'Big Ben'. Big Ben is not the name of the tower. Rather, it is the name of the Great Bell that chimes inside the clock tower. The original bell weighed over 16 tonnes, and it still chimes every 15 minutes.

The third tower, the octagonal Central Tower, stands directly over the Central Lobby. Although smaller than the other two towers, this tower marks the very heart of Parliament. Members of Parliament (or MPs) pass under the Central Tower every day as they move between the House of Commons and their own offices.





THE FUNCTIONING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The Magna Carta

The role of Parliament started in 1215 when King John agreed to a series of 63 rules set out by the barons. This ensured that no one, not even the King, was above the law. This moment started the representative democracy the UK experiences today, where Parliament, not the monarch, governs the country.

The 3 stages of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament contain the House of Commons and the House of Lords. However, even today, the monarch remains the Head of the Government. So how does this work?

1. The House of Commons

The House of Commons contains 650 MPs and is the elected chamber of Parliament. MPs serve to discuss issues, propose new laws and challenge the



government of the day. Each MP is a member of a particular party and represents a constituency in the UK. Every 5 years the British public vote for their constituency MP. The leader of the political party who has the most MPs at the end of the general election is invited to form a government and become Prime Minister. The Prime Minister will then appoint a 'cabinet' of 20 MPs who will be responsible for a particular area of government work, for example the Secretary of State for Education, the Secretary of State for Healthcare and the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Any MP that won their constituency election but is not part of the 'government' becomes 'the opposition'. The opposition's role is to challenge government and ensure that Parliament is democratic. Typically, the second largest party becomes the official opposition to the government and the leader of that political party will be 'the leader of the opposition'. The final aspect of the House of Commons is the Speaker. The Speaker is an MP who has been voted for by all parties. The Speaker is responsible for presiding over debates in the House of Commons and determining who may speak.



2. The House of Lords

The House of Lords serves as the second chamber of British Parliament and has responsibility in the shaping of laws. There are around 800 members of the House of Lords; members are chiefly selected based on their experience in particular sectors. Their role is to use their experience to review laws.

3. The Monarch

As the Head of Government, the monarch meets with the Prime Minister once a week. During these meetings the Prime Minister will keep the monarch informed about what is going on in Parliament and the monarch has to formally agree to all new laws - although this is merely protocol.

How is a law created?

The main functioning of Parliament is to ensure the smooth running of the country. This sometimes requires new laws to be introduced. In order to create a new law, an MP must suggest a 'bill'. This can be brought forward by anyone within the House of Commons and is often inspired by what MPs' constituencies have experienced.

Once a 'bill' is suggested, a 'green paper' is written. This paper is publically discussed and experts will offer comment. Once this process has been completed, a more formal 'white paper' is presented. This 'white paper' is a firm plan for the new law, as well as detailing how it will be effective and whom it will affect. The new law is then presented to the House of Commons as a 'bill'.

The 'bill' will now go through several stages of debate where it can be amended and then voted on. In almost all cases the House of Commons and the House of Lords must both vote through every 'bill'. Once this is done, the monarch will give their Royal Assent and the bill becomes an 'Act of Parliament' and made into law.

The Government Whips

Each Government party has a 'Chief Whip'. The whip is responsible for getting members of their party to vote in a certain way. When there is a division (or vote), the weekly memo underlines the division one, two or three times. A 'one-line' whip means we would like you to vote with us. A 'two-line' whip means you really should vote with us. A 'three-line whip' means wherever you are, get to the voting chamber and vote. If you are sick, get up and vote. There are no excuses to defy the party. If an MP defies a 'three-line whip' they can be threatened with de-selection or sacked from Cabinet.





The State Opening of Parliament

The State Opening of Parliament takes place once a year, usually in May, and signifies the first day of a new Parliamentary session. The monarch will enter Parliament and read the ' Queen' s Speech' . In actual fact this has been written for her by the Government and is their statement of intent for the next year.

On this day the Queen, dressed in the Robe of State and wearing the Imperial State Crown, will lead a procession through the Royal Gallery and into the House of Lords.

The House of Lords official (known as Black Rod) will then walk to the House of Commons to summon MPs. However, as no representative of the monarch is allowed in the Commons, the door is slammed in the face of Black Rod! This tradition dates back to 1642 when King Charles I tried to enter the Commons and arrest five members of Parliament. Black Rod will strike the door of the Commons three times with his staff, before being admitted and summoning MPs to attend the monarch' s speech.

Once assembled in the House of Lords (in reality many MPs have to listen from the lobby as they cannot fit inside the Lords) the Queen' s Speech will be read. On this occasion the leader of the opposition will walk side-by-side with the Prime Minister...something that can often lead to awkward conversations en route!





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

During your tour of Parliament, you will see all of the places that are key to the running of the United Kingdom. Make sure you look out for the following:

The House of Commons

This green-seated chamber is the meeting place for the MPs and the government. The governing party sit to the right-hand side of the speaker, and the opposition face them on the left. This face-to-face design comes from the original St Stephen's Chapel Parliament where members would debate fiercely across the benches.

The government's cabinet sit on the front benches, with their shadow counterparts opposite them. MPs who are not Ministers in the government are called 'back benchers' because they sit on the benches to the back of the chamber.

A red line separates the two sides of the Commons. No member may speak in between these lines. Traditionally the lines were designed to be two sword lengths across, preventing you from physically engaging your opponent in the event of severe disagreements!

The House of Lords

The House of Lords is far more ornate than the Commons, indicated by the large Gold Throne at one end. As with the Commons, each Lord belongs either to one of the political parties or is a 'crossbencher' which means they are unattached.

The 26 most senior bishops and archbishops are entitled to sit in the House of Lords, as the Church of England is the established Church of the State. The bishops' bench is located to the right of the throne and can be distinguished by the armrests at either end.





Westminster Hall

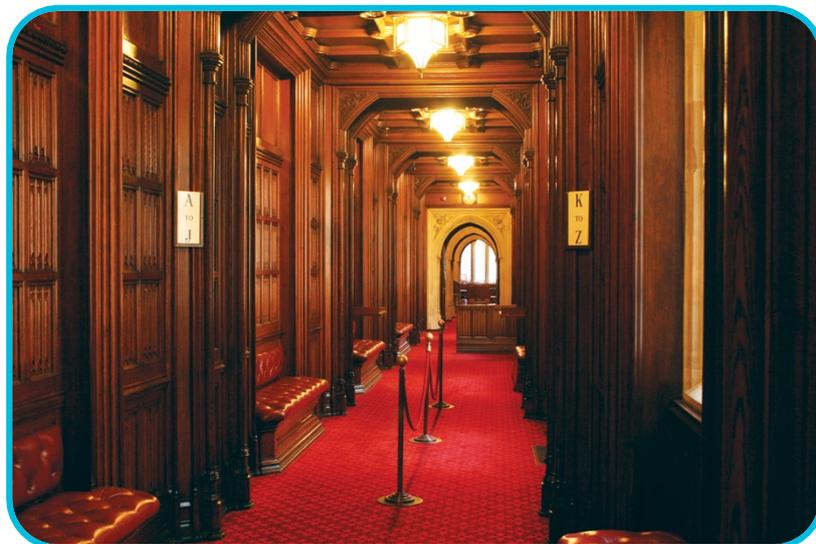
Completed in 1099 Westminster Hall is the oldest surviving building of the Palace of Westminster. King William II, or William Rufus as he was better known, designed the hall to provide a magnificent setting for entertaining, debating and feasting.

Westminster Hall was also a place for State Trials. It was here in 1649 that King Charles I was sentenced to death. You can still see the plaque marking the spot today. However, 11 years after the execution of Charles I the monarchy was restored. The body of Oliver Cromwell, leader of the Parliamentarians in the Civil War, was exhumed and his head was stuck on a pole in Westminster Hall to serve as a warning for would-be traitors. The head remained there for 20 years!

When a monarch or important political figure dies, it is customary for them to 'lie-in-state'. This is where their coffin is placed on view to allow the public to pay their respects. The last person to lie-in-state in Westminster Hall was Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in 2002. Winston Churchill, King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI have also been honoured in this way.

The Voting Lobby

The House of Commons has two voting lobbies. A vote in the Commons is called a Division. When voting on a bill each MP will pass through the 'aye' (yes) or the 'no' lobby. They have eight minutes to pass through either lobby or they can abstain. After this time has passed, the doors are locked and any member arriving late cannot vote. MPs will pass the Division desks and give their name to the Clerks. Through this process a bill is either passed or thrown out depending on the result of the vote.





The Central Lobby

This large octagonal hall is the centre of the Houses of Parliament. It is situated in between the House of Commons and the House of Lords and, if the doors are open, you can see both Houses from here. Before each sitting of Parliament, the Speaker will pass through the central lobby on their way to the Commons. They are accompanied by a Doorkeeper, the Sargent At Arms (who carries the Mace, the symbol of royal authority given to Parliament), the Speaker's Train-Bearer, Secretary and the Chaplain.

Any member of the public can come to the Central Lobby and demand to see or 'lobby' their MP. If they are in, the MP is strongly advised to see their constituent. After all, the MPs are merely representing their own constituency.



The Robing Room

During the State Opening of Parliament, the monarch will enter the Palace of Westminster under Victoria Tower and pass through the Norman Porch on their way to the Robing Room. Here the monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II, will put on the Imperial State Crown and her ceremonial robes before making her way through the Royal Gallery to the Lords Chamber. Here she will deliver the 'Queen's Speech' detailing the Government agenda for the forthcoming Parliamentary year.

The walls of this grandiose room are covered in paintings depicting the legend of King Arthur. Each painting depicts a value that the monarch should abide to, notably 'Religion', 'Generosity', 'Courtesy', 'Mercy' and 'Hospitality'. However, it is the two huge frescos in the Royal Gallery that are most striking. One depicts 'The Death of Nelson' aboard HMS Victory in 1805, whilst the other, 'The Meeting of Wellington and Bulcher', depicts the meeting of the leader of the British and the leader of the Prussian forces before defeating Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.





Covent Garden



A former fruit and vegetable market, Covent Garden is now a popular shopping and tourist site famous for its street performers! Watch out for street magic, a flying Yoda and the jaw-dropping acrobats who wear stilts whilst riding unicycles and juggling fire, all at the same time!

Look out for...

COVENT GARDEN PIAZZA

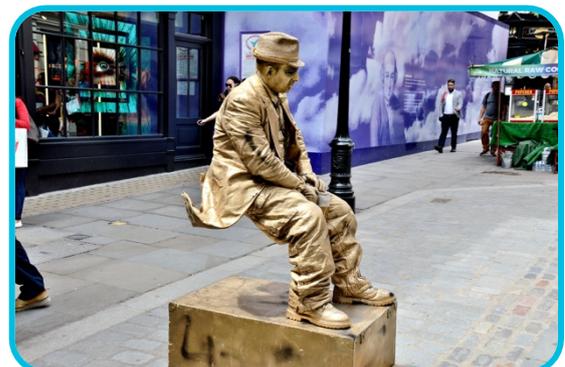
APPLE MARKET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ST MARTIN'S COURTYARD

STREET PERFORMERS

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Covent Garden is famous for its street performers, markets and designer shops, attracting over 44 million visitors a year, making it one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world!

Street Performers

Covent Garden is the only place in London with a license to allow street performers to perform, so look out for the golden living statues, the look-a-like actors, the Punch and Judy puppets, buskers playing musical instruments, magicians, mime artists and acrobats who swallow swords and juggle fire!

Shopping

Covent Garden is the best place to do some souvenir shopping. There is a wide variety of different shops to choose from, ranging from the famous global designer brands and independent boutique shops, to the individual market stalls in the Apple Market where you can buy jewellery, artwork, crafts, and typically English souvenirs.

A brief history

In the 13th century, the area where Covent Garden is today was a walled garden owned by the Benedictine monks of Westminster Abbey, hence how it got the name. Henry VIII then took over the land in 1540 after the Dissolution of the Monasteries and gave it to the Duke of Bedford. Over the centuries his ancestors redeveloped the area. It was initially used to build houses for the wealthy. Then, in 1630, Covent Garden Piazza was designed, making it the first modern square in London. In 1654, street vendors started using the piazza as a fruit and vegetable market. The stalls were made out of wood until 1830 when Charles Fowler designed the neoclassical market building which is still at the heart of Covent Garden today. The fruit and vegetable market was relocated in 1974 and the central building was reopened as a shopping space in 1980 with cafes, pubs and shops taking over the area.

The Royal Opera House

The Royal Opera House, or simply known as 'Covent Garden', was originally built as the 'Theatre Royal' in 1732. Initially a playhouse, 'Covent Garden' was subsequently used for a variety of different performances: the first ballet was performed in 1734 and a year later the composer Handel launched his first season of operas here. A lot of Handel's work was written specifically for Covent Garden and he insisted on having several of his opera and oratorio premieres there. In 1945 The Royal Opera House became the home of The Royal Opera and a year later was also home to the Royal Ballet.



Theatre Royal, Drury Lane

First constructed in 1663, The Theatre Royal on Drury Lane is the oldest continuously used theatre in London. For the first 200 years it was granted patent rights to be one of the leading theatres in London. The building that stands today was opened in 1812 and is the fourth theatre built on this site. Three previous theatres were constructed here but each one was either burned down or demolished.

Today, the theatre is owned by the famous composer Andrew Lloyd Weber and puts on productions of popular musical theatre such as *Oliver!*, *Shrek* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.





Stratford-upon-Avon



Explore the birthplace of the English playwright and poet William Shakespeare. Walk in Shakespeare's footsteps along the Historic Spine and discover the history of this medieval market town.

Look out for...

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL

HALL'S GROFT ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE

NEW PLACE

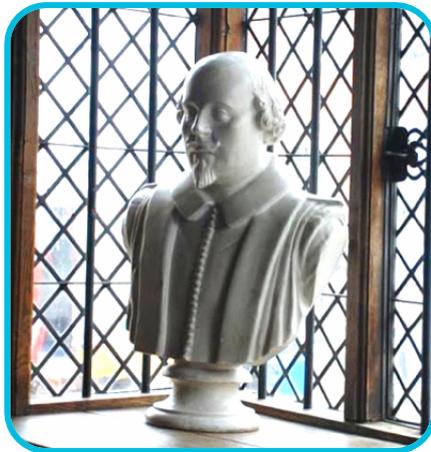


THE HISTORY

Stratford-upon-Avon is a medieval market town in the county of Warwickshire. The town is best known as the birthplace of William Shakespeare, arguably the greatest writer in the English language who wrote popular works such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, often called England's national poet and the 'Bard of Avon', was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in April 1564. He married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18 and had 3 children, Susanna, Hamnet and Judith. In the late 1580s, Shakespeare moved down to London and began a prosperous career as a writer, actor and part-owner of a playing company called 'The Lord Chamberlain's Men'. This company was later renamed 'The King's Men'.



Altogether Shakespeare wrote approximately 38 plays, 154 sonnets, 2 long narrative poems and a few other verses. Scholars believe that Shakespeare's work changed over the course of his career and had 3 different stages. In the first stage he concentrated on comedies and histories - these plays are still regarded as some of the best work ever done in these genres. The next phase saw him write tragedies including *Hamlet*, *King Lear* and *Macbeth*. From 1608 onwards, in the latter stages of his career, he wrote romances such as *The Tempest* and *The Winter's Tale*. In 1613, aged 49, he retired and moved back to Stratford-upon-Avon where he died three years later.

Famous quotes from Shakespeare's works

"To be, or not to be: that is the question."

(*Hamlet*, Act 3, Scene 1)

"Romeo, Romeo!

Wherefore art thou

Romeo?"

(*Romeo and Juliet*, Act 2, Scene 2)

"Is this a dagger which I see before me, the handle towards my hand?"

(*Macbeth*, Act 2, Scene 1)

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

(*Twelfth Night*, Act 2, Scene 5)

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts."

(*As You Like It*, Act 2, Scene 7)

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"

(*Sonnet 18*)

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

(*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act 1, Scene 1)



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Walk along Stratford-upon-Avon's Historic Spine

Many of Stratford-upon-Avon's earliest and most important buildings are located along the Historic Spine. This was once the main route from the town centre to the parish church. The route begins at Shakespeare's Birthplace on Henley Street and finishes at Shakespeare's final resting place, Holy Trinity Church. As you walk along this historic spine you will see New Place, which was Shakespeare's final home, the Garrick Inn, the oldest pub in the town, King Edward VI School, Shakespeare's old school, Hall's Croft, Shakespeare's eldest daughter's home and finally Holy Trinity Church.



