

# Museums, Theatres and Monuments

Things you must see if you  
are in London...

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Museums

# Figurative Arts Museums



**WITH THE SPECIAL PARTICIPATION OF...**

**...TEACHER OF HISTORY OF ART MARIA AURORA MARZI**





# Tate Britain

Tate Britain is an art gallery situated on Millbank in London. It is the oldest gallery in the network, opening in 1897. It houses a substantial collection of the Pre-Raphaelites and J.M.W. Turner's works. The front part of the building was designed by Sidney R. J. Smith with a classical portico and dome behind. Construction commenced in 1893. The gallery opened on 21 July 1897 as the National Gallery of British Art, but became commonly known as the Tate Gallery, after its founder Sir Henry Tate. There have been several extensions over the years. The central sculpture gallery was designed by John Russell Pope.



## *Snow Storm: Hannibal and His Army Crossing the Alps*

Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851), 1810-12, oil on canvas, 144.7 × 236 cm



# Tate Modern



The Tate Modern in London is Britain's national museum of international modern art. The galleries are housed in the former Bankside Power Station, which was originally designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of Battersea Power Station, and built in two stages between 1947 and 1963. The power station closed in 1981. Level 3 focuses on abstraction, expressionism and abstract expressionism, featuring work by Claude Monet, Anish Kapoor, Barnett Newman, Mark Rothko, Henri Matisse and Tacita Dean. Level 5 focuses on Cubism, Futurism, Vorticism and Pop Art, containing work by artists such as Pablo Picasso, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol and the photographer Eugène Atget.

# National Gallery

The National Gallery in London, founded in 1824, houses a rich collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900 in its home on Trafalgar Square. The gallery is an exempt charity, and a non-departmental public body of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Its collection belongs to the public of the United Kingdom and entry to the main collection (though not some special exhibitions) is free of charge.



Unlike comparable art museums such as the Louvre in Paris or the Museo del Prado in Madrid, the National Gallery was not formed by nationalising an existing royal or princely art collection. It came into being when the British government bought 36 paintings from the banker John Julius Angerstein in 1824. After that initial purchase the Gallery was shaped mainly by its early directors, notably Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, and by private donations, which comprise two thirds of the collection. The resulting collection is small in size, compared with many European national galleries, but encyclopaedic in scope; most major developments in Western painting "from Giotto to Cézanne" are represented with important works. It used to be claimed that this was one of the few national galleries that had all its works on permanent exhibition, but this is no longer the case. The present building, the third to house the National Gallery, was designed by William Wilkins from 1832–8. Only the façade onto Trafalgar Square remains essentially unchanged from this time, as the building has been expanded piecemeal throughout its history. The building often came under fire for its perceived aesthetic deficiencies and lack of space; the latter problem led to the establishment of the Tate Gallery for British art in 1897. The Sainsbury Wing, an extension to the west by Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown, is a notable example of Postmodernist architecture in Britain. The current Director of the National Gallery is Nicholas Penny.





**The fighting Temeraire, 1839,  
J.M.W. Turner**



**Rain, steam and speed - The Great Western  
Railway, 1844, J.M.W. Turner**



**The Arnolfini Portrait, 1434,  
Jan van Eyck**



# British Museum



The British Museum is a museum of human history and culture in London. Its collections, which number more than seven million objects, are amongst the largest and most comprehensive in the world and originate from all continents, illustrating and documenting the story of human culture from its beginning to the present.







