

Chapter 1 : Top 10 Famous Londoners - Listverse

The most popular, by far, is football. London has five teams in the Premier League, the top tier of English Football, including the current champions, Chelsea. Next would be a toss up between Rugby Union and cricket.

This was adapted into Latin as Londinium and borrowed into West Germanic, the ancestor-language of English. Two of those timbers were radiocarbon dated to between BC and BC. Both structures are on the south bank where the River Effra flows into the Thames. At its height in the 2nd century, Roman London had a population of around 60,000. From the 8th century, repeated Viking assaults brought decline. Three are recorded; those in 878 and 886 succeeded, while the last, in 896, was rebuffed. It was an area of political and geographical control imposed by the Viking incursions which was formally agreed by the Danish warlord, Guthrum and the West Saxon king Alfred the Great in 886. Archaeological research shows that this involved abandonment of Lundenwic and a revival of life and trade within the old Roman walls. London then grew slowly until about 1000, after which activity increased dramatically. Westminster Abbey, rebuilt in the Romanesque style by King Edward the Confessor, was one of the grandest churches in Europe. Winchester had previously been the capital of Anglo-Saxon England, but from this time on, London became the main forum for foreign traders and the base for defence in time of war. In the view of Frank Stenton: The hall became the basis of a new Palace of Westminster. For most purposes this was Westminster, although the royal treasury, having been moved from Winchester, came to rest in the Tower. In 1100, its population was around 18,000; by 1200 it had grown to nearly 50,000. Violence against Jews took place in 1194, after it was rumoured that the new King had ordered their massacre after they had presented themselves at his coronation. There is only one bridge across the Thames, but parts of Southwark on the south bank of the river have been developed. During the Tudor period the Reformation produced a gradual shift to Protestantism, and much of London property passed from church to private ownership, which accelerated trade and business in the city. The commercial route to Italy and the Mediterranean Sea normally lay through Antwerp and over the Alps; any ships passing through the Strait of Gibraltar to or from England were likely to be Italian or Ragusan. Upon the re-opening of the Netherlands to English shipping in January 1572, there ensued a strong outburst of commercial activity. London became the principal North Sea port, with migrants arriving from England and abroad. The population rose from an estimated 50,000 in 1500 to about 100,000 in 1600. By the end of the Tudor period in 1603, London was still very compact. After an initial advance by the Royalists in 1642, culminating in the battles of Brentford and Turnham Green, London was surrounded by a defensive perimeter wall known as the Lines of Communication. The lines were built by up to 20,000 people, and were completed in under two months. During the Georgian era, new districts such as Mayfair were formed in the west; new bridges over the Thames encouraged development in South London. In the east, the Port of London expanded downstream. During the 18th century, London was dogged by crime, and the Bow Street Runners were established in 1751 as a professional police force. Following the invasion of Amsterdam by Napoleonic armies, many financiers relocated to London, especially a large Jewish community, and the first London international issue [clarification needed] was arranged in 1807. Around the same time, the Royal Navy became the world leading war fleet, acting as a serious deterrent to potential economic adversaries of the United Kingdom. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was specifically aimed at weakening Dutch economic power. London then overtook Amsterdam as the leading international financial centre. According to Samuel Johnson: You find no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford. The Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw infrastructure expansion in the capital and some of the surrounding counties; it was abolished in 1889 when the London County Council was created out of those areas of the counties surrounding the capital. London was bombed by the Germans during the First World War, [] and during the Second World War, the Blitz and other bombings by the German Luftwaffe killed over 30,000 Londoners, destroying large tracts of housing and other buildings across the city. In 1951, the Festival of Britain was held on the South Bank.

Chapter 2 : Boris and Brexit gym punchbags help Londoners vent their rage

So, that's how Londoners came to be! Come and get a beer, bring your friends, and enjoy your favorite match. We also try to have a very diverse cuisine experience where you can enjoy different variety of food ranging from Burgers, Hot Wings, English Breakfast and Butter Chicken.