Shakespeare's Birthplace

Shakespeare's birthplace is a 16th century half-timbered house located on Henley Street. Shakespeare was born here in 1564. The house has been referred to as a sight of pilgrimage for all lovers of literature. It is thought that notable authors such as Charles Dickens went and visited the house and signed the walls and windows as a sign of respect for William Shakespeare. Not only can you still see the signed stained-glass windows today but the house has also been recreated to show what family life would have looked like back in Shakespeare's time. Inside it is decorated with 16th century domestic furnishings, stained glass windows, and John Shakespeare's (William's father's) glove making workshop.

Nash's House and New Place

Nash's House is the property next door to the final residence of William Shakespeare, New Place. It has been converted into a museum which traces the history of Stratford-upon-Avon from its earliest settlers, the Anglo-Saxons, to Shakespeare's time. New Place is now unfortunately only ruins and gardens but as part of the museum, can still be explored.

Hall's Croft

Hall's Croft was built in 1613 and was owned by William Shakespeare's eldest daughter, Susanna Hall, and her husband, Dr John Hall. The property is an impressive piece of architecture reflecting the wealth and status of the family.



The building now contains a collection of 16th and 17th century artwork and furniture. It also has an exhibition showing the weird and wonderful medical practices of the time displaying Dr. John Hall's collection of apothecary equipment, his medical notes and books. There is also a beautiful walled garden which is filled with roses and the different medicinal herbs that Dr. Hall would have once used.

Holy Trinity Church

Built in 1210, Holy Trinity Church is the place of baptism and burial of William Shakespeare. During his childhood and in the latter years of his life, Shakespeare would have come to the church every week to worship. He is buried alongside his wife, Anne Hathaway, and his eldest daughter, Susanna.



Royal Shakespeare Theatre

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre is one of the leading Shakespeare theatres in the world and is home to the very prestigious theatre company, the Royal Shakespeare Company. It is one of several theatres in Stratford-upon-Avon including the Swan Theatre, the Other Place and the Waterside Theatre. It was built in 1932 after the original Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, built in 1879, was destroyed by a fire on 6 March 1926. It became the home of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC) when it was first established in 1961. Since then, a number of famous actors have worked with the RSC, including Judi Dench (M in the James Bond film, Skyfall), Ian McKellan (Gandalf in The Lord of the Rings) and David Tennant (the Tenth Doctor Who).

Did you know that Shakespeare's head is missing?

A hi-tech investigation has shown that the skull which lies in Shakespeare's resting place is actually that of a woman. Nobody knows where Shakespeare's head is but it is thought that it was taken by trophy hunters more than 200 years ago!





The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II

In February 1952, Elizabeth Windsor, aged 25, ascended to the throne after the death of her father, King George VI. Her Coronation occurred 16 months later on 2 June 1953.

Preparations

Preparations for the Coronation ceremony began in April 1952 when the Coronation Commission met for the first time. The Queen's husband, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, chaired the committee alongside the Duke of Norfolk who, as Earl Marshal, had overall responsibility for the ceremony.

In the lead-up to the Coronation, The Queen prepared herself by going to several rehearsal ceremonies, by practising walking in a dress similar to her Coronation gown and also by wearing the Imperial State Crown as she went about her daily business. As the Crown weighed 1.06kg, The Queen had to become accustomed to carrying the crown comfortably on her head. She reportedly wore it when reading the newspaper, when having afternoon tea, when sitting at her desk and when the very young Prince Charles was having a bath! The Crown contains 2,901 precious stones including the Cullinan II which is the second largest clear-cut diamond in the world.



The Procession

On the day of the Coronation The Queen's procession left Buckingham Palace, travelled down the Mall, through Trafalgar Square and towards Westminster Abbey. Three million spectators lined the streets of London to get a glimpse of the new Queen. She travelled in the Gold State Coach, an eight horse-drawn carriage which was made in 1760 at a cost of £7,562 (today's equivalent of £1.08 million). In front of the coach were 29,000 service personnel. The British Armed Forces were joined by their foreign counterparts from 129 nations across the Commonwealth and Empire. They marched along the 5-mile processional route, taking 2 hours to get to Westminster Abbey.





The Guests

Once the procession had made its way to Westminster Abbey, The Queen was welcomed by approximately 8,000 guests. These guests included members of The Queen's family, foreign royalty, Heads of State, peers of the United Kingdom (e.g. Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons), and Members of Parliament. For those without an invitation, the occasion was broadcast on live television. This was a significant historical moment as it was the first international event to be televised. Millions of people across Britain were able to watch the Coronation on their television sets and more than 20 million viewers around the world watched the coverage in the days that followed. There was also 27 miles of seating across the processional route for the 3 million spectators who lined the streets to see the new Queen.

The Ceremony

Dating back more than 1,000 years, the Coronation is one of the oldest ceremonies in the world. The ceremony marks the moment when the new sovereign is formally recognised in front of God and the people. The order of service was written in a medieval manuscript more than 600 years ago and outlines the 5 stages of Coronation.

1. The Recognition

The first stage dates back to the year 973. The Queen had to face the peers of the land to confirm she was not an imposter. Elizabeth sat on the Chair of Estate whilst the bishops carried in the Bible and the peers brought the Coronation regalia over to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Elizabeth then moved to stand before King Edward's Chair whilst the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and three others asked the audience separately:

"Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, your undoubted Queen: wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

The guests would reply saying "God save Queen Elizabeth" and The Queen would curtsy in return.

2. The Coronation Oath

Elizabeth then took the Coronation Oath which swore her to govern each of her countries according to their laws and customs, to have mercy when administering law and justice, to uphold Protestantism in the United Kingdom, to protect the Church of England and to preserve the rights of its bishops and clergy.





3. The Anointing

After the Coronation Oath, The Queen was stripped of all her regalia, her jewellery and her crimson cape and sat in the Coronation Chair wearing only a simple white linen dress. The Archbishop of Canterbury made a cross on The Queen's forehead with holy oil and she was presented with the spurs and the Sword of State which were then both placed back on the altar.

The Anointing Oil

The anointing oil is held in great secrecy by the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery of the Abbey. The composition of the oil used for Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation was founded from one used in the 17th century with a complex mixture of sesame and olive oil, perfumed with roses, orange flowers, jasmine, cinnamon, musk, civet and ambergris.

The anointing of the monarch with holy oil is so sacred that it is carried out under a canopy. The secrecy transforms the moment into a deeply personal experience between The Queen and God. The anointing oil is held in a solid gold flask called an ampulla. It is 8 inches tall and shaped like an eagle to give the impression that the Word of God was flown down from heaven.

The oil is then poured into a golden spoon. This spoon is special as it is the oldest item of the regalia, surviving the Civil War between 1649 and 1660. This 12th century piece was sold to a man who kept it and returned it to King Charles II in 1660 when the monarchy was restored.

After the anointing, Elizabeth was robed and presented with a number of symbolic ornaments. Each item of the regalia has a role in the Coronation and symbolises different aspects of the monarch's powers. The Sword of Offering represents the monarch's defence of their Kingdom. The Sovereign's Orb signifies earthly duty and the cross above it symbolises religious and moral authority. The sceptre is the symbol of power, representing the monarch's military strength. The Queen received it wearing a glove to remind her to use this power wisely. The Sovereign's Ring, known by some as the wedding ring of England, signifies the lifetime commitment of the monarch.

4. The Crowning

The supreme moment everyone had been waiting for, Saint Edward's Crown, used solely at the moment of Coronation, was blessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and placed on The Queen's head. At the exact moment Saint Edward's Crown touched The Queen's head, the audience shouted "God save the Queen" three times. A 21-gun salute was then fired from the Tower of London.





5. The Enthronement & the Homage

The Queen was symbolically lifted onto a raised platform by the Bishops of Bath and Wells and of Durham. Once all the bishops and royal peers had paid personal homage and allegiance to The Queen, she retired to the shrine of Edward the Confessor behind the altar. Here The Queen was surrounded by 1,000 years of royal history and, after a moment of contemplation, Saint Edward's Crown was replaced by the Imperial State Crown. The Queen emerged from behind the shrine and the assembly shouted *"God save Queen Elizabeth. Long live Queen Elizabeth. May the Queen live forever!"* Then, wearing the Imperial State Crown and holding the Sceptre with the Cross and the Orb, Queen Elizabeth II left the abbey as the guests sang *"God Save the Queen"*.

The Coronation symbolises the beginning of The Queen's life as a sovereign, it's a pageant of chivalry and ancient tradition which, in 1952, marked the start of a new, modern Elizabethan Age.

Queen Elizabeth II is the longest reigning monarch in history. In 2017 The Queen celebrated her Sapphire Jubilee, having reigned for 65 years.



Saint Edward's Crown

The concept of a crown dates back at least 2,000 years. A crown was originally a simple band, a halo of light, which represented the sovereign as the head of the nation. A crown is an expression of the way in which authority has worked in this country for centuries and shows the relationship between the sovereign and the subjects.

Specifically, Saint Edward's Crown was made in 1661 and represented the return of the monarch after the Civil War. It was called this because it was to replace the one that had supposedly belonged to Edward the Confessor, who reigned until 1066. Attempting to recreate the one before it, it was an echo of the Middle Ages and an expression of certainty of a people who had decided they wanted their monarchy back.

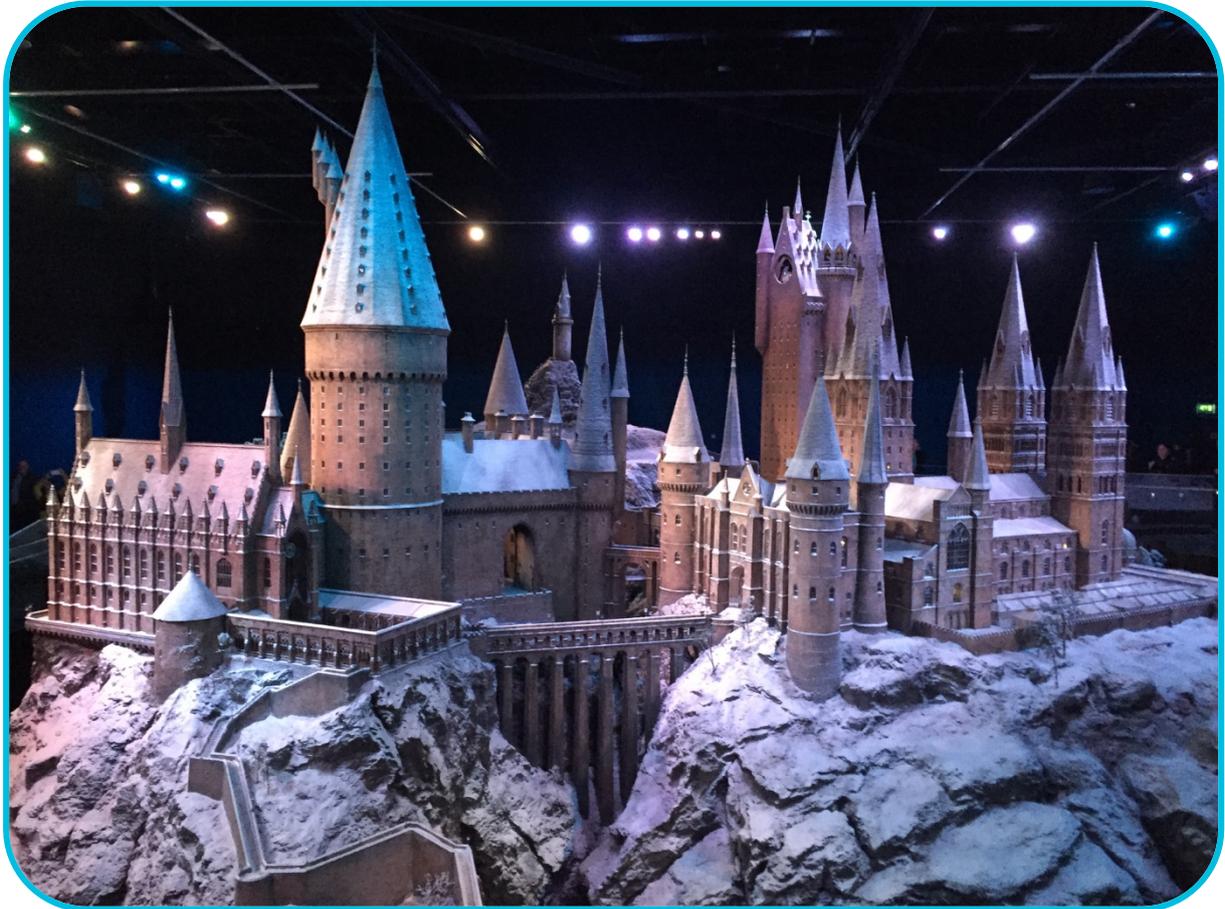
Saint Edward's Crown weighs 2.25kg. It has 440 precious and semi-precious stones and is framed in solid gold. This crown can only be held by The Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Crown Jeweller and is only worn during the Coronation.





Warner Bros. Studio Tour

"The Making of Harry Potter"



"In dreams we enter a world that's entirely our own", well according to Albus Dumbledore we do. This is exactly what you will experience as you explore the magical sets of the 8 Harry Potter films. Explore the real film sets including Diagon Alley, the cupboard under the stairs, the Great Hall and so much more!

Look out for...

DIAGON ALLEY

THE CUPBOARD UNDER THE STAIRS

THE POTIONS CLASSROOM

GRYFFINDOR COMMON ROOM

DUMBLEDORE'S OFFICE

ANIMATRONICS

PLATFORM 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

THE HOGWARTS CASTLE

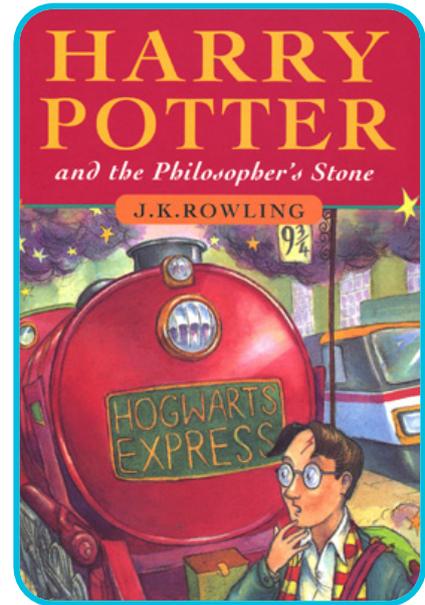
THE FORBIDDEN FOREST



1997: WHEN IT ALL BEGAN

In 1997 a copy of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* arrived at the office of film producer David Heyman. Unknown to all, the book was placed on the low priority shelf. Weeks later the book was given to a secretary who read it overnight, came to the office the next morning and insisted that David Heyman read it. He did not put it down until he had read it cover to cover and so began one of, if not the, most successful film franchises of all time.

In 1999 J.K. Rowling sold the cinematic rights for her first four Harry Potter books to Warner Brothers for £1,000,000. On Friday 29 September 2000 filming on *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* began. Over the next 10 years all eight Harry Potter films were shot at Leavesden Studios, with the final wrap in December 2010. Grossing over \$7.7 billion to date, the iconic Harry Potter films are a true part of British culture. Today many of the 588 film sets created at Leavesden Studios have been left exactly as they were during filming and you can explore them!

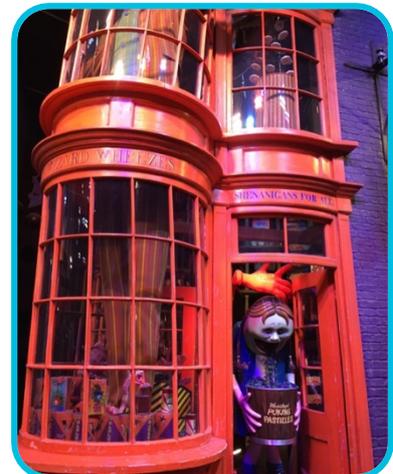


Quality is in the detail

Over 5,000 pieces of furniture, 12,000 handmade books, 25,000 printed pages of The Quibbler, 17,000 individually labelled wand boxes and 40,000 Weasleys' Wizard Wheezes were made for the 8 films. The Goblet of Fire stands at over 5 ft tall and was hand carved from an English Elm tree!

Quidditch

As magical as the studio is, there are sadly no flying brooms... However, you can explore the green screens and special effects used to produce a Quidditch match, and even try flying!