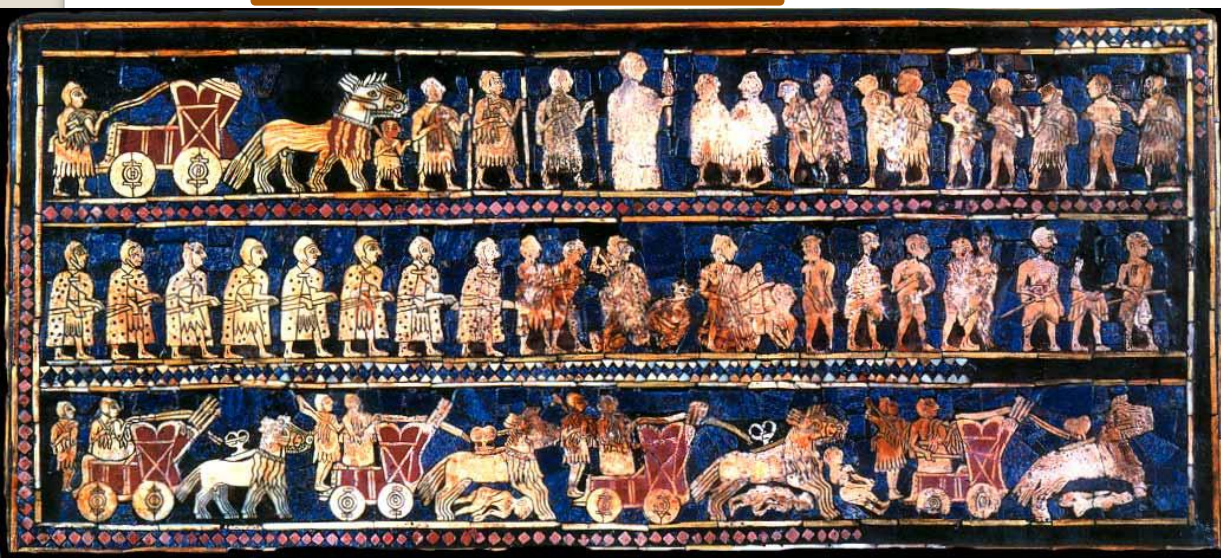


Elgin Marbles (Parthenon)



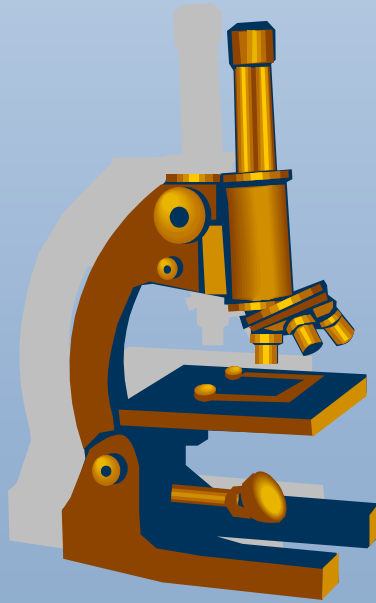
Lewis chessmen

Standard of Ur - War



Sutton Hoo's helm

# Science Museums





# Natural History Museum



The Natural History Museum is one of three large museums on Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London. Its main frontage is on Cromwell Road. The museum is an exempt charity, and a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The museum is home to life and earth science specimens comprising some 70 million items within five main collections: Botany, Entomology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology and Zoology. The museum is a world-renowned centre of research, specialising in taxonomy, identification and conservation. Given the age of the institution, many of the collections have great historical as well as scientific value, such as specimens collected by Darwin. The Natural History Museum Library contains extensive book, journal, manuscript, and artwork collections linked to the work and research of the scientific departments. Access to the library is by appointment only.





It was divided in the following zones:

**Red Zone** The Earth Lab is a gallery that centres around geology, and contains specimens of fossils, minerals and rocks. The "Lab Area" is only open to reserved groups and allows an interactive approach to the gallery, allowing the use of microscopes. It is currently the only gallery in the red-zone without step free access. Earth's Treasury shows specimens of rocks, minerals and gemstones behind glass in a dimly lit gallery. Lasting Impressions is a small gallery containing specimens of rocks, plants and minerals, of which most can be touched.

**Green zone** It's the ecological zone, with specific areas about biological genres (Birds, Fossil Marine Reptiles, Giant Sequoia and Central Hall), but also with a geological sector, with particular emphasis on Minerals. The Vault contains among the most valuable gems and jewels.

**Blue zone** It's a biological zone, with sections about Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles, Marine Invertebrates, Mammals (with the Blue Whale room) and Human Biology. Paleontological wing is very important and contains many fossils, above all Dinosaurs. There is also a moving roaring model of T. rex in the dinosaur

**Orange Zone** It's an experimental centre divided by the main structure with the adventurous Cocoon. There's a Wildlife Garden and the Darwin Centre.







