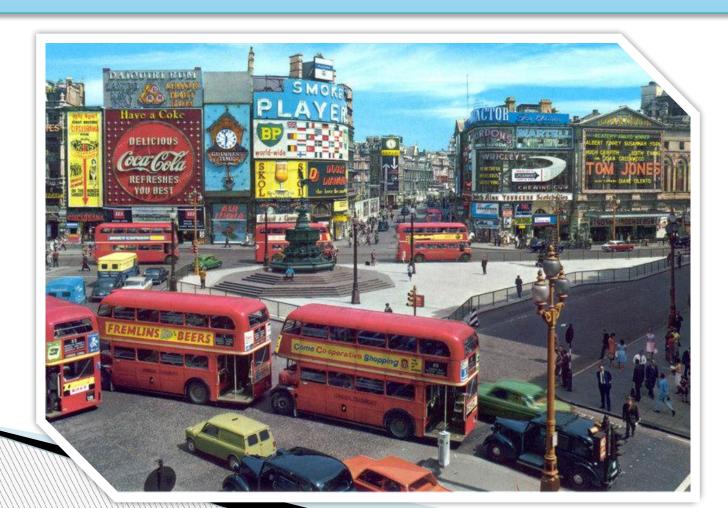
London



London is the <u>capital</u> of <u>England</u> and the <u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>. It is Britain's largest and most populous <u>metropolitan area</u>.



London is a leading global city being the world's largest financial centre alongside New York City. and has the largest city GDP in Europe. Central London is home to the headquarters of most of the UK's top 100 listed companies (the FTSE 100) and more than 100 of Europe's 500 largest.





London has a diverse range of peoples, cultures and religions, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries. In July 2007 it had an official population of 7,556,900 within the boundaries of Greater London, making it the most populous municipality in the European Union.







The <u>etymology of London</u> is uncertain.It is an ancient name and can be found in sources from the 2nd century. It is recorded c. 121 as <u>Londinium</u>, which





Within London, both the City of London and the City of Westminster have city status and both the City of London and the remainder of Greater London are the ceremonial counties. [80] The current area of **Greater London** has incorporated areas that <u>were once part of</u> the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex and Hertfordshire. London's status as the capital of England, and later the United Kingdom, has never been granted or confirmed officially—by statute or in written form

The capital of England was moved to London from Winchester as the Palace of Westminster developed in the 12th and 13th centuries to become the permanent location of the royal court, and thus the political capital of the nation. More recently, Greater London has been defined as a region of England and in



Greater London covers an area of 1,579 square kilometres (610 sq mi), an area which had a population of 7,172,036 in 2001 and a population density of 4,542 people per square



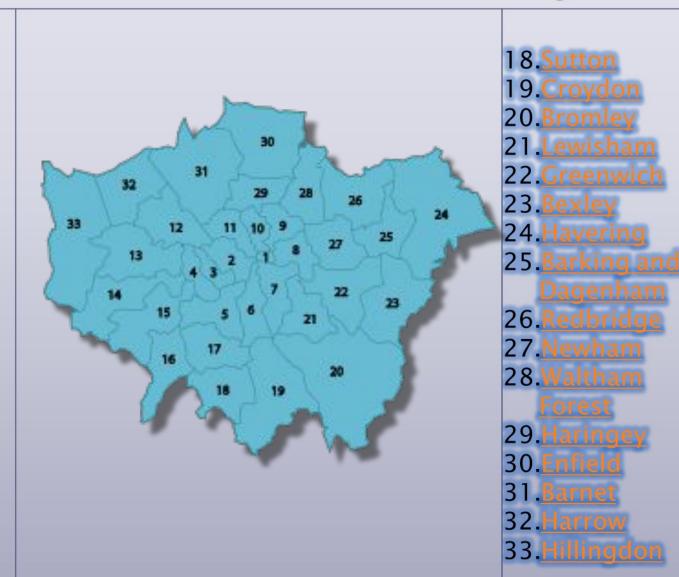


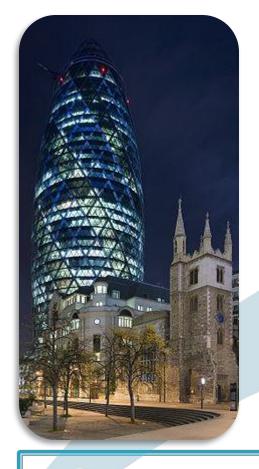
West and central London seen from SPOT satellite