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Great Hall

The only set to be used in all 8 films, our journey begins in The Great Hall. Explore the House tables and see Dumbledore's Golden Chair at the staff table. Look to the back of the set and you will see the House Point Counter, a beautiful glass mechanism made for the first film - with each glass containing over 10,000 coloured beads! If you look closely at the tables you will see carved graffiti - the work of the hundreds of extras made during the long hours of filming!



Look to the sky and you will notice there is no ceiling. In order to replicate the ceiling of The Great Hall (that perfectly mirrored the sky outside), post-production teams used special effects. To imitate the 'thousands of candles that were floating in midair', real candles were suspended on wires for the first film. However, the flames burnt through the wires causing candles to drop continuously over the tables during filming! In subsequent films the candles were added in post-production.

The Gryffindor Common Room

The Gryffindor Common Room was designed to be a marked contrast to Harry's cupboard under the stairs. The beaten-up old sofa, threadbare carpet and huge fireplace were chosen to make the room feel homely. If you look closely you will see several class notices, trips to Hogsmeade and even a portrait of a young Professor McGonagall hanging on the wall!

Dumbledore's Office

From Fawkes the Phoenix catching fire in *The Chamber of Secrets*, to Harry finally finding the truth about Severus Snape in *The Deathly Hallows*, Dumbledore's Office saw it all. In order to bring this magical office to life, designers bound hundreds of British phone books in leather to fill the bookshelf, painted 48 portraits for the walls (to represent past Headmasters) and filled the memory cabinet with over 800 tiny, hand-labelled vials. Don't forget to look out for the Sorting Hat and the Sword of Gryffindor!





The Boys' Dormitory

Explore Harry, Ron, Neville, Seamus and Dean's dormitory. You can see the four-poster beds draped in red curtains. If you look closely you will see that each bed and bedside table has been decorated with various trinkets from their owners.

The Potions Classroom

Home to Severus Snape and then Horace Slughorn, the Potions classroom was the sight of many disputes between Harry and Professor Snape. When walking through this set be sure to take note of the incredible details. The walls are adorned with over 500 bottles of all kinds of dried plants, herbs, baked animal bones from a local butcher shop and even plastic animal toys from Regent's Park Zoo! Each bottle has been carefully hand labelled. You can even see the cauldrons magically stirring themselves!

Platform 9¾

Platform 9¾ - the most iconic station platform in the world. Whilst the majority of filming was done on location at King's Cross Station, you will see the iconic Hogwarts Express during your studio tour. Built in 1937 in Doncaster and named 'Olton Hall' this steam engine was an operational locomotive for over 30 years. It was not until 2000, when an approach came from Warner Brothers to use the train to shoot the iconic Hogwarts



Express scenes, that Olton Hall became the famous Hogwarts Express.

Animatronics

From the Hippogriff Buckbeak, to the Acromantula Aragog, the animatronics team were responsible for bringing the mystical Harry

Moving Portraits

The moving portraits in the films were a mixture of real paintings and green screens replaced by moving images in post-production. Each portrait was specially commissioned and featured the faces of the production team, immortalised in the films!

The largest set?

The Ministry of Magic set for *The Order of the Phoenix* was the largest set built in any of the 8 films. It took 22 weeks to construct - it was so huge that 50 London Buses could fit in the atrium!

Creating Dragons!

In *The Goblet of Fire* Harry had to take on the Hungarian Horntail. A fully operational, fire-breathing dragon armed with a 35ft flamethrower was created. However, on reviewing the footage, it was decided that the visual effects team could do it better. So this huge animatronic Dragon, complete with flamethrower, was never used!



Potter characters to life. Take time to explore the animatronics department and see why it took 100 people to move Aragog, the giant spider! You will also see the countless prosthetics that were created for the Goblins, House Elves, Hagrid, Fenrir Greyback and even Voldemort!



Rubeus Hagrid

Robbie Coltrane, the actor who played Hagrid, was too small to play a half-giant. To make Hagrid look like a half-giant the producers used a 6ft 10in double for the actor, stood him in raised shoes and placed an animatronic head on top of the double! You can see this remote controlled head when you visit the studios!

Animal Stars

Four different snowy owls played Hedwig, Scabbers the rat was played by more than twelve rats and Hermione's cat, Crookshanks, was played by four different cats!

How many glasses?!

During filming Daniel Radcliffe went through 160 pairs of glasses and 70 wands!

Diagon Alley

Set designers spent more than three months building Diagon Alley. As you explore you will see Ollivanders Wands, Weasleys' Wizard Wheezes, the Apothecary, Flourish and Blotts, Quidditch Supplies and the magnificent Gringotts Wizarding Bank! Over 20,000 different jars, packages, wands, cauldrons and other wizarding items were painstakingly created by the prop team - a process that took four months!





The Hogwarts Castle

Save the best until last. The 1:24 scale model of Hogwarts Castle is astonishing. Every single detail, from astronomical telescopes in the towers, to the lamps lighting the path to the Great Lake, is included. Actors were imposed into the grounds and 2,500 fibre optic lights simulated lantern torches and students passing through the hallways. 86 artists and crew members designed and built the model. If you combine all the time spent by each crew member it would have taken an incredible 74 years for one person to build. Take your time to explore the castle, look at the intricacies and take lots of photos – it is simply mind-blowing.

Dobby

Surely everyone's favourite character?! Dobby was originally conceptualised for *The Chamber of Secrets*. The Creature Effects Department created a model Dobby for the cast to work with, but the final Dobby seen in the films took 3 months intense CGI work to create!

The Knight Bus

Three double-decker buses were used to create the Knight Bus. In *The Prisoner of Azkaban* the Knight Bus can be seen driving through the streets of London. You would assume that special effects were used. In fact, the triple-decker bus was actually filmed for real driving around London late at night. Obviously the route had to be carefully planned...low bridges had to be avoided!





Bath and the Roman Baths



Bath is a city known for its natural hot springs and 18th century Georgian architecture. Enjoy walking around this beautiful city, marvel at the elegance of the Roman Baths and take a look at one of the only bridges in the world which serves as a bridge and shopping arcade!

Look out for...

ROMAN BATHS

BATH ABBEY

THE ROYAL CRESCENT

PULTENEY BRIDGE

SYDNEY GARDENS

THE CIRCUS



THE ROMAN BATHS

The Roman Baths were built around AD 60 when the Romans erected the Temple of Sulis Minerva around the Sacred Spring. The spring was originally in the Temple's courtyard until it was enclosed within a wooden barrel vaulted building in the 2nd century. The Romans then expanded the bathing complex which included the caldarium (hot bath), tepidarium (warm bath) and frigidarium (cold bath). This large complex was designed to cater to the needs of both local people and to those who travelled from across the Empire.



Roman bathing was based on the practice of moving through a number of heated rooms, concluding with a cold plunge at the end. However this practice did not usually include swimming around in a huge heated swimming pool such as the Great Bath. The Great Bath was unusual due to its size and the vast amount of water it used. It was fed with hot water directly from the Sacred Spring and that water was then directed to the baths on the eastern side of the bath house. So those swimming in the Great Bath had a very luxurious, warm swim while those in the east baths were relaxing in tepid, used water!

The Great Bath

The centrepiece of the Roman bathing complex, the Great Bath is 1.6 metres deep and was ideal for bathing. It had niches around the bath which held benches for the bathers to sit on or small tables to put their drinks on. A large, flat slab of stone has been placed at the point where hot water flows into the bath. Today, this is known as the diving stone.

East Baths

The eastern side of the bath house contained a large bath with tepid water flowing from the Great Bath. At this side of the complex there was also a series of heated rooms which were progressively developed into large suites.

Laconicum

A laconicum was a special heated room which was an uncommon feature for many bathing complexes across the Roman Empire. This room was filled with an intense dry heat. It could also be turned into a steam room by splashing water. In either case, it would only take a minute or two to break into a sweat. Once the bathers came out of this room, they would then receive treatment with oil and a strigil (an instrument with a curved blade to scrape off sweat and dirt from the skin!) and would have an invigorating clean!



Circular Bath

The circular bath was a cold plunge bath which Romans used after having treatments in the warm and hot rooms. It was a common feature in many Roman bath houses but, at 1.6 metres deep, this circular bath was larger than most at the time.

West Baths

On the western side of the bath house, a series of heated rooms and plunge pools were located. The development of heated rooms at both the western and eastern ends of the complex may have allowed simultaneous access to the baths by both men and women.

The Roman Temple

The Temple to the goddess Sulis Minerva was the main focal point of worship for those living in Roman times. Ceremonies worshipping her would take place around the great altar of the courtyard in front of the entrance to the Temple.

The Redevelopment of the Roman Baths

In the 6th or 7th century, the wooden barrel vaulted building collapsed into the Sacred Spring and the baths were not used for 500 years. In the 12th century, using the lower walls of the Roman spring building as foundations, the King's Bath was built. The King's Bath was used until the middle of the 20th century as a place for curative bathing. Overlooking the King's Bath is a statue of the founder of the City of Bath, King Bladud.

Other developments were made on the site in the 18th and 19th century. Both John Wood the Elder and John Wood the Younger, highly influential English architects during the 18th century, designed a building to house the Sacred Spring. The Grand Pump Room, at the heart of the Georgian city, was also built in the 18th century and was used as a neoclassical salon for taking the waters and for social functions.

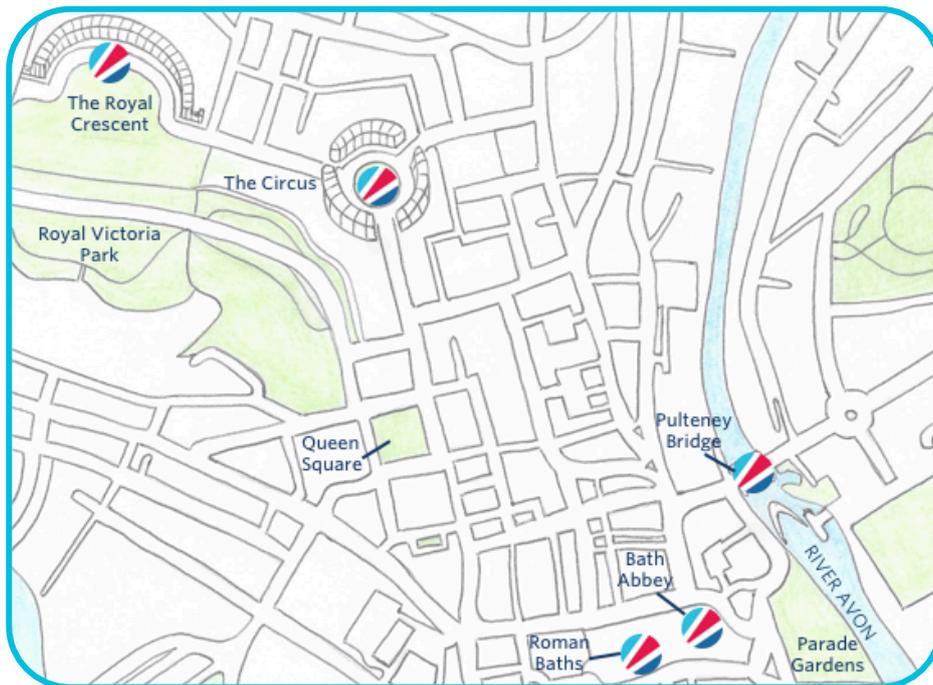
How do the hot springs form at the Bathhouse?

The water at the hot springs first falls as rain on the nearby Mendip Hills. The water flows underground from a fault line called the 'Penny Quick Fault' and collects in a lake which is 2 miles underground. The water in the lake gets heated up to between 69°C and 96°C (156.2°F and 204.8°F) by geothermal energy. Huge amounts of pressure then build up in the lake forcing the water up through a large fissure in the rock, allowing it to bubble to the surface. A reservoir was built by the Romans to collect this hot water. By the time the water has travelled the 2 miles up to the surface, it has cooled to 46°C (114.8°F). In Roman times the water was collected in the reservoir and then sent directly to a number of pools. Today the water flows into the Great Bath at a rate of 13 litres per second. Once the water reaches the Great Bath the temperature of the water is 36°C – perfect!



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The city of Bath dates back to AD 60 with the Latin name Aquæ Sulis (“the waters of Sulis”). Then, in the Anglo-Saxon period, the name of the settlement was Baðum meaning “at the baths” and is the source of its present name. Bath was a thriving town over the centuries that followed but only became popular in the 17th century when it was claimed that the water in the spring had curative properties. Bath then became the centre of fashionable life in England during the 18th century when architectural developments such as The Royal Crescent, The Circus and Pulteney Bridge were built.



The Royal Crescent

The Royal Crescent is a magnificent curved façade of 30 townhouses designed by John Wood the Younger and built between 1767 and 1774. The building mirrors Bath’s ancient history by using designs based on Roman architecture.

However, John Wood the Younger only designed and built the façade of what appears to be thirty houses. Once the façade was completed, he sold sections of it to buyers who then hired their own architect to construct a house to their own specifications behind it. So what appears to be two houses is sometimes only one! While the front of the terrace is completely symmetrical, the rear is a mixture of different roof heights, building materials and layout. This is known as “Queen Anne fronts and Mary-Anne backs” architecture and can be found repeatedly around Bath.



Today, the Royal Crescent does not remain as thirty original townhouses. No. 1 is the Royal Crescent Museum and no. 16 is the Royal Crescent Hotel. Eighteen of the townhouses have been split up into flats and ten remain as full-size townhouses.



The Royal Crescent has an amazing view overlooking Royal Victoria Park. This park was opened in 1830 by the 11-year-old Princess Victoria and is a fantastic spot for a picnic on a bright summer's day!

The Circus

The Circus consists of three long, curved terraces designed by John Wood the Elder, John Wood the Younger's father, in 1754. His vision was to form a circular space or theatre for civic functions and games. His inspiration was the Colosseum in Rome and like the Colosseum, each floor of the three façades has a different order of classical architecture. The ground level was based on Greek Doric, the first floor is Ionic and the upper floor is Corinthian. Therefore, the buildings become progressively more elaborate and ornamental as they rise.



Pulteney Bridge

The three-arched Pulteney Bridge was designed in 1770 by the neoclassical architect Robert Adam. The Palladian design was based on an unused prototype for the Rialto Bridge in Venice. This model gave the bridge a dual purpose: as a means of crossing the river and also as a shopping arcade. Along with the Ponte Vecchio in Florence and the Rialto Bridge in Venice, it is one of only four bridges in the world to have shops on both sides across its full



length. Make sure you take a walk across this spectacular bridge and pop into some of its shops!



Bath Abbey

The Abbey Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, or Bath Abbey, was first built in AD 757. Since then there have been three different churches on the site. The first was an Anglo-Saxon monastery which was pulled down by the Norman conquerors of England, the second was a Norman cathedral which started being constructed in 1090 but lay in ruins until the 15th century, and finally, there is the one we see today. Today's abbey was built by Sir George Gilbert Scott between 1864 and 1874. The building was constructed in the style of Victorian Gothic architecture and, with its spectacular stone fan vaulted ceiling, it is the largest example of Perpendicular Gothic architecture in the West Country.



Bath Abbey is best known for being the Coronation Church for the first King of England, King Edgar. He was crowned here in AD 973 and the service set the precedent for all future Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England.

The first thing you will see as you approach the west side of the church is its unique Ladder of Angels. It is thought that the Bishop of Bath in 1499, Oliver King, had a dream of angels ascending and descending into heaven. This then inspired him to build a new abbey church.

Jane Austen

Jane Austen, a famous English novelist, made Bath her home from 1801 to 1806 when the city was a thriving spa resort, popular with fashionable society. The city provided inspiration for two of her six novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* which both interpret, comment and critique the British gentry at the end of the 18th century.





Stonehenge



One of the seven wonders of the Medieval World, Stonehenge has captured the imagination of millions of people throughout the centuries. There are many unproven theories as to how and why these rocks were put here. Have a look at all the information in this section and decide what you believe – can you come up with an alternative theory?

Look out for...

