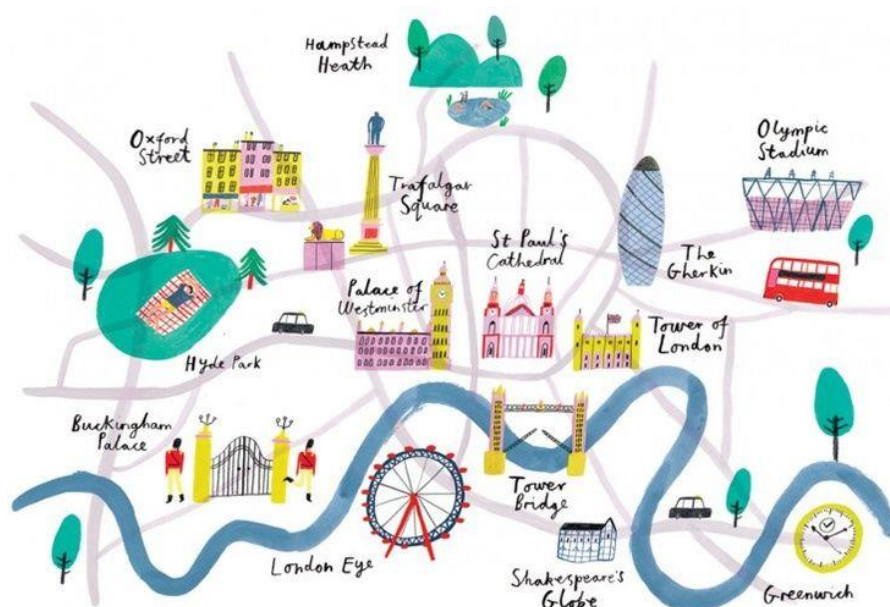


A Year 10 Citizenship and Religious Studies Visit

Iconic London

Monday 19th November 2018 – Let's Go



The Palace of Westminster

Politics

Saint Paul's Cathedral

Religion

The London Stadium

Sport/ Music/ Culture

1. Laser focus. Do our job.
2. School uniform. Black and Gold spirit always.
3. Respect members of the public and show manners. Put others first always. You can make other people's day by spreading these positive vibes.
4. Represent TBSHS well. One day you might have a job interview with someone who saw our school on this day or who has heard about our school. The world is small. Be the very best version of yourself.
5. Be engaged. Ask good questions. Listen to staff and guides at all times.
6. 6 a.m. meet in the School Hall on Monday.
7. Bring money for lunch. Bring snacks and drinks. Avoid nuts.
8. Bring a coat. It may be cold.
9. Bring any medication you need.
10. Bring a fully charged 'phone. Save battery for the return journey and photos.
11. Bring something to do on the coach. Valuables you bring are at your own risk.

simon.etheridge@tbshs.org

www.letsготeamrs.weebly.com

Iconic London: Coach Groups

Respect the coaches and listen to staff

All exchange students will be on the earlier coaches

Coach 1	10 M All Exchange Students In Forms D, T and W 10T with surnames A-D
Coach 2	10D 10R Exchange students in 10D need to be on coach 1
Coach 3	10W 10C 10T surnames E-Y

Iconic London: Parliament Groups

Split in Westminster Hall:

- Coaches 1 split into Parliament Groups 1 and 2
- Coach 2 splits into Parliament Groups 3 and 4
- Coach 3 splits into Parliament Groups 5, 6, 7 and 8

Iconic London: Follow-Up

Either: Write three detailed thank you letters to all three venues about the day.

Or: Create a piece of poetry, piece of art, piece of music or a video about the day/venue(s).

"



Iconic London: The Year 10 Citizenship Visit 2018

Assembly Briefing Fact Sheet: 13th November 2018

Preparation: *We will meet at 6 a.m. on Monday in the School Hall. You should bring drinks, snacks and a coat (in a bag). A fully charged 'phone is very useful as is something else to do on the coach. You should bring any medication you need. You must be in school uniform please. You will need money or a card for lunch. The booklet will be out on either Thursday or Friday of this week. A copy of the booklet will be e-mailed home. Groups, based on form groupings, will be in the booklet.*

Venue 1: The Palace of Westminster

We leave the coaches and walk five minutes past Westminster Abbey and the Westminster Abbey Remembrance Garden. We will line up and go through security checks for Parliament. You will need to take off belts and empty your pockets of metal. We will then go to Westminster Hall where we will have a photograph and wait for our tour guide. There are toilets there, a café and a shop. Our tour guide will give us a tour of just over 1 hour of the House of Commons and Lords. You should be perfectly behaved and ask good questions.



