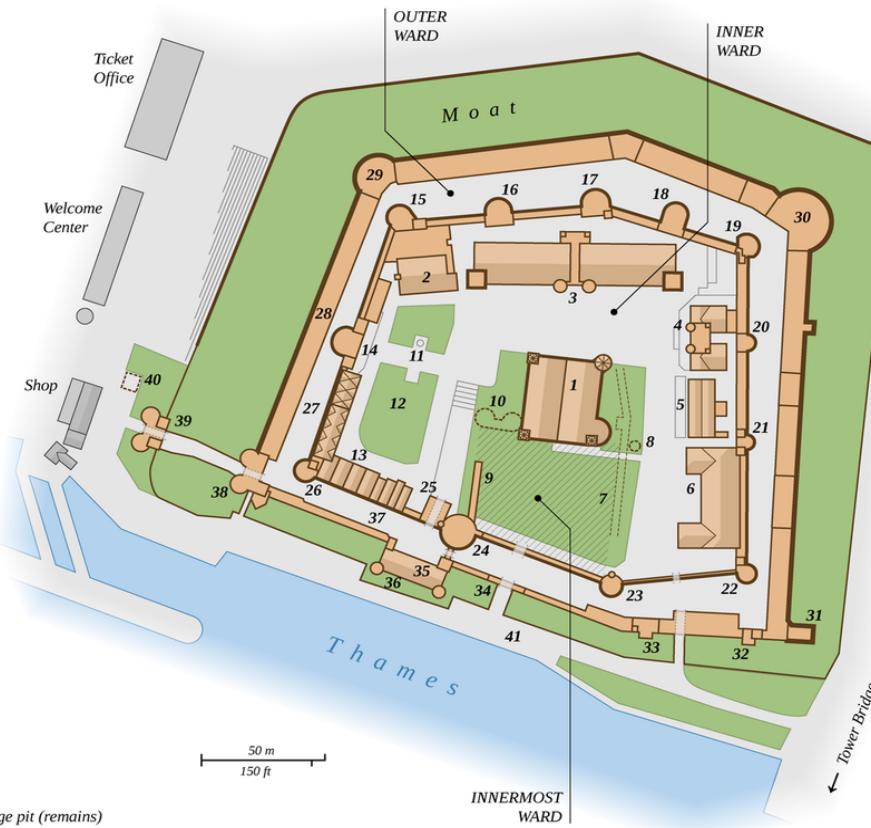


# The TOWER OF LONDON

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- 1 White Tower
- 2 Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula
- 3 Waterloo Block
- 4 Headquarters of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers with Regimental Museum
- 5 Hospital Block (former hospital)
- 6 Workshop
- 7 Line of Roman City Wall
- 8 Wardrobe Tower (remains)
- 9 Wall of the Innermost Ward
- 10 Coldharbour Gate (remains)
- 11 Scaffold site (memorial)
- 12 Tower Green
- 13 Queen's House
- 14 Beauchamp Tower
- 15 Devereux Tower
- 16 Flint Tower
- 17 Bowyer Tower
- 18 Brick Tower
- 19 Martin Tower
- 20 Constable Tower
- 21 Broad Arrow Tower
- 22 Salt Tower
- 23 Lanthorn Tower
- 24 Wakefield Tower
- 25 Bloody Tower
- 26 Bell Tower
- 27 Mint Street
- 28 Casemates
- 29 Legge's Mount
- 30 Brass Mount
- 31 Develin Tower
- 32 Well Tower
- 33 Cradle Tower
- 34 Henry III's Watergate
- 35 St Thomas's Tower
- 36 Traitors' Gate
- 37 Water Lane
- 38 Byward Tower
- 39 Middle Tower
- 40 Lion Tower drawbridge pit (remains)
- 41 Tower Wharf



# what is it

- ▶ The Tower of London is a historic castle located on the north bank of the Thames in central London. It was founded towards the end of 1066 as part of the Norman conquest. The White Tower, which gives the entire castle its name, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. The tower is a complex of several buildings set within two concentric rings of walls and a moat. Today the Tower of London is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the country and is protected as a World Heritage Site.

# *the tower in the history*

- ▶ The castle was used, in 1100, as a prison until 1952, although this was never its main purpose, early in its history, the building also served as a royal residence. The Tower of London has played a leading role in English history: it was used as an arsenal, treasury, public registry office and home of the British crown jewels. Since the beginning of the fourteenth century until the reign of Charles II, the coronation of a monarch was preceded by a procession from Westminster Abbey Tower. He suffered several sieges and its control has always been considered essential for control of the nation. At the end of World War II, the damage caused during the Battle of Britain were quickly repaired and the castle reopened to the public.

# *the tower as a prison*

- ▶ Between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the use as a prison had its peak phase, when many people fell out of favor, like Elizabeth I when she was still queen. This use led to coin the phrase "sent to the Tower." Despite its enduring reputation as a place of torture and death, made popular by religious propagandists of the sixteenth century and the nineteenth-century writers, only seven people were executed within it, before the two world wars. The executions were frequently held on the famous Tower Hill, north of the castle.
- ▶ During the First and Second World Wars, the Tower was again used as a prison and there were the executions of 12 men accused of spying. Among the women detained and executed at the Tower was Anna Bolena there. Usually the executions were carried out at Tower Hill rather than in the same Tower and 112 were executed on the hill in over 400 years. Before the twentieth century, there had been seven executions in the Tower of London, on Tower Green; as Lady Jane Grey, it was reserved for prisoners for whom public execution was considered dangerous.
- ▶ During the First World War, eleven men were tried in the Tower for espionage and shot by a firing squad. The Tower was again used to house prisoners of war during World War II and among them there was, even if for only four days in 1941, Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy. He was the last prisoner was detained at the castle. The last person to be executed in the Tower was a Nazi spy Josef Jakobs 15 August 1941. Also during the Second World War, the tower was used for the last time as a fortification: in case of a German invasion, the Tower , together with the Royal Mint and placed warehouses nearby, they would constitute the last defenses of the capital.