2500 BC

SARSEN STONES

BLUESTONES

NEOLITHIC BRITAIN

LINTELLED STONE CIRCLE

BURIAL MOUNDS



INTERESTING FACTS

- A meticulously engineered monument, Stonehenge consists of a ring of standing stones which have captivated archaeologists, historians and the general public for several centuries.
- Stonehenge is the only surviving lintelled stone circle in the world.
- It was built in several stages. The first stage was completed 5,000 years ago and was used as a site where prehistoric people buried their cremated dead. Then, in the late Neolithic period, around 2500 BC, the stone circle was constructed in the centre of the site.
- Stonehenge was built from two types of stone:
 - Sarsen stones form the giant upright structure. It is believed they were brought from the Marlborough Downs - 20 miles away!
 - Around 80 smaller bluestones were transported 150 miles from the Preseli Hills in south-west Wales. These bluestones were brought to Stonehenge 500 years before the great stone circle was built.
- On average the sarsen stones weigh 25 tonnes, with the largest, the Heel Stone, weighing approximately 30 tonnes. The smaller bluestones weigh between 2 and 5 tonnes.
- It is unknown how the stones were transported such long distances but it is thought they were carried via water networks and hauled over land.
- The transportation process and the construction of Stonehenge must have involved hundreds, or even thousands, of well-organised people.
- The mystery is - why was it built? And why on Salisbury Plain?





THEORIES: HOW WAS IT MADE?

c. 3000 BC - Animal bones were deposited in a man-made ditch

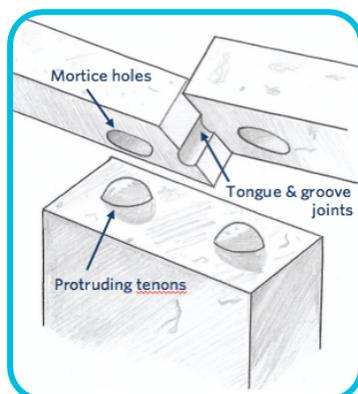
About 500 years before the stone circle was made, people dug a large, circular ditch at the site of Stonehenge. This ditch was 110 metres in diameter and was dug using antler implements. These antlers were used as handled wedges. The tip of the antler was hammered into a crack in the chalk and this block of chalk was then pulled out with the antler still inside it. The chalk was then piled up around the ditch to make an inner and an outer bank. Once the ditch was completed, animal bones and other items were purposely thrown into the bottom. This site was then used for cremation ceremonies.

c. 2500 BC - The sarsens were raised

It is believed the sarsens were raised around 2500 BC. The inner horseshoe of the stones was arranged before the outer sarsen circle. The holes for the stones were dug at different depths depending on the length of the stone. This was to make sure the tops of the stones were level all of the way around the circle. Each hole had one sloping side, forming a ramp, and on the opposite side a number of wooden stakes were erected to prevent the hole from collapsing in. They think the stones were raised using rope and an A-frame made out of wood which helped tip the stone into the hole. The hole was then packed with rubble and tools to stop the stone from falling.

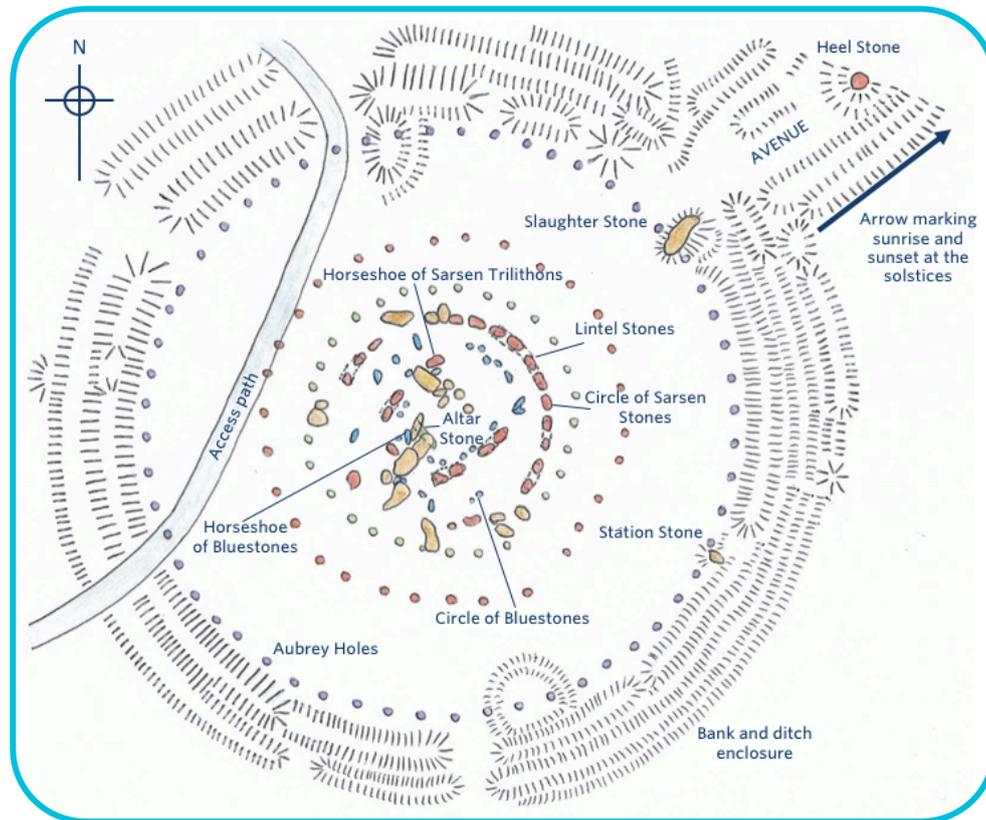


Archaeologists think the 'crib' method was used to raise the lintels to the top of the upright stones. (Lintels are the horizontal pieces of stone which lie across two of the upright stones to support them). The 'crib' method progressively elevated a platform of alternating horizontal timbers. With each increase, the lintel was levered up to the top. The lintels were



then placed using **mortice holes** and **protruding tenons** and were slotted together by **tongue and groove joints**.

The sarsens were erected in two concentric arrangements. The inner one is built as a horseshoe of five trilithons. (A trilithon is where two vertical stones are supported by a horizontal lintel.) Three of these trilithons still stand, with two others having partly fallen. The Altar Stone is near the centre and is largely buried by the fallen stone of the tallest trilithon.



Around this inner horseshoe are the remains of the outer sarsen circle. These are also capped with lintels. Originally there were approximately 30 stones in this outer circle. However, many of these stones have fallen and some of the lintels and uprights are missing from the site. In amongst the sarsens are the remains of the bluestone circle and the inner oval. Unfortunately, many of the bluestones have fallen and others are just stumps. It is thought they were also held together using lintels.

The stones were all carefully shaped by hand. Some stones were finished more delicately than others. The sarsen stones on the north-east side are more regular than other stones in the outer circle. They were dressed more thoroughly with the brown crust removed from the stone, revealing a bright white surface.

The main axis of the stones is in line with the movement of the sun. At the midsummer solstice the sun rises over the horizon to the north-east. At the midwinter solstice the sun sets in the south-west, in between the two tallest trilithons.

The Big Question: What was it used for?

For several centuries no one has understood why Stonehenge was built. Theories about its origin and purpose are varied and include ideas of it being the coronation place for Danish Kings, a Druid temple and an astronomical computer for predicting eclipses and solar events. However, recent evidence has suggested a more concrete theory on why Stonehenge was built. In 2003 archaeologists found a large Neolithic settlement at Durrington Walls which is thought to have been the construction camp for the people



building Stonehenge in 2500 BC. Antler picks, the tools used to build Stonehenge, were found at this settlement, as well as 10s of 1,000s of pieces of pottery shards and 80,000 animal bones. These large quantities of bone fragments and pottery shards suggest that there was a lot of feasting at this site which catered for 1,000s of people at a time. Twelve years of high-tech analysis on these bone fragments shows how these animals, mainly pigs, were domesticated, rather than wild, and had been herded from all across the British Isles. This shows that people were travelling huge distances to be at Stonehenge, but why?

At the site of Stonehenge 100s of pits were found circling the sarsen and bluestones. These pits are known as Aubrey holes. Cremated human bone fragments were found in these pits, making Stonehenge the largest cremation cemetery in Neolithic Britain. Isotope analysis has shown that this site wasn't for the burial of any ordinary Neolithic person but was a burial site for the select few - the most important people in prehistoric Britain. It is believed that these people died on their home soil, were cremated and then brought on a ritual journey from all across the country to be buried, with some travelling up to 400 miles to get there. The bluestones were then used to mark the resting place of the buried dead.

Why did they choose to put this sacred burial site on Salisbury Plain?

At Stonehenge you will see there is a man-made avenue leading up to the stone circle. This avenue lines up directly with the sun on the shortest day of the year, the Midwinter Solstice. Scientists believe that the Midwinter Solstice was a sacred day for the people of Neolithic Britain as it marked the end of the short days and long nights of Winter and indicated the beginning of longer days and shorter nights of Spring and Summer. Underneath this man-made avenue, scientists have found natural grooves and gulleys in the ground which naturally align to where the sun would set on the Midwinter Solstice. It is thought that Stone Age people would have found this natural coincidence magical and may explain why they chose Stonehenge to be the sacred burial site of their most celebrated dead.

At Durrington Walls there is a similar avenue which is aligned to the midwinter sunrise, indicating that there may have been an annual procession on the day of Midwinter Solstice from Durrington Walls to Stonehenge via the River Avon. It is thought that this could have been seen as the way between the world of the living and the dead.

What do you think? Does this theory explain all of your questions? Can you come up with an alternative theory?





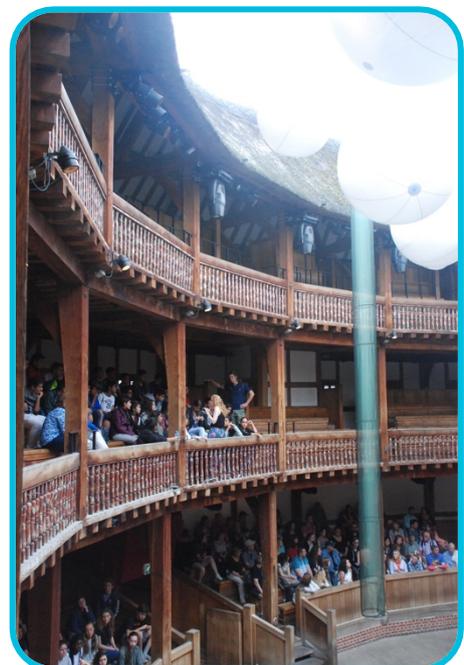
The Globe Theatre



Rebuilt in 1997, just a stone's throw from the site of the original 1599 Globe, The Globe Theatre is a faithful reconstruction of how the playhouse would have looked in Shakespeare's day.

Look out for...

THE HEAVENS THE PIT THE GALLERIES
MUSICIANS' GALLERY THRUST STAGE





THE HISTORY

In the late 16th century, plays were being performed in private houses, inns and halls. It was not until 1576 that the first playhouse was built in Shoreditch on the north bank of the River Thames. This was the theatre Shakespeare joined in the 1580s, becoming part of 'The Chamberlain's Men', and later 'The King's Men'. However, in 1597 the owner and manager of this theatre, James Burbage, died. The group now had nowhere to stage their performances. Looking for a new home it was decided to cross the river to the Southbank and build a new playhouse next to the Rose Theatre in Southwark.

In 1598 the group dismantled their theatre in Shoreditch timber-by-timber and ferried it across the river to rebuild their new home. William Shakespeare was one of four actors to buy a share in the Globe and by 1599 The Globe Theatre, complete with thatched roof, opened on the Southbank.

The Infamous Canon

In 1613, during a performance of Henry VIII, the wadding from a stage canon ignited the thatched roof of the Globe. The audience were able to escape with no fatalities. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the theatre. Within two hours the timber structure of the Globe had burnt to the ground. An account of this event was found recently. It stated that no one was hurt except a man whose burning breeches (trousers) were eventually extinguished with a bottle of ale!

What was the first play?

It is thought that the first Shakespeare play to be performed at The Globe Theatre was *Julius Caesar* in 1599. However, this may not have been the first play in the Globe. Ben Jonson, Thomas Dekker and John Fletcher all wrote for The Globe Theatre.

The Second Globe

After the fire the Globe was quickly rebuilt and was home to many of Shakespeare's most famous works, even after his death in 1616. However, in 1642 the Globe was closed down.

1642: The Puritans and the Globe

In the early 17th century England was increasingly influenced by Puritan beliefs. In 1642, strongly influenced by this Puritan movement, Oliver Cromwell's Parliament passed a law banning all stage plays. The strict religious views of the Puritans sought to reform the Church of England and society as a whole. The movement deplored any kind of finery or flippant behaviours. It is then perhaps unsurprising that they wanted the Globe, and many other theatres, closed down.



After closing its doors in 1642 the second Globe was demolished in 1644 making room for housing. It was not until the end of the English Civil Wars, and the restoration of King Charles II to the throne in 1660, that theatres were allowed to open once more. However, the Globe was never rebuilt.

Sam Wanamaker & Shakespeare's Globe rebuilt!

For 350 years the Globe was lost, until, in 1949, visionary American actor and director Sam Wanamaker visited London and initiated a project to rebuild the theatre. In 1970 Wanamaker founded the Shakespeare Globe Trust and sought to raise money to build a faithful replica. Twenty-three years later, with work underway to rebuild the Globe, Sam Wanamaker died. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II opened Shakespeare's Globe in June 1997.

The theatre is a faithful reconstruction of the original 1599 playhouse that Shakespeare would have performed in. Built using traditional construction methods with green oak timbers and lime plaster, it is the only building in London (since the Great Fire of 1666) that is permitted to have a thatched roof.

Where is the roof?

The original Globe Theatre would have been open to the elements, much like it is today! Shakespeare's plays would have taken place in daylight hours. This allowed the stage to be lit without the need for extravagant stage lighting rigs (which were of course not invented!) However if it rained, the 'groundlings' (those who were standing) would indeed get wet!





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Thrust Stage

The stage at the Globe protrudes out into the audience. Groundlings, those who are standing around the stage, will surround all three sides of the stage. This gives a much more intimate and personal atmosphere between the actors and the audience.

The Musicians' Gallery

Shakespeare included music in all of his plays and the Musicians would sit on a balcony above the main stage. This balcony would also have been used for certain scenes, such as the pivotal balcony scene in *Romeo & Juliet*. To either side of the Musicians' Gallery you can see the Lords' Rooms. These were areas where the nobility of the day could sit and enjoy the play, away from the 'general' public.



The Heavens

Without special effects Shakespeare had to use the theatre to convey the unique setting of each act. For example, in *Macbeth* the three witches rise up onto the stage through a trap door, representing 'hell'. Similarly, the ceiling of the roofed section of the stage represented 'heaven'.

The Pit

The pit, or the yard as it is sometimes called, is the area between the stage and the three-tiered galleried seating. In Shakespeare's day audiences could enter the pit for the princely sum of one penny. The audience in the pit were called 'groundlings' or 'stinkards' (due to the smell!). They would enter by putting a penny in a box next to the theatre entrance - hence the term 'box office'.

The Galleries

A three-tiered gallery surrounds the stage at The Globe Theatre. These were the more expensive seats. In Shakespeare's day many people would have gone to sit in these galleries to 'be seen' and show off their clothing and status. The most expensive seats were the Lords' Rooms. These were at the back of the stage. Now, you might think this strange, the best seats were looking at the back of the actors! However, in Shakespeare's day you did not go to 'watch a play', you would go to 'hear a play'. This is where the term auditorium comes from, meaning 'a place for hearing'.





St Paul's Cathedral



Designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1675, St Paul's Cathedral is one of the most famous and most recognisable sites in London. Not only can you go down into the crypt to see the tombs of influential figures throughout British history but you can also climb the 528 steps to the Golden Gallery and take in the breath-taking panoramic views of London.

Look out for...

THE DOME

THE CRYPT

528 STEPS TO THE GOLDEN GALLERY

THE WHISPERING GALLERY

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB

LORD NELSON'S TOMB



THE HISTORY

St Paul's Cathedral is an Anglican cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London and the Mother Church of the Diocese of London. The cathedral has stood at the highest point of the City of London, on Ludgate Hill, for over 1,400 years.

It is unknown how many cathedrals have stood on this site throughout the centuries. History suggests that London's Christian community was first established in the 2nd century in the settlement known as Londinium. Londinium was founded in AD 43 and lay on the current site of the City of London. The location of Londinium's original cathedral is unknown but legend suggests that it was situated on the highest point of Londinium, which is the exact site where St Paul's Cathedral is positioned today.

More substantial evidence suggests that the first cathedral to be built on this site was in AD 604 when St Augustine consecrated Mellitus as the first bishop to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of the East Saxons. It was his job as a missionary from Rome to convert the Anglo-Saxons from their native Paganism to Christianity. The dedication to Paul the Apostle dates back to this original church. However in AD 616, Mellitus was expelled from London, the East Saxons reverted back to Paganism and unfortunately the fate of the first cathedral building is unknown. It is thought that two more cathedrals were built on this site between the late 7th century and the early 11th century but both were destroyed by fire.