# SCIENCE MUSEUM



The Science Museum is one of the three major museums on Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London. It is part of the National Museum of Science and Industry. The museum is a major London tourist attraction. The Science Museum now holds a collection of over 300,000 items, including such famous items as Stephenson's Rocket, Puffing Billy (the oldest surviving steam locomotive), the first jet engine, a reconstruction of Francis Crick and James Watson's model of DNA, some of the earliest remaining steam engines, a working example of Charles Babbage's Difference engine, the first prototype of the 10,000-year Clock of the Long Now, and documentation of the first typewriter. It also contains hundreds of interactive exhibits. A recent addition is the IMAX 3D Cinema showing science and nature documentaries, some of them in 3-D, and the Wellcome Wing which focuses on digital technology.



# Theatres and Cinemas





# The Globe Theatre

The Globe Theatre is maybe the most famous in London. It was built by William Shakespeare's theatre company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, in 1599, over the original theatre, built by James Burbage. It stood near London Bridge on the south bank of the River Thames. Unfortunately the Globe was only used until 29 June 1613, when a fire destroyed the whole building during a performance of Shakespeare's play "Henry VIII". A second Globe Theatre was built on the same site by June 1614 and closed in 1642 by the Puritans. It was pulled down in 1644, or slightly later—the commonly cited document dating the act to 15 April 1644 has been identified as a probable forgery—to make room for tenements. The original site of the Globe was discovered in 1989. The American film-maker, Sam Wanamaker, paid for the theatre to be entirely rebuilt in the same way as Shakespeare's times in 1990's. In 1996 the first play was performed in the rebuilt Globe.





DOMINION

We will rock you

WE WILL ROCK YOU

THE MUSICAL BY QUEEN AND Ben Elton

NOW IN ITS SEVENTH SENSATION

"SPECTACULAR... WHAT AN EVENING  
MAGNIFICENT"

"THIS SHOW SHOULD RUN FOREVER"  
DAILY MIRROR

"EVERYTHING ABOUT IT IS  
UNMISSABLE"



# Review



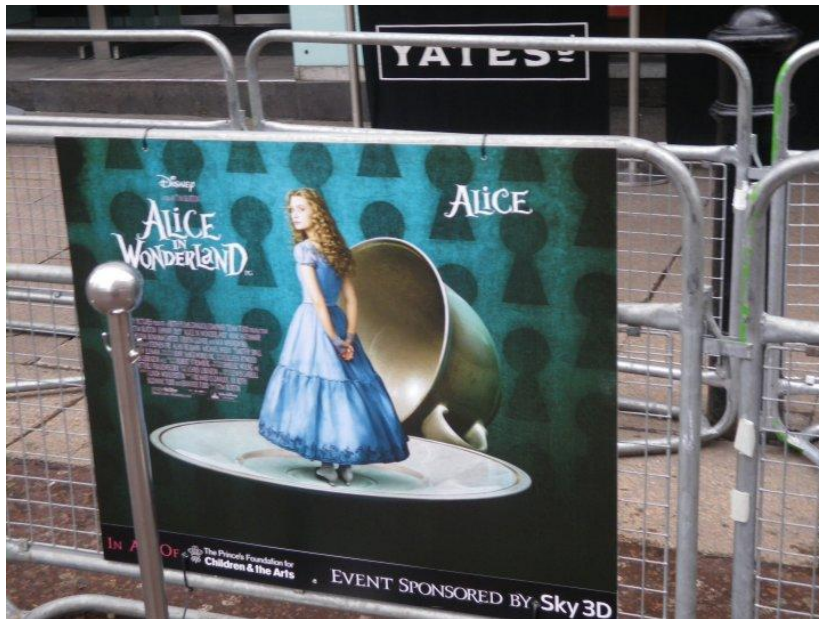
Wednesday the 24th of February at 2.30 p.m, twenty students from our group went to the Dominion Theatre in Tottenham Court Road to see the musical “We Will Rock You”, based on the music of the famous rock band playing in the '70s and '80s, the Queen. All the songs in the musical belong to the Queen, and the lyrics also to Ben Elton. As we approach to the theatre, we are suddenly caught by the huge playbill that show the image of a golden statue of Freddie Mercury, the leader of Queen. There is a sort of excitement in the air; we enter and take our seats. After a while, the musical begins. Initially, a series of stage directions informs the audience that we are 300 years in the future, on the Earth, now called “Planet Mall”, where everything is controlled by the Globalsoft Corporation, whose main ruler is the evil Killer Queen. In this society everyone is grown up as a “GaGa Kid”, with the same thoughts and opinions, listening to the same computer-generated music. Infact, the old music has been banned by years. In a new class of “GaGa Kids” there is a strange one, called Galileo, who has some strange dreams and hears strange words, and a young woman. Galileo sings his desire to break free from that society, while the woman declares her need to find somebody to love, a feeling prohibited in Planet Mall.