Venue 2: Saint Paul's Cathedral

We travel here by coach. Students will rotate in form groups here between inside and outside Saint Paul's Cathedral and McDonalds. *When you go inside Saint Paul's, you need to be perfectly behaved.* You are not allowed to take photographs. You should use your booklet as a guide. **You need to bring money or a card for McDonalds.**

On Thursday morning, in Form, we will ask Tutors to do a quick paper survey if you wish to eat at McDonalds.



Venue 3: The London Stadium

Wembley e-mailed me last week to say full tours have been cancelled. All bookings have been cancelled. They offered us a very brief look around in the stand but no behind the scenes access and no full tour. We will therefore be touring the London Stadium and spending time at the Olympic Park. I have done this tour and it is excellent. It is inclusive, behind-the-scenes, pitch-side, links to all football teams and the London 2012 Olympics. *You receive a tablet when you walk around to watch clips.*



Iconic London: Venue 1: The Palace of Westminster

***Please respect your guide. *Ask thoughtful questions. *Give your guide a round of applause at the end. *Take a group photo.**



The word Parliament derives from parlement (French for discussion). Its symbol, the crowned portcullis, symbolises **strength and security** like a castle's defensive gate. **From the 7-11th century, barons and bishops were called by the Monarch for advice.** After a struggle for power, **Magna Carta (Great Charter) was signed by King John** which gave legal rights to all and limited the Monarch's power.

You will meet your guide in the historic Westminster Hall.

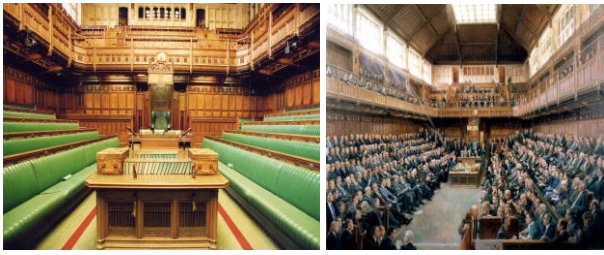
You can take photos here and we will have a year photo. *There are toilets, a café and shop here. This is where Thomas More, Guy Fawkes and King Charles 1 were tried. Barack Obama, Nelson Mandela and Pope Benedict spoke here. Coffins of Monarchs and leaders, like Winston Churchill, have lain here so people could visit.*

In the 13th century, the barons tried to curb the King. Simon de Montford rebelled against Henry III and, in 1265, called a Parliament of two knights from each county and two citizens from cities. In 1266 Edward I summoned two representatives from each county, city or town with nobles and churchmen to discuss tax. By the 14th century, town and county citizens formed the Commons, the nobles and bishops formed the Lords. **The 1689 Bill of Rights would establish Parliament, elections and limit the Monarch to not passing laws, imposing taxes or raising an army. There was freedom of speech in Parliament.**

Your Guide will take you around the Palace. There are no photographs permitted on the tour. Mobile telephones should be switched off. We will walk the same route through **The Royal Gallery** (note its paintings of famous battles like **Nelson's victory at Trafalgar in 1805**) **as The Queen does when she opens Parliament each year (see videos below).** Parliament is "opened" each year by the Monarch at what is called **The State Opening of Parliament.** After the area has been searched, after the 1605 Gunpowder Plot, the Monarch **reads a speech in the House of Lords written by the Government with their plans. The Monarch cannot enter the House of Commons. This dates to when King Charles I tried to arrest five of his political enemies from the Commons and Civil War ensued. The Commons is independent.** The Monarch sends **Black Rod to summon MPs.** The door of the Commons is **shut in his face but he is let in after knocking three times.**



For "The ordinary citizen and schoolchildren who visit the Home of their Parliament". Speaker J.H. Whitley on the paintings.



The colour of the House of Commons is green (origin unknown). There are 650 Members of Parliament, elected by their constituencies (UK areas) at a General Election. They debate issues and form laws. *Usually, the political party with the largest number of seats gets the opportunity from the Monarch to form a Government* either on their own or with another party. The leader of the largest party usually becomes The Prime Minister. Debates are refereed by The Speaker, elected by fellow MPs. Government ministers speak from the **Dispatch Boxes** which contain religious texts for making the oath all MPs make. **Red lines** keep members on opposite sides two sword lengths apart. **The white lines** stop people who are not MPs entering when the House is in session. **The Mace (symbolising authority) shows the House is in session. A vote is known as a division.** A bell signifies that members go to different rooms to vote. Two members count the votes and the tellers announce it. **The mathematics of the House will be vital as Brexit is voted on. Could there be an Election soon?**



The colour of The House of Lords is red symbolising Royalty. This was completed in 1847 with the aim of being the grandest room in the Palace. The Throne is where the Monarch sits. **Paintings by the throne show the virtues of chivalry, justice and religion.** *Most members of the Lords are members of a political party but there are a quarter of a Lords who are crossbenchers and may sit on the benches set apart from the Government in the chamber.* Around the chamber, are pictures of the Bishops and barons who secured the **Magna Carta.** **The House of Lords' role is to scrutinise Government and debate issues. Some peers (Lords) are appointed and others hereditary (inherit their role from family).**

The Central Lobby separates the Lords and Commons. It features on News Reports. A quote from the Bible is in Latin on the floor: **"Except The Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it."** You will enter **The Members' Lobby** before with statues to influential former Prime Ministers Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee and Margaret Thatcher.