The next cathedral to stand on this site was consecrated in 1240 and was known as Old St Paul's. In the Great Fire of London in 1666, Old St Paul's was destroyed. Even though it could have been reconstructed, a decision was made to build a new, modern cathedral. One of Britain's most famous architects, Sir Christopher Wren, was put in charge of designing the cathedral that stands here today. His inspiration for the design was St Peter's Basilica in Rome. It was built between 1675 and 1710 and has dominated the City of London's skyline for over 300 years.

Famous Events at the Cathedral

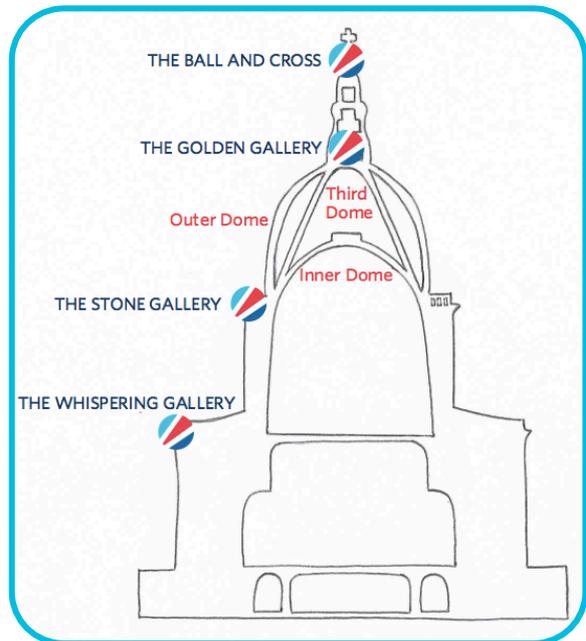
St Paul's Cathedral has huge significance in Britain's national identity. A number of important services have been held at St Paul's including the funerals of Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher, the jubilee celebrations for Queen Victoria, services which marked the end of the First and Second World Wars, Prince Charles' wedding to Princess Diana, and services to mark Queen Elizabeth II's Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilees as well as services to celebrate her 80th and 90th birthdays.



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Dome

At 111 metres high and weighing approximately 65,000 tonnes, The Dome is the second largest cathedral dome in the world. It has been built as a three-dome structure. The inner dome is in proportion to the internal architecture of the cathedral and the outer dome is bigger and more impressive with its shell prominent on the London skyline. In between the inner and outer dome is a third dome which supports the ball and cross above.



The Whispering Gallery

The Whispering Gallery is 259 steps up from the cathedral floor. It gets its name from a charming quirk in its construction, which makes a whisper against its walls audible on the opposite side.



The Stone Gallery

The Stone Gallery is 52 metres up from the cathedral floor and can be reached by climbing 376 steps. It is the first of two galleries which encircle the outside of the dome.

The Golden Gallery

At 85 metres and 528 steps above the cathedral floor, the Golden Gallery runs around the highest point of the outer dome. It is the smallest of the three galleries and offers the most magnificent panoramic views of London.

The Ball and Cross

The ball and cross, also known as the orb and cross, has been a Christian symbol of authority since the Middle Ages, representing the Christian God's dominance over the world. The ball and cross was initially erected in 1708. In 1821 a new ball and cross, weighing approximately 7 tonnes, replaced the originals.



Lord Nelson's Tomb

On hearing of Lord Nelson's death in 1805, King George III decided that Nelson should be given a state funeral in recognition of his success at the Battle of Trafalgar: defeating Napoleon's navy and securing British dominance of the world's oceans. It was the first state funeral awarded to a commoner.

On 8 January 1806 the coffin was taken in a 'Grand River Procession' up the Thames to Whitehall where the coffin lay overnight. The following day Nelson was taken in a procession through the streets of London to St Paul's Cathedral. The procession was so long that those at the front had already reached the cathedral before the rear had departed from Whitehall!

Arriving at St Paul's the coffin was carried into the cathedral by 12 sailors from HMS Victory. It was placed under the great dome where large stands had been erected for the multitude of attendees admitted by ticket. Among those who wanted to pay their respects to Lord Nelson was the French Admiral Villeneuve who had been captured during the battle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had decided that Nelson should be buried above ground in the crypt immediately below the dome. The tomb remains as a lasting memorial to the greatest British naval hero in history.

Wellington's Tomb

The First Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, is one of Britain's top-ranked military heroes of all time. He fought in 60 battles during the course of his military career. His most famous battle was the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 where he defeated the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Duke of Wellington died on 14 September 1852 aged 83 and he was given a state funeral at St Paul's Cathedral on 18 November 1852.

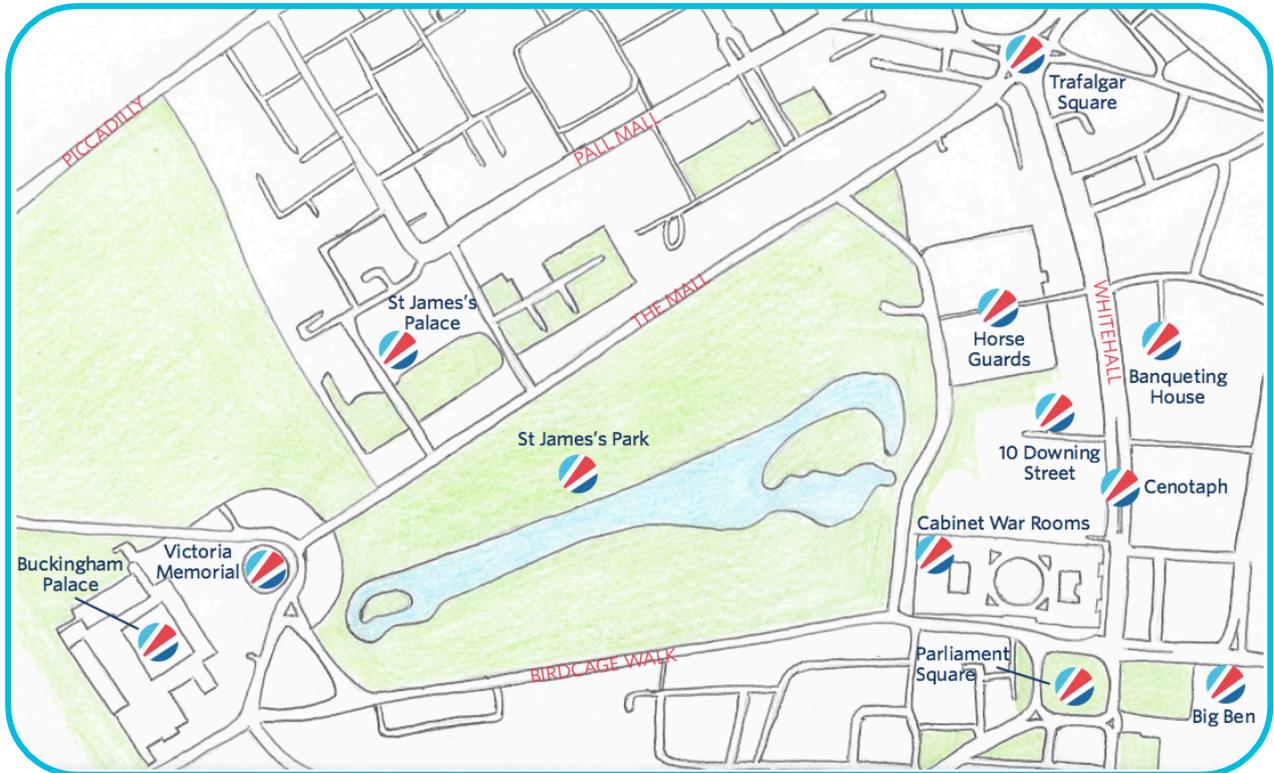
The Blitz Bombing

St Paul's Cathedral survived two bombs during the Blitz. The first hit on 10 October 1940, landing directly on the high altar. The second struck on the north transept and left a huge hole in the floor above the crypt. The second bomb was so powerful that it managed to move the dome sideways a very small amount.





Westminster and beyond: London Walks



What better way to take in the sights around Whitehall than to take a stroll past Downing Street and the Cenotaph to Trafalgar Square, before heading down The Mall to Buckingham Palace and St James's Park!

Look out for...

THE MALL BUCKINGHAM PALACE TRAFALGAR SQUARE DOWNING STREET
BANQUETING HOUSE ST JAMES'S PARK WHITEHALL THE CENOTAPH
HORSE GUARDS CABINET WAR ROOMS ST JAMES'S PALACE
ADMIRALTY ARCH PARLIAMENT SQUARE



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Whitehall

Whitehall is the name given to the street that runs from Parliament Square to Trafalgar Square. It is recognised as the centre of the British Government. You will often hear people refer to 'Whitehall' when they refer to government buildings as a collective.

The name 'Whitehall' refers to the area surrounding the Palace of Whitehall, the royal palace of King Henry VIII, which stood in this area from 1049 until it burned down in 1698. Today Whitehall houses the various government buildings from the Treasury Office to the Ministry of Defence.

Parliament Square

Parliament Square lies between Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Created in the 1860s, the square is home to 11 statues of notable statesmen including Winston Churchill, Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi and Abraham Lincoln. On the 24 April 2018 a new addition was added – a statue of Millicent Fawcett, the leader of the Suffragist Movement in the early 1900's. The statue was unveiled to mark 100 years since women in Britain were granted the right to vote.

The Cenotaph

The Cenotaph is perhaps the most famous war memorial in the UK. Dating back to 1920 this



Portland Stone Memorial stands proudly in the middle of Whitehall. Unveiled by King George V on 11 November 1920 as part of a larger ceremony to lay the Unknown Warrior to rest in Westminster Abbey, and marking two years since the end of the First World War, the Cenotaph has become synonymous with remembrance in the UK. Each year, on Remembrance Sunday (the Sunday nearest to 11 November), the leaders of the UK government gather at the Cenotaph alongside veterans and lay poppy wreaths to commemorate all British and

The Poppy

The red poppy with the green stalk and black eye has become a powerful symbol of remembrance in the UK. Every year, in the run-up to Armistice Day, people up and down the country will wear a red poppy in memory of all those who died during the First and Second World Wars as well as those who died in conflicts that followed.

The poppy was chosen as it grew on the battle-torn fields of Belgium. The poem, 'In Flanders Fields', written by a Canadian doctor after losing his friend at Ypres in 1915, cemented the poppy as this national symbol of remembrance.





Commonwealth servicemen and women who gave their lives in the two World Wars and in later conflicts.

As you look at the Cenotaph you will see flags on either side. These include the Union Flag as well as the flags of the Royal Navy, the British Army, the Royal Air Force and the Merchant Navy. These flags are replaced 10 times a year and all used flags are sent to the Imperial War Museum to be gifted to organisations around the United Kingdom.

Downing Street

Number 10 Downing Street has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1735. It is from here that the First and Second World Wars were directed, decisions on the expansion and then the decline of the British Empire were taken and where the welfare state was created. The name 'Downing Street' came from the politician George Downing, an able diplomat but a brutal administrator. In 1682 Downing bought this street and employed Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St Paul's Cathedral, to build 15 terraced houses, including Number 10. George Downing then named the street after himself and so we have 'Number 10 Downing Street' as the Prime Minister's official residence.



Number 10 has been continually updated over the years, however the importance of Downing Street as the home of the British Prime Minister remains as strong as ever. Just think of the decisions that have been taken, rightly or wrongly, from within Number 10 Downing Street.

Banqueting House

The Banqueting House on Whitehall is the only surviving part of the Palace of Whitehall dating back to 1619. However, this building is famous for what happened there on 30 January 1649 – the execution of King Charles I. Charles I had lost the Civil War and was convicted of high treason. A scaffold was erected around Banqueting House so the public could see the beheading of the King. The story goes that Charles wore a second shirt to protect him from the cold January weather as he did not want his shivers to be mistaken for fear. He was led out of an upper window onto the scaffold and, when thrusting his hands forward, was beheaded. After Charles' death Oliver Cromwell ruled the country as the Protector but, being an innately monarchist nation, it was only 11 years until Charles' son, Charles II, became King. Charles I remains the only English monarch in history to be beheaded.



Horse Guards

Horse Guards is the name given to the large Palladian style building between Whitehall and Horse Guards Parade. It was the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces (Head of the British Army) until 1904. It is now the home of the Household Cavalry. Only the monarch and very special guests are permitted to drive through the archway separating Whitehall from Horse Guards Parade and St James's Park beyond.

The Household Cavalry is made up of the two most senior regiments in the British Army, the *Life Guards* and the *Blues and Royals*. The Household Cavalry is part of the Household Division and is the monarch's official bodyguard. Both Prince William and Prince Harry were commissioned into the Blues and Royals Household Cavalry division.



Horse Guards Parade is a large parade ground standing between Horse Guards and St James's Park. In the time of King Henry VIII this site was part of the Palace of Whitehall and jousting tournaments would have been held here. Queen Elizabeth I also used the parade ground for her birthday celebrations, a tradition that continues today with 'Trooping the Colour' - the sovereign's official birthday parade which takes place in June each year (despite the current Queen's birthday being in April!).

The Cabinet War Rooms

During the Second World War, London was regularly bombed by night in what was known as 'The Blitz'. On one night alone, 29 December 1941, 127 tonnes of bombs and 22,000 incendiary bombs were dropped on the city, causing a firestorm. The government of the day needed somewhere safe to operate, rejecting calls to move outside of London. Whilst the population of London sought cover in the London Underground and other, specially designed air-raid shelters, the government moved to the Cabinet War Rooms, underneath Whitehall. The War Rooms were protected by a 1.5 metre (5ft) concrete slab to shield the rooms below from bomb blasts and were equipped with the latest technology. Upon being elected Prime Minister Winston Churchill famously entered the Cabinet Room and said, "this is the room from which I will direct the war". Over 100 Cabinet (highest ranking British officials) meetings took place in the War Rooms and it remained in use until the surrender of Japan on 15 August 1945.



St James's Park

St James's Park is the oldest royal park in London and is surrounded by three palaces - the Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament) to the east, Buckingham Palace to the west and St James's Palace to the north. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I the park was used to host fêtes celebrating pageantry and pomp. However it was King Charles II who opened the park to the public. Accounts state that he used to enjoy feeding the ducks and mingling with his subjects. Perhaps this was a direct result of wanting to avoid what happened to his father, Charles I!



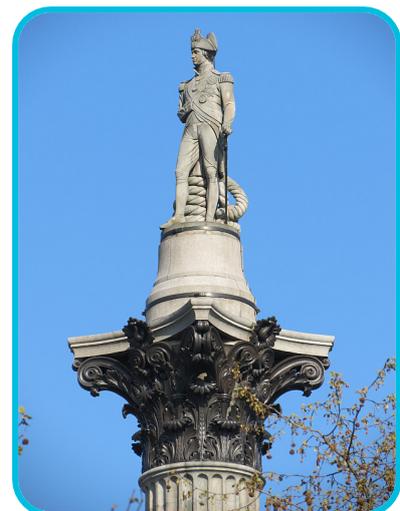
St James's Palace

Built by King Henry VIII in 1531, St James's Palace is still a primary residence of the Royal Family. Tudor and Stuart monarchs tended to use the Palace of Whitehall but, with that palace burning down in 1698, St James's Palace became the monarch's primary London residence. However, with the construction of the new Buckingham House or Palace as it was to become, St James's Palace lost its claim as the monarch's primary London residence once more.

Today, the palace is home to the Queen's daughter, Princess Anne the Princess Royal. The complex also houses York House, where the Prince of Wales lived with his two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, and Clarence House, the current home of the heir to the throne, Prince Charles the Prince of Wales.

Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square opened in 1844, 39 years after Admiral Lord Nelson's Victory against the Napoleonic Fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar. The naming of the square commemorates this Battle and 100 years of British Naval supremacy. The square is framed by the National Gallery to the north, Whitehall to the south, The Mall to the west and The Strand to the east.



However, pride of place in the square is Nelson's Column, a 52-metre (169ft) monument to Lord Horatio Nelson. Four bronze lions, added in 1867, stand guard at the base of the column. The square also houses the now famous 'Fourth Plinth'. This plinth was left empty until, in 1999, modern art installations were placed on the plinth, ranging from a giant blue



cockerel to a boy on a rocking horse. It is thought that the fourth plinth may be being saved for a statue of Queen Elizabeth II, set to be installed after her death.