The two young are arrested by the commandant of the police and put in prison. Killer Queen orders to the commandant to find and neutralize the Bohemians, a group of rebels that wants to bring back music in the world. Meanwhile Galileo and the woman, whom he calls Scaramouche as he heard this name in one of his strange hearings, escape from the hospital they were in and meet a group of Bohemians at a station. They say them that the no-more played music was a sort of way to express each one's personality, and particularly was a vehicule for love, and for that reason they start playing. Suddenly the commandant arrives and during the fight many Bohemians are killed, while Galileo and Scaramouche escape. One night, Galileo, after a dream, work out that there is a mythical instrument which can bring back the ancient music. He starts the quest with Scaramouche, and they fall in love with each other. Once arrived at the Seven Seas of Rhye pub, they meet a strange librarian, Pop. Finally, with the aid of Pop, they find thew instrument at Wembley Stadium. Scaramouche succeed in playing it and so Killer Queen is defeated and everyone now can be free with this music. This musical was really impressive and well-done, especially for the performances of the actors, whose voices were terrific, and, among them, in my opinion, that of Killer Queen and that of Scaramouche were the most powerful. Killer Queen, make-up as a Crudelia DeMon of the future, with strange hair and clothes, was compared by Francesca with Barbara, her host during the week in London(maybe this could give an impression of what were her thoughts about the family..!). The effects( the projections, the utilisation of the box, that could raise)and the scenery, that were great, mixed with the others elements could entertain and involve the audience in a fantastic way I've never seen before in Italy. Although the story wasn't so original, it was a great success: everyone in the big theatre at the end of the representation clapped at the rhythm of “We Will Rock You”! But the very merit of this production, in my opinion, consists in the transmission of values, such as love and freedom, now so actual because of our world sometimes ruled with force and with the dangerous power of mass media, criticised also there, that risk to uniform the thoughts of all people to erase their personality. Some curiosities: Galileo and Scaramouche are names taken from “Bohemian Rhapsody”, often reminded in the musical. Then, the spectator can notice that every Bohemian has the name of one famous singer of the country in which the spectacle is represented in that moment(for example, Madonna if we are in England, Toto Cutugno if we are in Italy).

# Alice in Wonderland

## ODEON

Some of us also went to Leicester Square to see Johnny Depp and the cast of “Alice in Wonderland” whose première was at the Odeon Cinema. Walking and elbowing and trying to make an impossible passage through the enormous in the square under a heavy rain only to see your favourite actor is a sacrifice everyone could make, especially our Anna, Francesca and their company! It was also an occasion to share your interests with other fans and to make new acquaintances. Finally, they have returned to their home excited for the good and exhausting day (so it is when your best dream becomes reality)!



... and

now ...





...a walk in  
London!!!



**Big Ben and the House of Parliament**





**Buckingham Palace**

# St. Paul Cathedral





# Trafalgar Square







# MILLENNIUM BRIDGE

Open  
Systems  
Presenting  
Art 0770  
TATE

Art 0770  
TATE  
2005





And his destruction in Half-Blood Prince



# Tower of London





... AND

FINALLY ...



London Bridges falling down



# Credits

Francesco Bertocchi

Gian Marco Elisi

Executive producer

Graphic designer

DoP – DoA

Rewiew “We will rock you”

Photographic references

Francesco Bertocchi

Gian Marco Elisi

Gian Marco Elisi

Francesco Bertocchi

Francesca Romana Carloni

Gian Marco Elisi

Sara Spagni

Maddalena Zanni

With exclusive participation of

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Greater London Authority

AND.....



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