Inclusion

1689: Bill Of Rights: Parliament supreme. Regular elections.

1430: Only men whose land produced an at least 40 shillings a year could vote.

1832: The Great Reform Act: The vote extended to around 1 in 7 men based on property. Industrial cities like Birmingham and Manchester could elect MPs.

1967-1884: Further reforms including secret ballots at elections introduced. The number of men with the right to vote increased.

1897: Millicent Fawcett founded the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (Suffragists) for voting rights.

1903: Emmeline(the new statue outside Parliament is right), Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union. Members included the Suffragettes who advocated direct action.

1911: On the night of the census, Emily Wilding Davison, who would throw herself in front of the King's Horse at the 1913 Derby, hid in a cupboard so she could speak for equality in the Commons.

1918: The Representation Of The People Act: Votes to women over 30 and men over 21.

1928: Equal Franchise Act: Both men and women over 21 have the right to vote.

1969: Voting age reduced to 18 for all.

1998: The modern Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly were established. All parts of the UK elect MPOs, certain matters in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are decided by a separate devolved Parliament.



Video Links

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/election-2017-40217552/election-2017-highlights-of-tv-election-night-coverage>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/30880972>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-36319971/pomp-and-ceremony-for-queen-s-speech>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-politics-32886236/what-is-the-queen-s-speech>

<http://www.sky.com/tv/movie/suffragette-2015/video/suffragette-trailer>

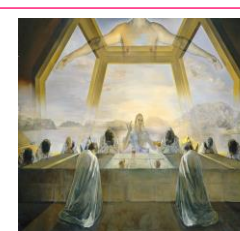
Iconic London: Venue 2: Saint Paul's Cathedral: *Follow TBSHS staff *Be respectful *Think about what you believe.



Saint Paul's Cathedral has been a Christian church since 604.

The word **Cathedral** derives from the Latin for throne or seat (cathedra) and refers **to the base of the bishop** of that diocese or area who **looks after** priests and people. **At Saint Paul's Cathedral, individuals and communities enter to find peace, inspiration, mindfulness, care and support in readings, music, worship, art, architecture, community, discussion and silence.**

The day at Saint Paul's begins and ends in prayer. **When you visit, you may see The Eucharist or Holy Communion or thanksgiving being celebrated.** This service remembers Jesus' last meal with his disciples and his instruction **to break bread (symbolising Jesus' body) and drink wine (symbolising Jesus' blood) in remembrance of God's sacrifice through Jesus.**



Like TBSHS, Saint Paul's Cathedral is a place of inclusion and good citizenship. All are welcome regardless of background or identity. People have gathered here to celebrate the life of female and male citizens and events of national and international significance. The Queen celebrated various jubilees and 80th birthday here. Prince Charles married Diana Spencer here. This was also where the funerals of Lord Nelson and Sir Winston Churchill took place whilst it was at Saint Paul's that **services of remembrance have been held after recent conflicts and where people gathered in solemn silence after 9/11.** Saint Paul's was the place where the G20 summit, on global citizenship, opened in 2009 and **where Martin Luther King spoke before collecting a Nobel Peace Prize.**

Saint Paul's Cathedral teaches resilience. It is the fifth cathedral to have stood on the present site since 604, when the City was just one square mile. It was destroyed by the Vikings, rebuilt by the Normans, used as a market place and stable in the English Civil War, restored again and **then fell victim to the 1666 Great Fire of London which destroyed Saint Paul's and two-thirds of the city.** **The current design of Saint Paul's, built from 1675-1711 goes back to the architect, scientist, mathematician and astronomer Sir Christopher Wren, a man of Christian faith who showed science, mathematics and religion could be partners.** He designed and supervised the work. **As Wren said "Architecture aims at eternity."** He would regularly come to sit under the Dome until his death aged 81. **"If you seek his monument, look around you", as the writing on his tomb states.**

7. The American Memorial or Jesus Chapel: *This remembers the 28,000 Americans killed on their way to, or while stationed in, the UK during the Second World War. Their names are in a book you can see.*



6. The High Altar The word Altar is where offerings are made to God.



5. The Chapel of Saints Erkenwalde and Ethelburga. Ethelburga was an Abbess of a monastery and her brother was Bishop of London was said to work miracles. **William Holman Hunt's world-renowned painting "The Light Of The World"** here depicts Jesus. *It features the Jewish Star of David and the Islamic crescent moon on Jesus' lamp.*



8. The Quire: Clergy, choir and people sit here for a service that closes each

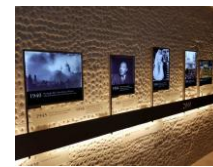
9. Under the 65,000 ton Dome, worship unites the people.