The Mall

The Mall runs from Trafalgar Square in the northeast to Buckingham Palace in the southwest. In the 1600s The Mall was a field which was used to play the game 'Pall-mall', an early version of croquet. That is how The Mall got its name. It was the unveiling of Buckingham Palace as the new royal residence that enabled The Mall to become the famous ceremonial route it is today.

The surface of the tree-lined Mall is coloured red, representing a red carpet leading to Buckingham Palace. During State Visits guests are escorted up The Mall in a state carriage and the street is decorated



with Union Flags. During state occasions people will gather on The Mall to celebrate events, such as the Queen's Jubilee in 2012 or the Royal Wedding between William and Kate in 2011. In addition, the London Marathon finishes on the iconic Mall every year. If you are looking for a quintessentially English view, then looking down The Mall towards the Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace is about as English as it gets!

Buckingham Palace

Since Queen Victoria moved into the palace in July 1837 Buckingham Palace has been the official residence and the administrative headquarters of the monarch. Today the monarch will entertain over 50,000 guests a year at the palace. These include hosting visiting foreign Heads of State, celebratory receptions, banquets and the annual series of Garden Parties that take place in the early summer.

The History

In 1703 the first Duke of Buckingham built a large private townhouse on the current site and named it Buckingham House. Over 50 years later King George III was so taken with the house that he bought it for his Queen, Queen Charlotte. It became known as the

A palace fit for a

monarch...and many guests!

At over 75,000 square metres (800,000 square feet)

Buckingham Palace contains 775 rooms. There are 19 State Rooms (used formally by the Royal Family to entertain guests), 52 formal bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms! It also has a post office, cinema, swimming pool, doctor's surgery and even a jeweller's workshop.



'Queen's House' and 14 of George III's 15 children were born at Buckingham House. After the death of his father in 1820 George IV decided to remodel Buckingham House. However, half way through the project, George decided he wanted it for himself. The King employed the services of architect John Nash, designer of the famous Royal Pavilion in Brighton, to transform Buckingham House into Buckingham Palace.

As the famous State Rooms were constructed and the fabulous Marble Arch (commemorating the Battle of Trafalgar and Battle of Waterloo) was installed as the ceremonial entrance to the palace, the building costs had spiralled. Nash was fired and, on the death of his brother in 1830, King William IV took on Edward Blore to complete the palace. Blore gave the palace the East Wing that is now the famous façade at the front of the palace. Despite this William IV had no intention of living in the palace. Indeed, when the Houses of Parliament burnt down in 1834 the King offered Buckingham Palace as an alternative venue. The offer was not taken.

It was not until the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 that the palace became the official home of the monarch and, in June 1838, Queen Victoria was the first in a continuing line of monarchs to leave from Buckingham Palace for their Coronation. The original entrance through Marble Arch was removed to make way for a new wing and the Arch was relocated to its current position on the edge of Hyde Park, to the northwest of the palace. Despite some alterations before the start of the First World War, the palace remains almost as it would have been in Queen Victoria's day.

The Balcony

The Balcony on the east wing of the palace is one of the most famous in the world. The first recorded royal balcony appearance came in 1851 when Queen Victoria stepped out to celebrate the opening of the Great Exhibition, the first international exhibition of manufactured products anywhere in the world. Since then royal appearances mark different occasions, from the RAF Battle of Britain fly-past at the end of Trooping the Colour, to celebrations for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012 and the Royal Wedding between Prince William and Kate in 2011.





The Royal Standard

The Royal Standard is flown when the monarch is in residence at any of their palaces or when they are aboard any plane, ship or in the royal car. At Buckingham Palace the Royal Standard flies above the east wing when the monarch is in residence. If not, the Union Flag will fly above the palace. Although the Union Flag is flown at half-mast to mark occasions of mourning or remembrance you will never see the Royal Standard at half-mast as there is always a monarch on the throne.



The Changing of the Guard

The Queen's Guard consists of the St James's Palace and Buckingham Palace detachments. Every day in the summer, and every other day in the winter, the Guard is changed around 11.30am. The New Guard march from Wellington Barracks to the palace where, during the course of the ceremony, they become the Queen's Guard. The Guards are made up of five infantry regiments who have seen action overseas - currently the *Grenadier*, *Coldstream*, *Scots*, *Irish* and *Welsh Guards* and two regiments of the Household Cavalry - the *Life Guards* and the *Blues and Royals*.

The Victoria Memorial

Located in front of the east wing of Buckingham Palace the Victoria Memorial stands proudly at the end of The Mall. It was unveiled in 1911 as part of Sir Aston Webb's project to reface the east wing of Buckingham Palace. The memorial commemorates a Queen who was, until September 2015, Britain's longest reigning monarch, spending 63 years and 7 months on the throne.





Hampton Court Palace



Rebuilt as a palace in 1514 by Cardinal Wolsey, Hampton Court is best known for being home to King Henry VIII. It was at Hampton Court where Henry VIII announced his intention to break the church away from Rome, to behead his second wife Anne Boleyn and his fifth wife Catherine Howard, and where he hosted his 1,000-person court in opulent surroundings!

Look out for...

- THE GREAT HALL
- GARDENS
- HENRY VIII'S CROWN
- THE CHAPEL ROYAL
- TUDOR KITCHENS
- THE HAUNTED GALLERY
- THE CLOCK COURT
- THE ROYAL TENNIS COURT
- THE MAZE





THE HISTORY

In the 15th century Hampton Court House was a medieval manor. Cardinal Thomas Wolsey bought Hampton Court in 1514 where he started 7 years of extensive renovations to create Hampton Court Palace. Wolsey was the Archbishop of York and King Henry VIII's Chief Minister and was determined to build himself the finest palace in England that would impress foreign embassies. Indeed, in 1525 Wolsey hosted the King in one of his new state apartments but this opulent living would prove to be short lived.

Unable to negotiate the annulment of the King's marriage with Catherine of Aragon, Wolsey fell out of favour in 1528 and, in an attempt to please the King, gifted Hampton Court Palace to Henry VIII in 1528. Wolsey was to be tried for treason in 1530 but died en route to trial, however his palace lived on.

Upon taking over the palace in 1528 King Henry VIII's first charge was to make the palace fit to house his court. Whilst the King had over 60 houses and royal palaces, few were able to support his 1,000-person court. In order to transform Hampton Court into a royal palace, the size of the kitchens was quadrupled in 1529 and the Great Hall was built in 1532. The Great Hall was the centre of the palace. It was here where the King would dine and entertain his guests. You can still see the Great Hall today, unchanged since the time of Henry VIII.

In 1547 King Henry VIII died and the palace passed to Edward VI and then down through the Tudor, and then Stuart dynasties. The palace gradually fell into a state of disrepair until, in 1689, King William III married Queen Mary II and employed Sir Christopher Wren to restyle the palace in the famous Baroque style of the day. The King and Queen wanted a new, modern palace, in the style of the newly finished Palace of Versailles in France. Sir Christopher Wren designed a new palace based around two courtyards, with a distinct resemblance to the Palace of Versailles. Half the Tudor palace was replaced and new state apartments and private rooms were built, all of which can be seen today. As the Stuart dynasty came to an

Famous Events at Hampton

Court

- 1530 King Henry VIII's court sends letter threatening break with Rome.
- 1537 Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, gives birth to Prince Edward, later King Edward VI, at the palace but dies after complications from the birth.
- 1540 Henry marries fifth wife, Catherine Howard, at the palace.
- 1541 Henry places Catherine under house arrest before sending her to the Tower to be beheaded.
- 1543 Henry marries Katheryn Parr in Chapel Royal.
- 1603 William Shakespeare performs plays in the Great Hall for King James I.
- 1604 James I calls Hampton Court Conference and commissions the King James Bible.



end the Georgian era began and the lure of Hampton Court Palace diminished once more. King George I and George II were the last monarchs to reside at Hampton Court Palace. In 1760 King George III divided the palace into grace and favour apartments and in 1838 Queen Victoria opened the palace to the public for the first time.

The Wives of King Henry VIII

'Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived!'

Catherine of Aragon



1509-1533

Catherine was a Spanish princess and the longest of Henry's six marriages.

After not producing a male heir, despite having six pregnancies (only Princess Mary, later Queen Mary I survived), Henry sought to annul the marriage, something that would lead to the break from Rome.

Anne Boleyn



1533-1536

Henry married Anne hoping for a male heir. Instead she bore him Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth I).

Anne was supported by religious reformers but was hated by many at court; she was accused of adultery and incest (many thought she was a witch!) and was beheaded at the Tower of London in 1536.

Jane Seymour



1536-1537

Jane provided Henry with a male heir, Prince Edward. However, this marriage was also ill-fated. Jane Seymour passed away after giving birth to Edward. It is often said, perhaps due to Jane bearing Henry a male heir, that her death brought a great sadness on the King.

Anne of Cleves



1540-1540

Henry saw Anne in a painting and summoned her to England. However on her arrival Henry was less than impressed with her looks and began pursuing one of her maids of honour, Catherine Howard!

The marriage was annulled after only six months but the King and Anne stayed on good terms.

Catherine Howard



1540-1541

Henry married Catherine Howard at Hampton Court in 1540 and declared her his Queen.

However, in 1541 news reached Henry of Catherine's adultery and, raging, Henry had her arrested and sent to the Tower, where she was beheaded in February 1542.

Katheryn Parr



1543-1547

Katheryn was actually in love with Thomas Seymour, brother of Henry's third wife Jane.

However, the King's proposal could not be refused and Katheryn married Henry in the Chapel Royal at Hampton Court Palace in 1543.

After the King's death in 1547, Katheryn became known as the only Queen to 'survive' King Henry VIII.





ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Great Hall

Constructed in 1532 this is perhaps England's greatest medieval hall. King Henry VIII wanted a palace fit to entertain his entire court, as well as host banquets, plays and music. For that he needed a magnificent Great Hall. The hall is also one of the oldest theatres in the country, with Shakespeare performing for King



James I in the Great Hall in 1603. Make sure you look up and see the magnificent original hammer-beam roof and the tapestries on the wall depicting The Story of Abraham.

The Chapel Royal

The Chapel Royal at Hampton Court Palace has been in continuous use for over 450 years. On entering the Chapel make sure you look up and see the ornately decorated timber and plaster ceiling – the finest example of Tudor interior decoration in the palace. Opposite the altar you will see the Royal Pews. The Royal Family would sit here during services, above the congregation. It was here in late 1540 that Archbishop Cranmer handed Henry VIII a letter accusing his new wife, Catherine Howard, of adultery – a charge that led to her immediate trial and execution at the Tower of London.



Henry VIII's Crown

Made for either King Henry VII or Henry VIII, this crown was worn by Henry VIII at Hampton Court Palace during special occasions, particularly at the celebration of Epiphany, which took place every year on 6 January.

This Crown was also used for the Coronations of Henry's children, King Edward VI, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I. However in 1649, at the end of the Civil War, Oliver Cromwell ordered all symbols of power and religious authority to be burned. Henry's original crown was melted down as a sign following the abolition of the monarchy. The Crown has been recreated using detailed inventories from the day, as well as portraits and accounts from Tudor times.



Tudor Kitchens

After taking over the palace from Cardinal Wolsey, Henry quadrupled the size of the kitchens so they could feed at least 600 people twice a day! King Henry VIII's abiding reputation is for being an entertainer, taking pride in good food and wine (and plenty of it). These kitchens were the heart of Henry's palace. When you visit you will see the original bread ovens and the original open cooking fires with the spit used for roasting meat.

The Clock Court

The very centre of Hampton Court Palace, the Clock Court, is home to the spectacular astronomical clock made for Henry VIII in 1540. The clock, designed by famous French clockmaker of the day Nicholas Oursian, measures 4.6 metres (15 ft) in diameter. The clock shows the time, phases of the moon, month, quarter of the year, date, position of the sun, the twelve signs of the zodiac and the high water time at London Bridge. This latter information was of particular importance as boat was the preferred mode of transport to access the palace by the River Thames and, at low water, entry to the palace would have been treacherous.



Haunted Gallery

In 1541 Catherine Howard was under house arrest at the palace, accused of committing adultery by King Henry VIII. One evening she escaped from her guards and ran down the gallery looking for the King to plead for her life. Before she could reach the King she was caught and dragged, kicking and screaming, back to her rooms. Shortly after her final plea she was executed at the Tower of London.

Many believe the ghost of Catherine Howard still frequents the gallery, now known as the Haunted Gallery, with local residents reporting screams coming





from the gallery and, on one particular evening in 1999, two female visitors actually fainted on the exact same spot approximately half an hour apart. Such is the feeling of eeriness in the gallery that the University of Hertfordshire conducted a week-long study into the effects on visitors. They found that the majority experienced strange feelings, most in the same spot of the gallery.

More recently a ghostly figure, named 'Skeletor', was caught on CCTV at the palace on three consecutive days in the winter of 2003. On day one CCTV showed locked doors in the Clock Court flying open with great force but nothing to reveal why. On the second day the same thing happened and a ghostly figure could be seen behind the doors. On the third day the doors were once more flung open, but again there was nothing to reveal why. When studying this, it was later found that a visitor had written in the visitor book that she thought she had seen a ghost in the Clock Court on that second day...

The Royal Tennis Court

The first tennis courts at the palace were constructed for Cardinal Wolsey in 1526. Tennis was a popular game with King Henry VIII and he would have spent hours on this court after taking the palace in 1528. Today much of the Tudor court has been replaced by the 1625 court built for Charles I. However, the external wall is Cardinal Wolsey's original wall. Make sure you visit this original court, where you will see games taking place by members who still play 'real tennis' here today.

The Royal Gardens

Hampton Court Palace has 60 acres of grounds to explore. The formal privy garden, created for William III in 1702, contains geometrical patterns and is a wonder to walk around. Take time to explore the Great Vine which is the largest grape vine in the world and is 250 years old. Planted by Capability Brown in 1768, the root of the vine measures 4 metres (13ft) in circumference and produces over 250kg (600lbs) of grapes every year!





The Maze

William III commissioned this maze in 1689 and it is the oldest surviving hedge maze in the UK and one of the first 'puzzle mazes' in the world. Laid out in a trapezoid shape the Maze covers a third of an acre. Make sure you give yourself time to explore the Maze - time to get lost and time to find yourself again!



The Hampton Court Maze in Fiction

"We'll just go in here, so that you can say you've been, but it's very simple. It's absurd to call it a maze. You keep on taking the first turning to the right. We'll just walk around for ten minutes and then go and get some lunch".

These were the words from Harris to the tourists he led into the Maze in Jerome K. Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat* (1889). The tourists ended up lost for hours, let it be a lesson to us all!





Canterbury



Walk along the streets of Canterbury soaking up 1,000 years of history. Learn about the violent murder of Thomas Becket in 1170, hear about the medieval act of witch dunking as you punt along the River Stour and explore the magnificent Canterbury Cathedral!

Look out for...

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

THOMAS BECKET

RIVER STOUR

THE WITCHES' DUCKING-STOOL

THE KING'S SCHOOL

GEOFFREY CHAUCER & THE CANTERBURY TALES

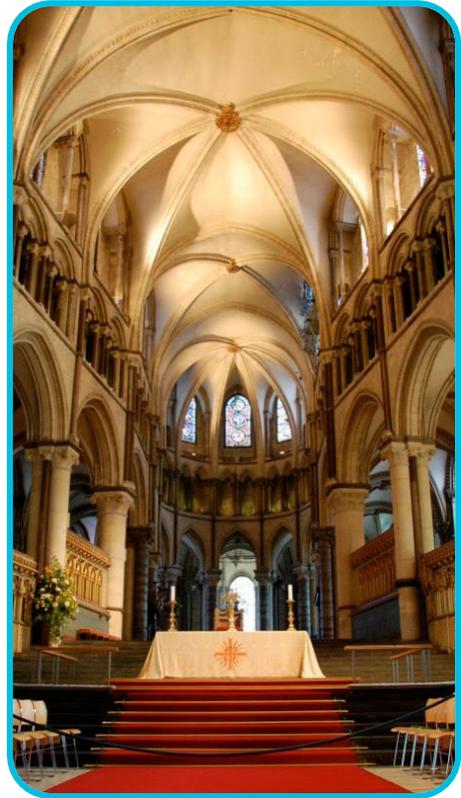


ISGA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Canterbury is a historic cathedral city and a UNESCO World Heritage site which lies on the banks of the River Stour. It is best known as the home of Canterbury Cathedral which is often described as 'England in stone'. From the cathedral's first archbishop, Augustine, the founder of the English Church, to Archbishop Langton's instrumental role in the Magna Carta negotiations and the ongoing dispute between King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas Becket, Canterbury Cathedral's history is littered with significance.