The City of London and the 32 London boroughs



- Kensington and Chelsea
- Hammersmith and Fulham
- 5. Wandsworth
- 6. Lambeth
- 7. Southwark
- 8. Tower Hamlets
- 9. Hackney
- 10. Islington
- 11. Camden
- 12.Brent
- 13. Ealing
- 14. Hounslow
- 15. Richmond
- 16. Kingston
- 17. Merton





London's
buildings are too
diverse to be
characterised by
any particular
architectural style,
having been built
over a long period
of time.



London's architecture ranges from very old to modern.

Older buildings are mainly brick built, most commonly the yellow London stock brick or a warm orangered variety, often decorated with carvings and white plaster mouldings



London has traditionally been Christian, and has a <u>large</u> number of churches, particularly in the City of London.



London is also home to sizeable Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Jewish communities. London is home to the largest mosque in western Europe, the Baitul Futuh Mosque, of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community



London's large Hindu community is found in the north-western boroughs of Harrow and Brent, the latter of which is home to one of Europe's largest Hindu temples, Neasden Temple. [137] Sikh communities are located in East and West London, which is also home to the largest Sikh temple in the world outside





The <u>City of London</u> is the world's largest <u>financial centre</u> alongside New York City.



London's largest industry is <u>finance</u>, and its <u>financial exports</u> make it a large contributor to the UK's <u>balance of</u> payments



Around 325,000 people were employed in financial services in London until mid-2007.







The City of London is home to the Bank of England, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyds of London insurance market.

More than half of the UK's top 100 listed companies and over 100 of Europe's 500 largest companies are headquartered in Central London.

Along with professional services, media companies are concentrated in London and the media distribution industry is London's second most competitive sector.



The London Underground, oldest and largest metro system in the world, known as The Tube, because of the shape of the tunnels



Transport is one of the four main areas of policy administered by the Mayor of London, however the mayor's financial control does not extend to the longer distance rail network that enters London.



The London Underground — all of which is now commonly referred to as the Tube, though originally this designation referred only to the deep-level lines, as distinct from the subsurface lines — is the oldest, The system serves 270 stations and second longest metro system in the world, dating from 1863.

The red double-decker bus is an iconic symbol of

London.



London's bus network is one of the largest in the world, running 24 hours a day, with 8,000 buses,
 700 bus routes and over 6 million nassenger

journeys n



London is home to designers <u>Vivienne</u> <u>Westwood</u>, <u>Galliano</u>, <u>Stella McCartney</u>, <u>Manolo Blahnik</u>, and <u>Jimmy Choo</u> among others; its renowned art and fashion schools make it an international centre of fashion alongside Paris. <u>Milan</u> and New York.





DESCRIPTION OF THE MAJOR CLASSICAL AND popular music LONDON IS ONE OF THE MAJOR CLASSICAL AND POPULAR MUSIC CAPITALS OF THE WORLD AND IS HOME TO MAJOR MUSIC CORPORATIONS, SUCH AS EMI, AS WELL AS





London has hosted the Summer Olympics twice, in 1908 and 1948. In July 2005 London was chosen to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, which will make it the first city in the world to host the Summer Olympics three times. London was also the host of the British Empire Games in 1934. London's most popular sport is **football** and it has thirteen **League** football clubs, including five in the **Premier League**: Arsenal, Chelsea



Wembley Stadium Wembley Stadium is home to English football and is the world's most expensive stadium.











THANK YOU!!!!! FOR YOUR ATTENTION

The presentation was prepared by Indira, FL-16