

Great Britain



Tower Bridge

ower Bridge is a combined [bascule](#) and [suspension bridge](#) in [London](#) built between 1886 and 1894. The bridge crosses the [River Thames](#) close to the [Tower of London](#) and has become an [iconic symbol](#) of London, resulting in it sometimes being confused with [London Bridge](#), situated some 0.5 mi (0.80 km) upstream. Before its restoration in the 2010s, the bridge's colour scheme dated from 1977, when it was painted red, white and blue for [Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee](#). Its colours were subsequently restored to blue and white.^{[1][2]}



London Eye

The **London Eye** is a large metal [Ferris wheel](#). It is also known as the **Millennium Wheel** and is one of the largest [observation wheels](#) in the world. The Eye was opened in 2000. It is 135 [metres](#) high.





The Palace of Westminster

The **Palace of Westminster**, also known as the **Houses of Parliament** or **Westminster Palace**, is the meeting place of the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. It lies on the north bank of the River Thames, close to the historic Westminster Abbey. The Palace is one of the centres of political life in the United Kingdom.





St Mary Axe was a medieval parish in London whose name survives on the street it formerly occupied.



Piccadilly Circus

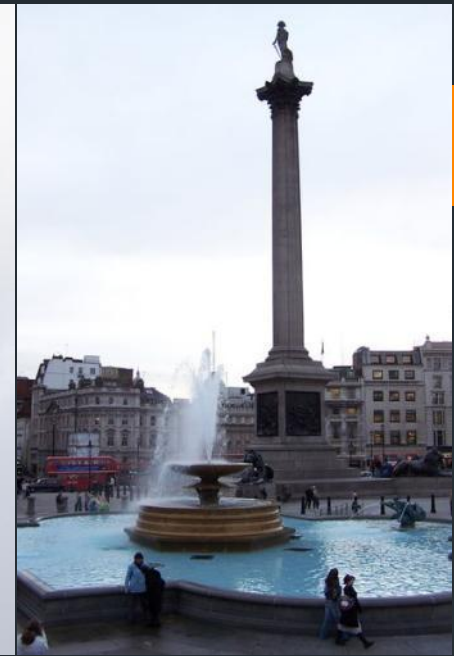


Piccadilly Circus is a famous road junction and public space of London's West End in the City of Westminster, built in 1819 to connect Regent Street with the major shopping street of Piccadilly. In this context, a circus, from the Latin word meaning "circle", is a round open space at a street junction. The Circus is particularly known for its video display and neon signs mounted on the corner building on the northern side, as well as the Shaftesbury memorial fountain and statue of an archer popularly known as *Eros*. It is surrounded by several noted buildings.



Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square is a public space and tourist attraction in central London, England. At its centre is Nelson's Column. There are a number of statues and sculptures in the square. The square is also used for political demonstrations and community gatherings, such as the celebration of New Year's Eve .



Oxford University

- The **University of Oxford** (informally **Oxford University**, or simply **Oxford**) is a public university located in Oxford, United Kingdom. It is the second oldest university in the world and the oldest university in the English-speaking world.
- The two ancient universities (Cambridge and Oxford) have many common features and are often jointly referred to as *Oxbridge*.



King`s university









Trinity was founded by Henry VIII in 1546. Since then Trinity has flourished and grown, and is now a home to around 600 undergraduates, 300 graduates, and over 180 Fellows.



Trinity College



GIBSON HOUSE





Hyde Park

- Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in central London, England and one of the Royal Parks of London



The London Zoo



London Zoo is the world's oldest scientific zoo. Today it houses a collection of 755 species of animals, with 16,802 individuals, making it one of the largest collections in the United Kingdom.



The Sherlock Holmes Museum



- The Sherlock Holmes Museum is a popular privately-run museum in London, England, dedicated to the famous detective Sherlock Holmes. It opened in 1990 and is situated in Baker Street.

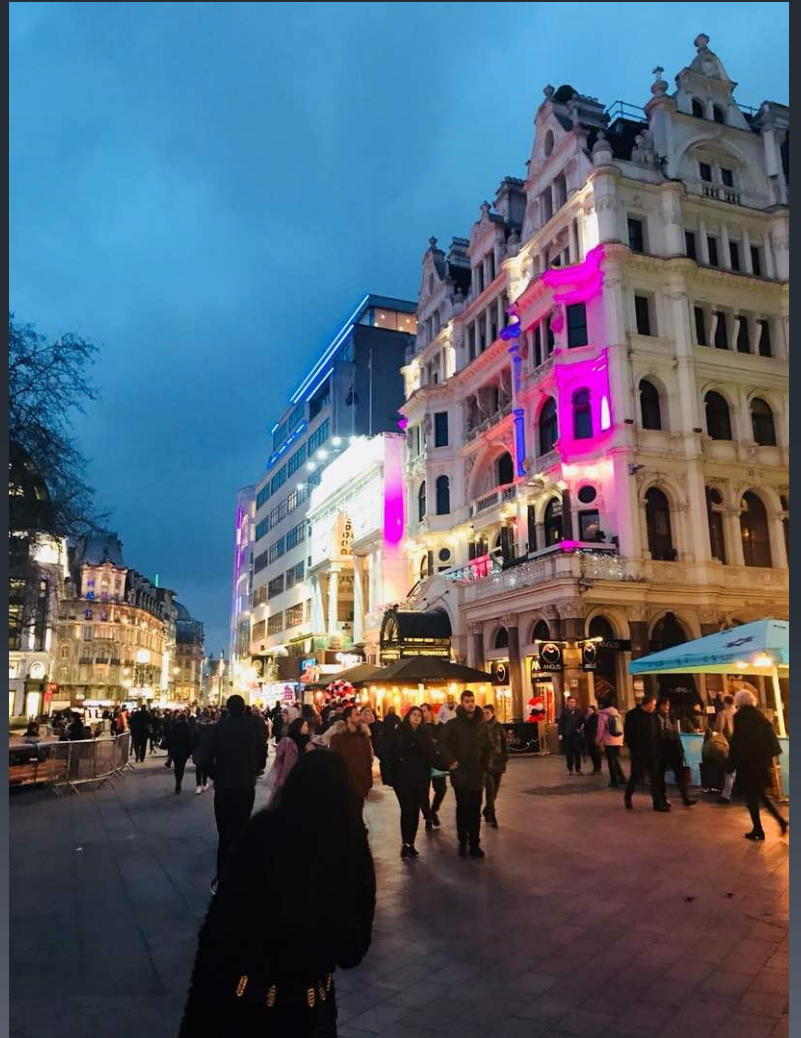


Madame Tussauds

Madame Tussauds is a [wax museum](#) in [London](#) with branches in a number of major cities. It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tussaud. Madame Tussauds is a major tourist attraction in London. It has waxwork displays of historical and royal figures, film stars, sports stars and infamous murderers.











**THANK YOU
FOR
WATCHING!**