Canterbury Cathedral

Canterbury Cathedral is one of most famous Christian structures in England. It is the Mother Church of the Anglican Communion and the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury.



The cathedral's first bishop, Augustine, previously abbot of St Andrew's Benedictine Abbey in Rome, was sent by Pope Gregory the Great in AD 596 as a missionary to the Anglo-Saxons. Augustine founded Canterbury Cathedral in AD 597. Once other dioceses were established across England Augustine was appointed the first Archbishop of Canterbury by the Pope. The present archbishop, The Most Revd Justin Welby, is the 105th archbishop since Augustine.

Chair of St Augustine

The Chair of St Augustine is the ceremonial enthronement chair of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present ceremonial chair dates back to the Norman period with its first use recorded in 1205. This chair replaced one which was destroyed in a fire in 1174. It is thought that the base of the current chair contains fragments of the original. This could mean parts of the chair we see today are over a thousand years old!

The Chair of St Augustine has had a place in the triple enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury for centuries. At first he is seated on the chair in the choir as Diocesan Bishop, then in the chapter house as titular abbot and finally in St Augustine's Chair as Primate of All England. Today, the enthronement in St Augustine's Chair signifies the importance of the Archbishop of Canterbury's position as worldwide spiritual leader of the modern Anglican Communion.



Thomas Becket

Thomas Becket was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162 until his murder in 1170. In June 1170, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Salisbury crowned Henry the Young King in York. Becket saw this as a breach of Canterbury's privilege of Coronation and excommunicated all three. Upon hearing of Becket's actions, Henry II, Henry the Young King's father, exclaimed, "Who will rid me of this troublesome priest?" This statement was interpreted as a royal command and four knights set off for Canterbury and murdered the archbishop in his own cathedral. He was killed with one swift stroke of a sword. It is said that this strike was so violent that it sliced off the top of his skull, spilling his brains and blood all onto the floor.

The place where the murder took place is now known as The Martyrdom. In February 1173 Pope Alexander III canonised him, recognising Thomas Becket as a saint and martyr. On 12 July 1174, Henry II took a public penance at Becket's tomb and the site became one of the most important places of pilgrimage in Europe.

The Trinity Chapel

The Trinity Chapel was built in 1180-1184 to house the shrine of St Thomas Becket. An additional chapel was added beyond the Trinity Chapel to accommodate the vast amount of visiting pilgrims. This chapel also housed relics of St Thomas Becket, including the top of his skull which was struck off in his assassination.

The shrine of St Thomas Becket was removed in 1538. Henry VIII had summoned the dead saint to court to face charges of treason. When he didn't show, he was found guilty and the treasures of the shrine were confiscated.

Geoffrey Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer is widely regarded as the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages and is best known today for his work *The Canterbury Tales*. *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of 24 stories written between 1387 and 1400. The tales are presented as part of a story-telling contest between a group of pilgrims as they travel together from London to the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral. Different characters tell their own tale. There's one from a Knight, a Cook, a Friar and a Squire. These tales give an idea of what life was like back in the 14th century.

The Canterbury Tales was chosen to be one of the first books to be printed in England. Written in Middle English, Chaucer's work is seen as the greatest contribution to legitimizing the use of the English language in mainstream literature, at a time when the dominant literary languages were French, Italian and Latin.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries

Christ Church Priory (Canterbury Cathedral) was one of the largest Benedictine monasteries in Britain. At the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was the third richest ecclesiastical house after Westminster and Glastonbury Abbeys, having a gross income of nearly £3,000 in 1535.



The Dissolution of the Monasteries is seen to be one of the most revolutionary events in English history. This act was part of the English Reformation whereby the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. King Henry VIII then declared himself as “Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England” and disbanded monasteries, priories, convents and friaries, seizing their incomes and land for himself.

In March 1539 the cathedral stopped being an abbey and reverted back to its previous status of ‘a college of secular canons’. In 1541, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King Henry VIII set up a ‘New Foundation’ for a Dean, twelve Canons, minor canons, six preachers, lay clerks, porters, masters and pupils of the school. This ‘New Foundation’ moved away from the structure of the Roman Catholic Church and towards a newly-organised Church of England with King Henry VIII as Supreme Head.

The Miracle Windows

The Miracle Windows show some of the miracles which took place after the murder of St Thomas Becket. For example, there is one window which tells the story of Mary of Rouen who suffered from violent mood swings. She was healed after visiting the tomb of St Thomas. In the stained glass window she is shown dancing around with joy, which would shortly be followed with her collapsing in a heap of despair. To keep her contained, the two men either side of her are restraining her with sticks! These stained glass windows were used to entertain and educate the pilgrims who visited the tomb of St Thomas.

Magna Carta

The 13th century Archbishop of Canterbury Stephen Langton had an important role in the negotiations leading up to the sealing of the Magna Carta. He helped to draw up the first clause of the document which maintained the freedom of the church. Thanks to his involvement Canterbury is seen as one of the five ‘Magna Carta Towns’ in England.

Statues

There are currently 53 statues in Canterbury Cathedral which represent various individuals who have been influential in the life of the cathedral and the English Church. These include saints, theologians, clergy and members of the Royal Family. Many Archbishops of Canterbury are commemorated including St Augustine and Thomas Cranmer. A number of Kings and Queens are also represented, from the first English King to convert to Christianity, King Ethelbert of Kent, to Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II.

Canterbury Cathedral Today

Today Canterbury Cathedral is used every day for services. It also has an active part in the local community hosting a range of events such as public lectures, art exhibitions, school

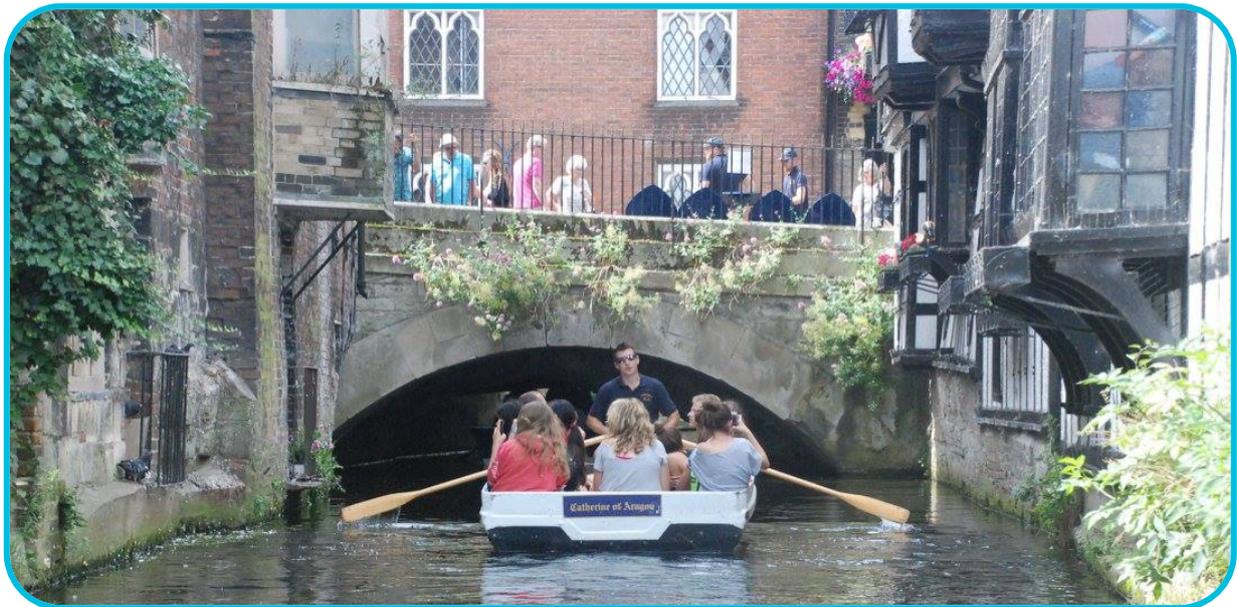


concerts, choir performances and graduation ceremonies for the Canterbury Christ Church University.

Witch Dunking on the River Stour

As you punt along the River Stour you may come across an intriguing wooden seat at the point where the high street meets the river. This is a ducking-stool which was first introduced in the late 16th century to persecute witches. The witches' ducking-stool was used as both juror and executioner. The suspected witch would be dunked into the water and would be held there for several minutes. If she emerged alive, it would be declared that she was a witch. If she died, she would be proven innocent and the church would send a formal letter of apology to her family...

This method was used until the early 18th century. At this point ducking was inflicted without the chair. The victim's right thumb was bound to her left big toe. A rope was then attached to her waist and the 'witch' was thrown into the river. If she floated it was thought that she was a 'witch', if she sank she was innocent.



The King's School

Founded in AD 597 by Augustine when he came to evangelise England, The King's School is thought to be the oldest school in the world!





Oxford



Oxford, the 'City of Dreaming Spires,' is home to the oldest and one of the most prestigious universities in the English-speaking world. Enjoy wandering along the narrow cobbled streets of this enchanting city, admire its architecture and marvel at the city's famed skyline.

Look out for...

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE SPIRES

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM

38 COLLEGES

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE

THE PITT RIVERS MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Oxford is one of the most famous university cities in the world. The 'City of Dreaming Spires' is steeped in history, studded with impressive buildings representing every English architectural period since the Saxons and is surrounded by beautiful parkland. The term 'City of Dreaming Spires' was coined by the Victorian poet Matthew Arnold who used it in his poem 'Thyrsis' after seeing the stunning architecture of Oxford's university buildings.

The University of Oxford

The University of Oxford has no formally declared foundation date but it is believed that teaching began as early as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world. Not only is it the oldest, but it is also one of the world's most prestigious universities. In 2018 it was ranked first in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings. The university is one of the most competitive universities to get into with an average of 5 applications for every available space.



The University of Oxford is college-based and has 38 self-governing colleges which control their own membership and their own internal structure. One of the largest colleges is Christ Church College with 650 students. Christ Church was founded by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey in 1524 and has a number of impressive buildings which have been the location for several scenes in the Harry Potter films.

The university does not have a main campus. Instead, its facilities, colleges and buildings are spread out across the city centre. These include the Ashmolean Museum and the Bodleian Library.

St. John's College

St John's College is the wealthiest college at the University of Oxford with financial endowments of approximately £526 million. It was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, one of the





most renowned livery companies in London. The choice of name for the college was chosen because St John was the patron saint of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Most medieval colleges had been founded by churchmen, whereas St John's was the first college in Oxford to be established by a merchant. In its early history it was known as a primary producer of Anglican clergymen but later on it gained a reputation for both law and medicine.

Today there are nearly 650 undergraduate and postgraduate students at St John's with former alumni including the former British Prime Minister Tony Blair and the poets A.E. Housman, Philip Larkin and Robert Graves.

Magdalen College

Magdalen College was founded by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1458. It was built on the former site of the old Hospital of St John the Baptist and is one of the four choral foundations in Oxford,



meaning the formation of a choir was part of the Magdalen College's statutes (the written laws, rules or regulations of the college).

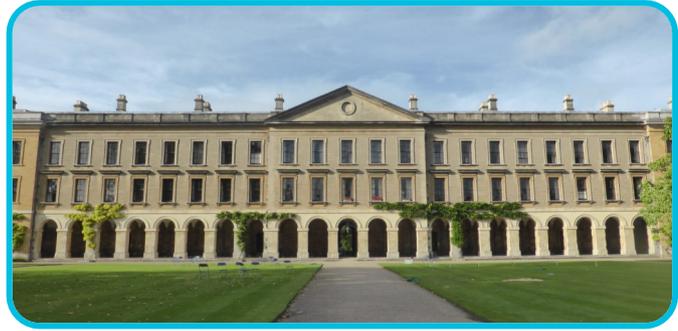
Within the college grounds is the Great Tower, which at 44 metres (114 feet) tall, is among one of Oxford's most famous landmarks, the Grove Deer Park, home to the college's herd of fallow deer in the winter and spring months, the Hall, used for a variety of entertainment over the centuries, including plays and academic debates, one of which Queen Elizabeth I took part in in 1556 and Addison's Walk, a beautiful path around the Meadow and the River Cherwell.

Former alumni include Cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII's Chief Minister, Oscar Wilde, one of London's most popular playwrights in the 1890s the C.S. Lewis, the British novelist best known for writing 'The Chronicles of Narnia'. It is widely believed C.S. Lewis was inspired by Oxford when writing 'The Chronicles of Narnia'. For example, it is thought the idea of the lamppost marking the entrance to the magical kingdom of Narnia was created when C.S. Lewis saw the solitary lamppost at the entrance of Radcliffe Square.



Merton College

Merton College was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Chancellor of England during the reigns of King Henry III and King Edward I, and later, the Bishop of Rochester. It was the first fully self-governing college in the university with 20 founding fellows.



Today, Merton is still one of the wealthiest colleges in Oxford and has approximately 300 undergraduate and 350 graduate students studying there.

Within Merton's walls is the Mob Quadrangle, which has a claim to be the oldest quadrangle in Oxford, and the College Library which is the oldest continuously functioning academic library in the world!

During the English Civil War (1642-1651), Merton was the only Oxford college to side with Parliament. In revenge, the Royalists, who fought Parliament and its supporters, commandeered the college and used its buildings to house Charles I's court. Charles I's wife, Queen Henrietta Maria, lived in the room above the arch between Front and Fellows' Quads. Today a portrait of Charles I hangs in this room, now known as the Queen's Room, as a reminder of the role it played in his court.

Eminent Mertonians include J.R.R. Tolkien, author of 'The Lord of the Rings', and T.S. Eliot, the famous British playwright and poet.

New College

New College was founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, the Chancellor of England and Bishop of Winchester, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, originally calling it the College of St Mary of Winchester in Oxford. This was the second Oxford college to be named after St Mary Winton and the college was therefore referred to as New College.





New College was initially established to educate priests and as a choral foundation. Today the New College choir has an international reputation, having produced over 100 CDs and is regularly broadcasted on the radio and has had several appearances at the BBC Proms. The BBC Proms claim to be the world's greatest classical music festival which is held in the United Kingdom for 8 weeks between July and September every year.

The gardens, set against the 12th century city wall, are spectacular. A 19th century evergreen holm-oak tree which sits in the corner of the cloisters is best known for featuring in a scene in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire.

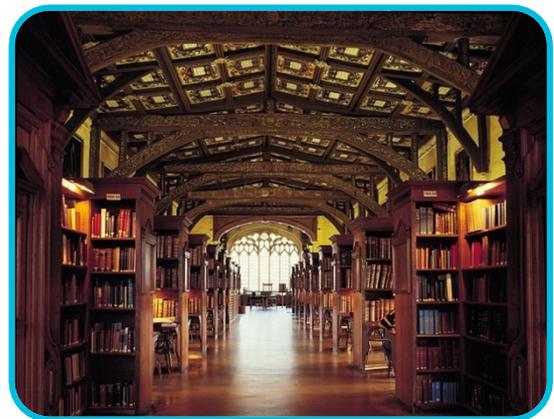
The Ashmolean Museum

The Ashmolean is the world's oldest university museum. It was founded in 1683 and is the University of Oxford's museum of art and archaeology. The Ashmolean's collections are extremely diverse, representing most of the world's great civilisations, with pieces dating from 8000 BC to the present day.



The Bodleian Library

The university also has the largest academic library system in the United Kingdom. The library started off with 20 books back in 1602 and it currently holds more than 12 million volumes housed on 120 miles of shelving. The founder of the Bodleian, Sir Thomas Bodley, came to an agreement in 1610 with the Stationers' Company of London which secured the library's right to request a free copy of every book which is published in the United Kingdom. This arrangement is still intact today which means a staggering 5,000 books and articles arrive every week. As a result, the collection is growing at a rate of over 3 miles of shelving a year!



The Oxford University Museum of Natural History

The Museum of Natural History is a vibrant and dynamic museum which houses over 5 million of the University of Oxford's natural history specimens. It has been a centre of world-leading research and debate since it opened in 1860 with several collections based on geology, palaeobiology and zoology. In 1860 it was the location for the famous Evolution Debate where representatives from the Church and science debated the subject of evolution.



The museum holds the most complete remains of a single dodo anywhere in the world. It is said Lewis Carroll, the author of the books of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, was a frequent visitor to the museum and it is thought this Dodo inspired him to create the character of the Dodo in Alice's Adventures.