4. All Souls' Chapel is dedicated to those who died in the First World War and Lord Kitchener of the "Your country needs you" posters.



10. The Crypt is the burial chamber of the cathedral and is equally accessed down the stairs to the left and right of **Dome**. Originally, it was plain earth and coffins were placed there. You will see three tombs of Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington and the architect of Saint Paul's, Sir Christopher Wren. **There is also a very readable and succinct exhibition there.**



3. St. Dunstan's Chapel is dedicated to a former Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. It contains the sacrament of bread and wine used at the Eucharist or Holy Communion. *It is a place of prayer and stillness. Names of people can be left for prayer.*

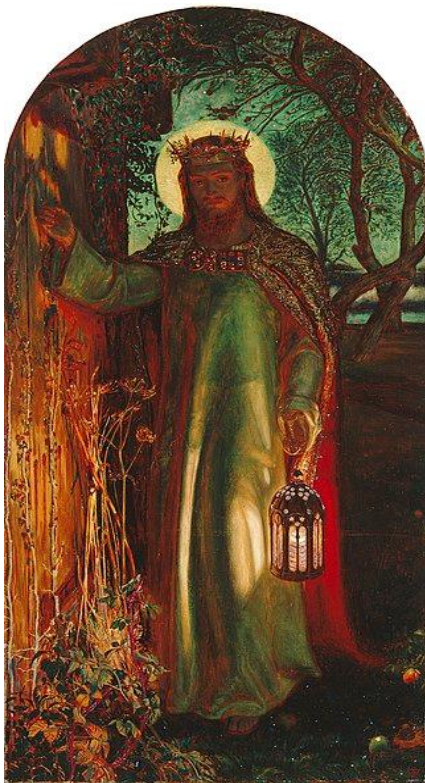
2. You enter to the Knave. *This word comes from the Latin for ship which was a symbol of Early Christianity believers on their spiritual journey. Saint Paul's is built in the shape of a cross with a large dome at the intersection of the arms. At the A lectern holds the Word of God or Bible with the image of an eagle, a bird of strength and vision.*

1. You enter the Cathedral. Behind you are the **Great West Doors** for the Monarch. There is the **Font (for baptism)** at the entrance *as Christians begin their journey of faith, from earth to heaven. Candles are lit here for others.*





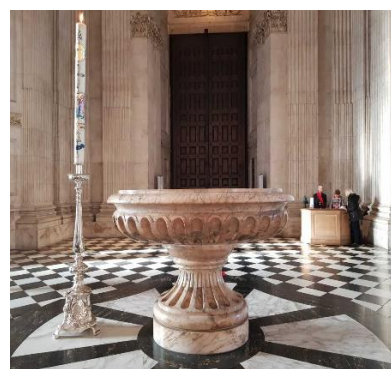
Above: Nelson's Tomb. Before the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, where Nelson died, he gave the flag signal to the other boats: "England expects every man to do his duty."



Left: William Holman Hunt's world- renowned painting "The Light Of The World". This painting also references Islam and Judaism. Right: The High Altar.



Above: The American Memorial or Jesus Chapel. This is found behind the High Altar. This remembers the 28,000 Americans killed on their way to, or while stationed in, the UK during the Second World War. Their names are in a book you can see.



Above: Candles lit for loved ones who may be ill or have passed away, the Font for Baptism and the Exhibition in the Crypt. Below: Look up and more from the Exhibition. The Exhibition is excellent, not too long and easy to read.



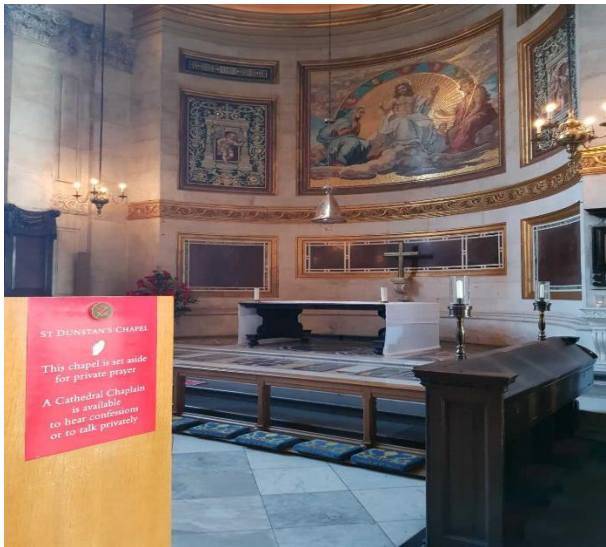
Below: Left right: A memorial to the poet John Donne who famously wrote of our community nature saying: “No man is an island.” Right: A memorial to Florence Nightingale in the Crypt.