Share Shares This year has celebrated the great old city of London more than any other. The major criterion to earn a place on this list was to be born within a Borough of London. As a result many famous people who have been associated with the city due to their work or life such as Churchill or Dickens have not made it. There is also an eclectic mix of people from politicians to musicians to writers. This was to ensure that no area of interest monopolized the list. Such are the numerous contenders for a place in the top 10 – a second list may well follow! 10 Famous for Acting Born: One of the most celebrated actors of his generation, Day-Lewis was born into an Irish family in South London in But maybe I have a rather sentimental relationship to it. The sort that exiles tend to have. Gary Oldman, Christopher Lee. Faraday can rightly lay claim to be one of the most famous scientists of modern times. Other famous London scientists: Sir William Crookes, Brian Pippard. Moorgate, The City of London, Like William Shakespeare, most English people first come to know of Keats at school where his works are still a fundamental part of the British secondary school curriculum – which in part has led to him becoming one of the most analyzed poets in English Literature. Like many great artists through history in differing fields, Keats gained most notoriety for his works posthumously. Other famous London poets: John Milton, Lord Byron. David Beckham has become a true British icon of the 21st century, and is arguably the most famous Londoner alive today. Bobby Moore, Jimmy Greaves. Brixton, Borough of Lambeth, South London, Although Bowie recently turned down an opportunity to perform at the Olympic Closing ceremony where his decision was due to his reluctance to play live generally, than any political decision, Bowie has had a life-long association with the city. Amy Winehouse, Elton John. Of all the famous Prime Ministers throughout British History, Attlee has had perhaps the greatest impact upon the state and yet remains one of the least well known. The National Health Service. He was also a major advocate of Keynesian economic policy, with the aim of achieving full employment, which remained a central theory of all British governments until the Thatcher governments of the s. Other famous London Prime Ministers: Other famous London Monarchs: In the American magazine MovieMaker named him the most influential filmmaker of all time. Michael Winner, David Lean. Fleet Street, City of London, It could be justifiably argued that no other person has contributed to our knowledge of 17th century London than Samuel Pepys. With his exquisitely kept diaries, Pepys recorded in particular three major British historical events that he was present to witness: As a naval administrator he was also present at the execution of King Charles I in the aftermath of the English Civil War. So for his impact upon the historical legacy of this great city, Samuel Pepys has earned my top spot!

Chapter 3 : Londoners: What is Your Favorite Spot in London? | Yahoo Answers

Other sport GO London Latest Most popular {{title}} Popular videos {{title}} Londoners reveal favourite 'quirks' of negotiating the Tube network. 1/3.

Chapter 4 : Londoners vent their Brexit rage with Boris, Theresa punchbags at gym - Daily Sabah

Milk and cookie bar Blondies Kitchen is London is getting a lot of hype. The tiny bar has seven different types of cookies, a cookie dough sandwich, and even a inch cookie pizza. Cookies are.

Chapter 5 : Sports - London

well, my favorite sport is socccer because it is my own form of self expression. it is great for your body also. but even so,

everybody has their own definition of " favorite sports " and you.

Chapter 6 : Research: Londoners Least Tolerant of Gay Couples

Londoners - Sports Bar, Prague, Czech Republic. likes 16 talking about this. Londoners is a Sports Bar with a very diverse cuisine.

Chapter 7 : Londoners arrogant and insular, according to those outside capital | UK news | The Guardian

When asked to choose the word that best describes Londoners, "arrogant" was the most popular choice for respondents in the north of England, cited by 38%.

Chapter 8 : London - Wikipedia

From Victoria Beckham to Adele, How Your Favorite Londoners Stay in Shape.

Chapter 9 : From Victoria Beckham to Adele, How Your Favorite Londoners Stay in Shape

Born: Greenwich, Borough of Greenwich, South-East London, One of the most celebrated actors of his generation, Day-Lewis was born into an Irish family in South London in