What happened to the last Dodo?

In 1755 the director of the Ashmolean Museum threw the very last dodo on earth, stuffed or otherwise, onto a bonfire because he thought it was getting 'musty'. Another museum employee tried to save the bird but only managed to pull out its scorched head and part of a foot. The remains of the earth's last dodo are now displayed in a case at The Oxford University Museum of Natural History!

Not only does the museum have the last remaining Dodo, but it also has a number of mammal skeletons, large dinosaur reconstructions, fossils and even touchable taxidermy exhibits such as bears and a fox.

The Pitt Rivers Museum

Between 1885 and 1886 a new building to the east of the Museum of Natural History was built to house the ethnological collections of General Augustus Pitt Rivers. In the 19th century, academics saw great importance in separating objects made by the hand of God (natural history) from objects made by the hand of man (anthropology). As a result, the Pitt Rivers Museum was constructed.

In 1884 General Pitt Rivers had given the University of Oxford a collection with over 26,000 objects. Today the museum houses over half a million items, displaying archaeological and ethnographic objects from all parts of the world and from all time periods. The collection ranges from musical instruments, weapons, masks, textiles, jewellery and tools to Pacific Island objects collected during Captain Cook's Second Voyage in 1773-4. It is a truly global museum.





Famous alumni (Oxonians)

The University of Oxford has educated a number of notable individuals in the past 920 years. Among them are 27 Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, at least 30 international leaders, 50 Nobel prize winners and 120 Olympic medal winners. Here are a few Oxonians you may have heard of:

- Prime Ministers Theresa May, David Cameron, Tony Blair and Margaret Thatcher.
- Albert Einstein (Scientist)
- Actors Rowan Atkinson (“Mr Bean”) and Hugh Grant
- Sir Walter Raleigh (Explorer)
- Playwrights Oscar Wilde and Alan Bennett
- Bill Clinton (Former President of the United States)
- Professor Stephen Hawking (Physicist)
- Authors J.R.R. Tolkien, Lewis Carroll, C.S. Lewis, Aldous Huxley and Philip Pullman
- Adam Smith (Political Economist)
- Sir Christopher Wren (Architect)
- Rupert Murdoch (CEO of News Corp and 21st Century Fox)
- Sir Robert Peel (Father of the British Metropolitan Police Force)





Brighton



Home to a cornucopia of cultural delights, Brighton is a colourful city full of history, decadence, art and entertainment. Known to have a traditional 'bucket and spade' atmosphere, Brighton is one of the most popular seaside destinations in the United Kingdom.

Look out for...

THE BRIGHTON PALACE PIER

THE ROYAL PAVILION

THE BRIGHTON DOME

THE PAVILION GARDENS

THE BEACH

THE LANES



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

Brighton developed as a fashionable seaside resort in the Georgian era when Prince George, later King George IV, spent a lot of time in the town to escape the Royal Court. The town continued to grow as a major tourist destination following the arrival of the railways in 1841. It was particularly popular for day-trippers from London.

Many of the attractions we see today, such as the Brighton Palace Pier and the Grand Hotel, were built during the Victorian era. Since then, Brighton remains a frequently-visited tourist location, renowned for its diverse cultural scene and its quirky shopping areas.

Brighton Palace Pier

The iconic Brighton Pier is a 1,722-foot (525 metre) long Victorian pier which was opened in 1899. Designed by Richard St George Moore, it soon became a popular tourist attraction. In 1911 a theatre was built on the pier making it a fashionable entertainment venue. It is thought Charlie Chaplin, the English comic actor, performed at the pier in his early career before migrating to the US and becoming successful in Hollywood.

With rollercoasters including the Turbo Coaster and The Booster, dodgems, a log flume, rides called Galaxia and Air Race, arcade games, a famous fish and chip restaurant and other fairground attractions, Brighton Palace Pier is still one of the most visited tourist attractions outside of London.

The Royal Pavilion

The Royal Pavilion was constructed as a seaside palace for Prince George, later Prince Regent and then King George IV. This opulent palace was designed by John Nash and became one of the most dazzling and exotic buildings in the British Isles. Today it is the finest example of early 19th-century Indo-Saracenic architecture anywhere in Europe.

The building you see today was built in 3 stages, beginning in 1787. The first stage was to enlarge the existing palace. The second was in 1803-1806 when a grand riding school and stables were built. These stables were





built in an Indian style, providing stabling for more than 60 horses. These stables were so large they made the main building look insignificant. Therefore, the impressive building you see today, with its domes and minarets, was constructed between 1815 and 1822. Its unique Indo-Islamic exterior and its fanciful interior design, influenced by both Indian and Chinese fashion, shows an alternative style to the usual classical design so often found in the Georgian era.

Queen Victoria was not impressed with the Royal Pavilion, calling it “a strange, odd Chinese place”, and therefore, in 1850, sold the building and its grounds to the town for £53,000.



During the First World War the Pavilion was used as a military hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Indian Army. An elaborate setup was made to cater for all the different religious and cultural needs of the patients. There were nine different kitchens so food could be cooked by the soldiers’ fellow caste members, Muslims were provided with a space on the eastern lawns so they could pray facing Mecca and Sikhs were given a tented gurdwara in the Pavilion’s grounds.

The Pavilion now houses furniture and works of art donated by the Royal household. There is also the Royal Pavilion Tearoom which has a beautiful balcony overlooking the Pavilion gardens.

The Pavilion Gardens

The Royal Pavilion Garden has been restored to John Nash’s original Regency vision and splendor. With a wide variety of plants, the garden is thought to be the only fully restored Regency garden in the United Kingdom and is now widely used by impromptu street performers.

Brighton Dome

The Brighton Dome is an entertainment and arts venue containing the Concert Hall, the Corn Exchange and the Studio Theatre. All three venues are connected by an underground passageway to the Royal Pavilion. Over the years the dome has been used





as a stable, a temporary military hospital, a roller skating rink, as a venue for various sporting events and as the location for the Eurovision Song Contest in 1974 when ABBA won the competition for Sweden with the song “Waterloo”!

Today it is the south coast of England’s leading arts venue with a beautiful Indian-style exterior and even more impressive 1930s Art Deco interior. Brighton Dome hosts a variety of entertainment including theatre, comedy, orchestral performances, ballet and contemporary dance shows and music concerts.

The Lanes

The Lanes are a famous area near the seafront made up of a series of narrow alleyways. These passageways are jam-packed of clothing stores, jewellers, antique shops, cafes and restaurants.





Windsor Castle



Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest inhabited castle in the world. It has been the family home of the British Monarchy for almost 1,000 years and is one of the Queen's official residences. Look out for the Royal Standard flying from the Round Tower. If it's flying, you're in luck as this means the Queen is in residence at the castle!

Look out for...

WINDSOR CASTLE

ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL

THE STATE APARTMENTS

QUEEN MARY'S DOLLS' HOUSE

THE ROYAL STANDARD

THE WINDSOR FIRE



THE HISTORY

Windsor Castle was founded in the late 11th century by William the Conqueror after the Norman invasion of England. William chose this site to protect Norman control around the borders of London. Built as a motte-and-bailey with three wards surrounding a central mound, the castle was strategically placed high above the River Thames with easy access to the capital.

Over the years there has been extensive building work to make it into the luxurious royal palace that it is today. Originally a wooden keep, it was gradually replaced with stone fortifications. In the middle of the 13th century, Edward III rebuilt the palace, making it the most expensive secular building project of the entire Middle Ages in England.

Windsor Castle has been used for a variety of purposes over the years. For the majority of its existence it has primarily been used as a royal residence. However, in the Tudor Period, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I increasingly made use of this magnificent palace as a Royal Court and centre for diplomatic entertainment. During the English Civil War, Windsor Castle was used as a military headquarters for Parliamentary forces and was a prison for Charles I. In 1660, after the restoration of the monarchy, Charles II rebuilt a lot of the castle and transformed it back into the impressive palace it once was. In Queen Victoria's reign, the palace became the centre for royal entertainment once more. More recently, Windsor Castle was used as a refuge for the Royal Family during the Luftwaffe bombing campaigns of the Second World War.





Windsor Castle and HM The Queen

Windsor Castle has been described as the 'heart of the Queen's world'. During her youth she spent the majority of her time living at Windsor and as soon as she came to the throne in 1952 she declared that it would be her principal weekend retreat. The Queen regularly stays at Windsor at the weekends and also takes up official residence for a month over Easter, known as the Easter Court, and for a week in June when she attends the service of the Order of the Garter and goes to the races at Royal Ascot. The Queen is said to be very fond of Windsor because she can ride her horses in Windsor Great Park, walk her Corgis in amongst the gardens and meet with family and old friends who live on or nearby the estate.

Even though The Queen stays here to enjoy her personal life, Windsor is still a working royal palace. This is where The Queen meets with her Privy Council and where she regularly hosts important State banquets with overseas monarchs and presidents. St George's Hall is the location for these elegant banquets as it can accommodate 160 people on one long table stretching the entire length of the hall.

Windsor Castle occupies 13 acres of land with an additional 5,000 magnificent acres of parkland in Windsor Great Park, has more than 500 staff and approximately 1,000 rooms. No wonder The Queen loves staying here whenever she can!

The Windsor Castle Fire

On 20 November 1992 a fire was accidentally started in Queen Victoria's private chapel. The blaze lasted for 15 hours and caused extensive damage to the ceilings of St George's Hall and the Grand Reception Rooms, as well as engulfing the private chapel, the State Dining Room and the Crimson Drawing Room. Over 200 firefighters fought the blaze using 1.5 million gallons of water while the palace staff tried to save priceless works of art from getting damaged. Restoration work began straight away and took 5 years to complete.

Did you know...

Windsor Castle is on the Heathrow flightpath? With so many aeroplanes going over Windsor, it is rumoured The Queen can recognise the type of aircraft flying over Windsor simply from hearing the engine noise. She may be in her nineties, but she definitely isn't hard of hearing!

The Changing of the Guard

The Changing of the Guard, also known as 'Guard Mounting', takes place at 11am every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. This 45-minute ceremony has taken place since 1660. It begins with the Windsor Castle Guard lining up outside of the Guard Room. The new Guard arrives within the castle grounds after being led by a Regimental Band, Corps of Drums or a Pipe Band in a procession through Windsor town. The handover of duties then takes place which includes the changeover of sentries (soldiers). At the end of the ceremony, the old Guard returns to Victoria Barracks in Windsor town.



ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

St George's Chapel

Inside the castle walls is St George's Chapel. Constructed in the 15th century the building is thought to be one of the greatest examples of English Perpendicular Gothic design. Within the chapel lie the tombs of ten sovereigns including Henry VIII and Charles I.

St George's Chapel continues to be an active centre for worship. It holds daily services open to the public and is the setting for many royal weddings and services. In 2005 there was a service of dedication and prayer held in the chapel following the marriage of Prince Charles to Camilla Parker Bowles. In May 2018 the wedding of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle, now the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, took place in St George's Chapel.

St George's Chapel is also the spiritual home of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of chivalry in the United Kingdom. The Order was founded at Windsor by Edward III in 1348 and, 670 years later, its Knights still attend a Service of Thanksgiving in honour of their patron St George. Today The Queen, The Prince of Wales and 24 Knight Companions are members of this Order.

Queen Mary's Dolls' House

Queen Mary's Dolls' House is the most famous dolls' house in the world. It was built for Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth II's Grandmother, between 1921 and 1924. At a scale of 1:12, it is a perfect miniature replica of an aristocratic home filled with thousands of objects which were made by leading designers, artists and craftsmen. Not only does it display the lavish lifestyle of aristocrats but it also shows the life of the maids and butlers who worked downstairs. The creator, Sir Edward Lutyens, went into so much detail that the Dolls' House even has running hot and cold water, flushing lavatories, electricity and working lifts!

The State Apartments

The State Apartments reflect the changing tastes of the 39 monarchs who have lived in Windsor Castle, particularly those of Charles II (1660-1685) and George IV (1820-1830). For any keen artists out there, the State Apartments are filled with some of the finest works of art in the Royal Collection, including paintings by Rembrandt, Canaletto and Rubens.

Windsor's State Apartments are used by members of the Royal Family today for functions in support of organisations and charities of which they are patrons.





Runnymede and the Magna Carta



The birthplace of modern democracy, Runnymede is the site where King John sealed the Magna Carta in 1215. 800 years on, the Magna Carta is still shaping our laws today.

Look out for...

THE GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTY KENNEDY MEMORIAL THE MAGNA CARTA MEMORIAL

COMMONWEALTH AIR FORCES MEMORIAL KING JOHN

"THE JURORS" BY HEW LOCKE



THE HISTORY

Runnymede, a water meadow alongside the River Thames between Staines and Windsor, is the location where the Magna Carta was first sealed on 15 June 1215. More than 800 years later, the Magna Carta is still an important symbol of equality and freedom.

In 1215 there was a lot of political unrest in England. King John was not a popular King: he had several disagreements with the church and had implemented a series of high taxes which financed an ongoing war with France. A number of influential members of the clergy and irritated barons had formed an alliance against the King and over several years put increasing amounts of pressure on him. At the beginning of 1215 the barons took control of London and forced King John to negotiate. In June, King John met with the barons to listen to their demands. On 15 June 1215 he agreed to sign the proposed '*Great Charter of Liberty*', later known as the Magna Carta, protecting their rights in law.

What did the '*Great Charter of Liberty*' say?

The '*Great Charter of Liberty*' was made up of 63 clauses which covered issues including the law, liberty and the church. It was special because it made sure the King was accountable to the rule of law, just like his subjects. One of the most important clauses in the '*Great Charter of Liberty*' is the protection of the rights of "free men" to justice and a fair trial. Over the years, this passage has had a significant influence in common and constitutional law and is one of three original clauses that still survive in British law today.

What is the significance of the Magna Carta?

The '*Great Charter of Liberty*' had very little impact in the immediate aftermath. It was deemed null and void by the Pope after King John quickly asked it to be repealed. However, in the years that followed, the Charter began to have a true significance in politics. King Henry III, King John's successor, revised the Charter three times during his reign, renaming it in 1217 as the Magna Carta. It was then confirmed as part of England's statutory law in 1297 by Edward I.

This milestone of individual rights and freedoms has been an inspiration for several important constitutional documents in the 800 years since it was first sealed. Documents such as the 1791 United States Bill of Rights and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights owe a huge thanks to the event that happened on the water meadow at Runnymede on 15 June 1215.



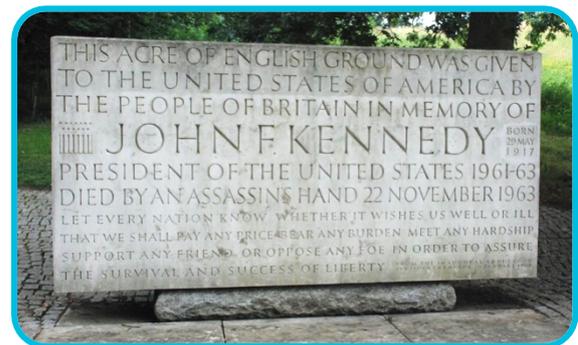
ISCA CHECKLIST: DON'T MISS...

The Magna Carta Memorial

The Magna Carta memorial is situated on the lower slopes of Cooper's Hill. The memorial, erected by the American Bar Association, and designed by Sir Edward Maufe, was unveiled at a ceremony on 18 July 1957. It has an inscription which says "To commemorate Magna Carta, symbol of Freedom Under Law."

John F. Kennedy Memorial

The Kennedy Memorial was dedicated by Queen Elizabeth II and Jacqueline Kennedy in May 1965. Designed by Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe and set in an acre of land donated to the United States of America, the 7-tonne memorial commemorates the life of the President following his assassination in 1963.



Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial

The Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial remembers the 20,456 men and women of the Allied Air Forces who lost their lives during the Second World War and have no known grave. This moving memorial lies on Cooper's Hill, just south of the Magna Carta Memorial.

The Jurors by Hew Locke

This long-term art installation was created to mark the 800th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta. These twelve bronze chairs represent a jury, a system which has its origins in the Magna Carta and is now used in justice systems across the globe. This



artwork tries to examine the changing and ongoing significance and influences of the Magna Carta through symbols and imagery. Each chair represents concepts of law and key moments in the struggle for freedom, rule of law and equality. The artist encourages visitors to sit on the chairs to discuss their views on democracy, equality and freedom.



[Your ISCA 2019 Colleagues](#)