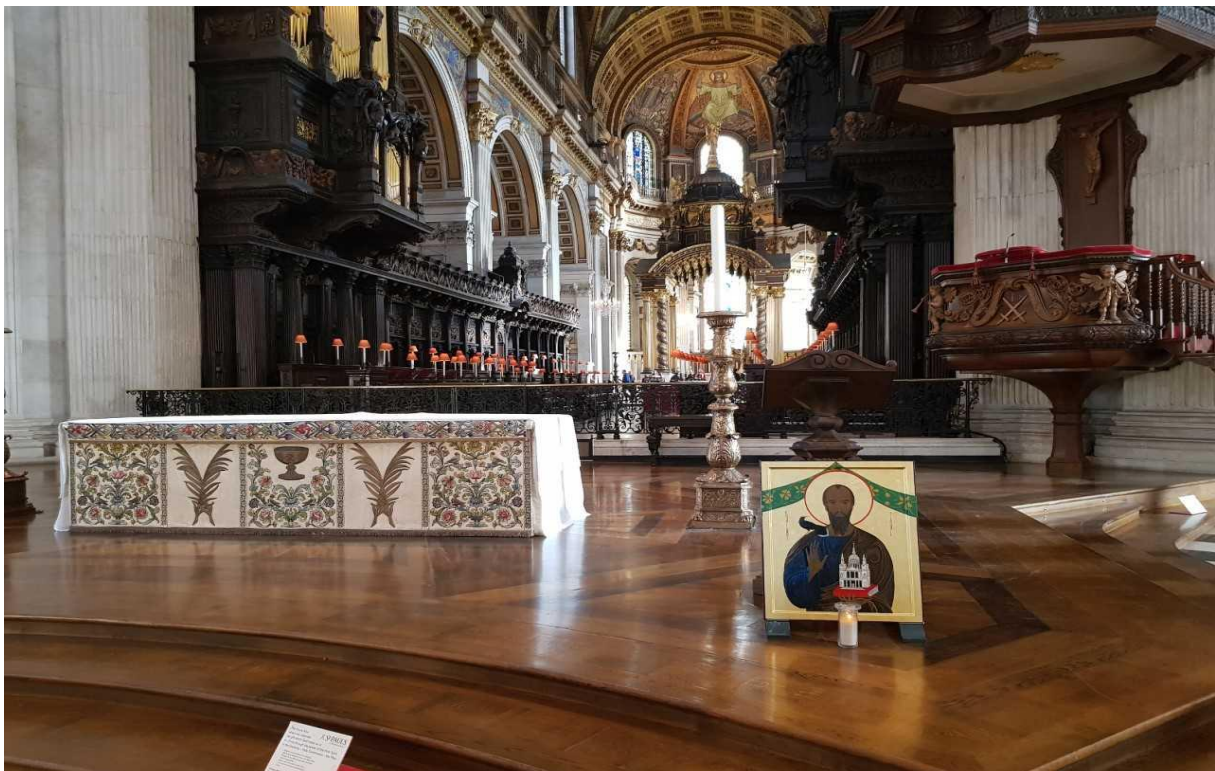
Below: Left: The Sacrament of the Last Supper, 1955, Salvador Dali. This painting is not found in St. Paul's but it beautifully illustrates Jesus' Last Supper with his disciples which you may see remembered at 12:30 in the Cathedral with the Holy Communion or Eucharist.



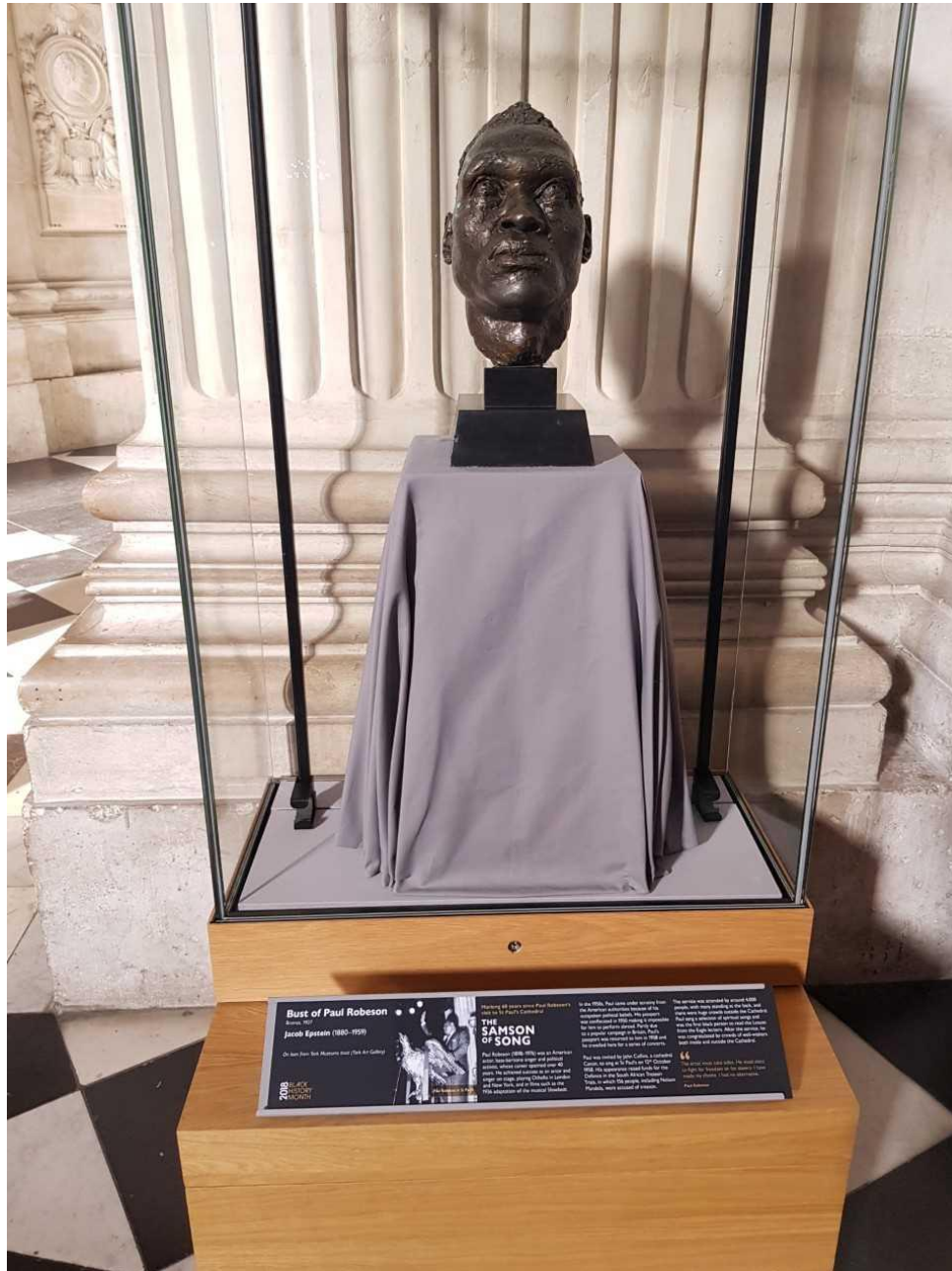
Below: Left: Saint Dunstan's Chapel where prayers can be left for people. Right: The Duke of Wellington's tomb.



Below: Saint Paul who the Cathedral is dedicated to. Saint Paul was someone who persecuted Christians but became a Christian when he experienced God in the form of a blinding light on the road to Damascus. He became a leading Christian figure and his letters are in the Christian Bible. He wrote: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male or female: for we are all one in Christ Jesus."



Below: A Tribute to the singer Paul Robeson on loan from New York Museum: Paul was an American actor, singer and activist. Paul stood up for better world, especially against racism, including supporting Nelson Mandela. He gave a concert here 60 years ago which was attended in huge numbers.



“The artist must take sides. He must elect to fight for freedom or for slavery. I have made my choice. I had no alternative.”

Paul Robeson

Your Venue for Lunch.

Please be respectful and clear up after yourself. Do not leave the staff to clear up.

Respect members of the public – show manners.

McDonalds, St. Paul's have been very good to us.



Iconic London: Venue 3: The London Stadium

***Please respect your guide. *Ask thoughtful questions. *Give your guide a round of applause at the end. *Take photographs**

As the Olympic Stadium, the London Stadium was at the heart of the Paralympics and Olympics of London 2012. From the volunteers to athletes, this was such an inspirational and memorable time in our history where Britain and the world came together <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmKGI6mxOzg>. This stadium hosted the spectacular opening <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNeBKoyoteA> and closing ceremonies. There was Super Saturday when 80,000 people roared Dame Jessica Ennis-Hill, Sir Mo Farah and Greg Rutherford MBE to gold. Where were you?

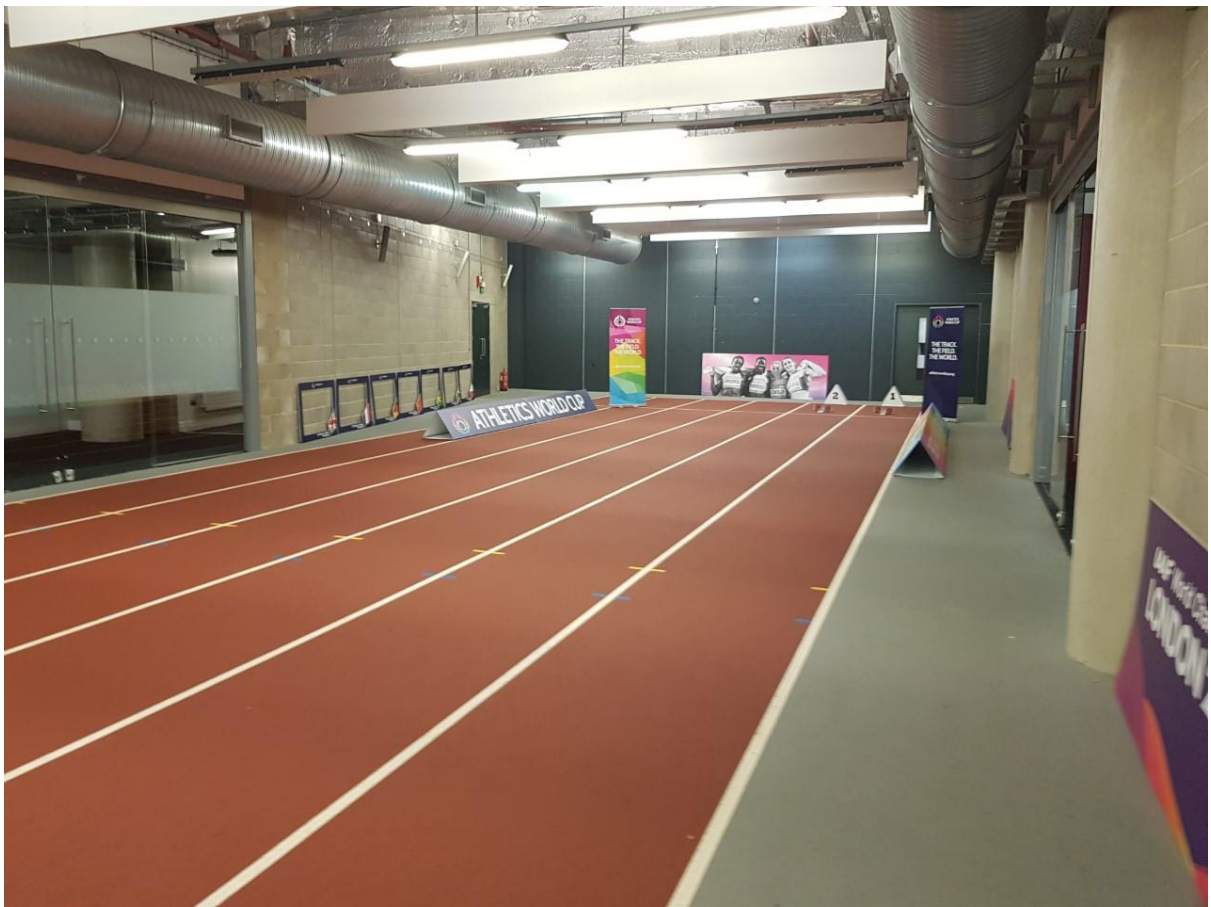
Today, this is a multi-purpose stadium, with the longest cantilevered roof in the world and 428 wheelchair viewing spaces, used for sport, music and culture. It is the home of both West Ham United, a club with a great history and tradition who were key to England winning the World Cup in 1966, and British Athletics. Rugby and motor sport have taken place here. In 2019, the Stadium will host cricket (Essex 20/20 matches) and the New York Derby in Major League Baseball. It is also an increasingly prestigious music venue. This summer global icons and husband and wife Beyoncé and Jay Z brought their "On The Road" tour here (see next page for photographs).

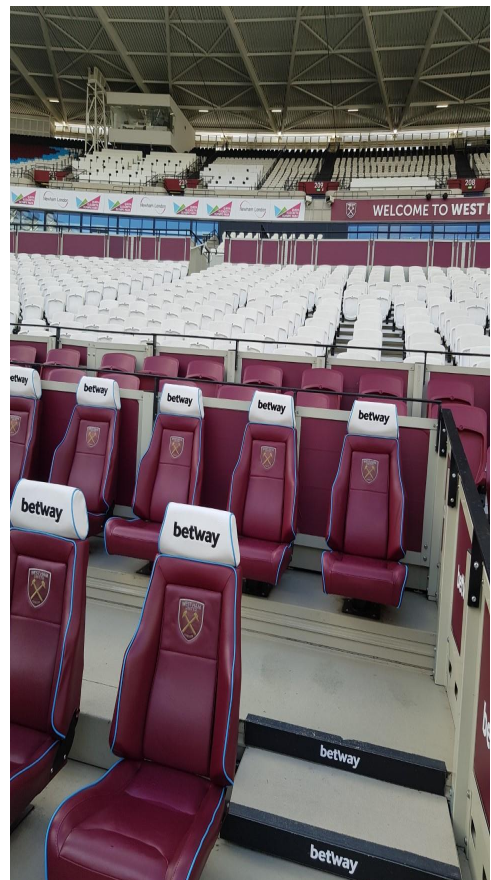




Pictures from The London Stadium Tour, November 2018







LONDON STADIUM



THE WORLD'S STAGE

LONDON STADIUM STADIUM OF THE YEAR

"Super-light cover structure, smart incorporation of floodlighting and flexibility make it a spectacular masterpiece of engineering."
Przemek Kaczowski.
(STOPROCENT Architekci)



The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park



QUEEN ELIZABETH OLYMPIC PARK

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1 STADIUM | 10 COPPER BOX ARENA |
| 2 ANCELOMITHAL CRIBB | 11 ISLANDS |
| 3 SOUTH LAWN | 12 TIMBER LODGE |
| 4 PODIUM | 13 TIMBERLING BAY PLAYGROUND |
| 5 AQUATICS CENTRE | 14 LEE VALLEY VELOPARK |
| 6 FOUNTAIN | 15 LEE VALLEY HOCKEY AND TENNIS CENTRE |
| 7 OUTDOOR ROOMS | 16 MULTI-STORY CARPARK |
| 8 CARPENTERS LOCK | |



QueenElizabethOlympicPark.co.uk

- #### FACILITIES
- 1 Information Point
 - 2 Toilets
 - 3 ATM
 - 4 Eating and Drinking
 - 5 Children's Playground
 - 6 Parking
 - 7 Blue Badge Parking
 - 8 Accessible Toilets
 - 9 Changing Places Accessible Toilet

- #### TRAVEL KEY
- 1 London Underground
 - 2 London Overground
 - 3 Docklands Light Railway
 - 4 National Rail Services
 - 5 London Buses (388, 339)
 - 6 Walkways
 - 7 Roads



The London Stadium is set in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park which was the place for further highlights off London 2012 and can be used by the public today. The Copper Box Arena is open to the public today and was home to handball, modern pentathlon, boxing, fencing and goalball during the 2012 Games

Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre is also open to all and includes two hockey pitches, four indoor tennis courts and six outdoor courts. It includes a 3,000-seat hockey stadium with the flexibility to increase capacity to 15,000 for big competitions.

The London Aquatics Centre offers the public the chance to swim in the same surroundings as the likes of Tom Daley and Ellie Simmons did in London 2012.

Lee Valley VeloPark is the first place in the world where you can take part in four types of cycling in one place: Track cycling, road racing, BMX or mountain biking. The indoor velodrome is the fastest track in the world and was the scene of many Team GB medals in London 2012. It features a floodlit road circuit off one mile as well as mountain bike trails.



Designed by Sir Anish Kapoor and Cecil Balmond for London 2012, the ArcelorMittal Orbit (right) is an interactive piece of art which combines awe-inspiring city views with fun (this is a slide) and contemporary art as people climb up. Art is life. Life is art.

Thank You To:

- Parent(s)/ carer(s) and Year 10 #DreamTeam.
- Mr. Reeve.
- Mr. Wheatley and the Year 10 Tutor Team.
- All the accompanying staff for their time and good will.
- Ms. Kitching.
- The wonderful Olivia and Natalie in Mark Prisk MP's office and all the brilliant guides (written/actual) in Parliament.
- The fabulous Rebecca and all at Saint's Paul's Learning Department. Thank you to the shop for the excellent guide.
- The fantastic London Stadium Education and Tours Department and their superb guides.
- Magnificent McDonalds for their hospitality.
- Galleon Coaches for their first class service once again.
- Thank you also to the following staff for their assistance with preparation in school: Mr. Noble, Ms. Engel, Ms. Mullholland, Ms. Bromley, Ms. Butler, Ms. McMahan, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cook, Ms. Haines and The Caretakers.

"It's a 24 hour job...What I've learned from my parents is this: everything come from hard work. And then, maybe, things align." (Dua Lipa, Interview, April 2018)

"It's a big game of us. They (Green Bay Packers) are a great football team. They are in it every year. Aaron (Rodgers) is one of the best to ever play. It will be exciting. We are going to have to play really well. It's a quick turnaround. Lot of (film) studying. Get your body right over the next 36 hours and be ready to go for Wednesday (training) and try to bring energy and emotion." (Tom Brady, Press Conference, October 2018)

<https://www.religionofsports.com/content/tom-vs-time/>

The Season: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=akF9pJlphKs>



Coach and player work together